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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 271--80th Congress

Chapter 361--1st Session

H. R. 4269

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 271

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1948. Includes the following items: Amends the appropriation language [contained in the Appropriation Act for the Department of Agriculture, 1948, for "eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious diseases of animals" to permit the Secretary to transfer to that appropriation from funds available to bureaus, corporations, and agencies of the Department such amounts as are necessary for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico pursuant to Public Law 8, 80th Cong.; Sugar Rationing Administration, \$210,000; marketing services, PMA, for administration of the new Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, \$75,000; animal husbandry, BAI, \$17,900 for repairs and improvements at Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary Station; makes available from the unobligated balances \$1,900,000 for the liquidation of UMRPA;] Office of Defense Transportation, \$400,000; liquidation of Office of Scientific Research and Development, \$90,000; [aid to Greece and Turkey, \$400,000,000; liquidation of lend-lease program, \$500,000; assistance to war-devastated countries, \$332,000,000; Food and Drug Administration's work on penicillin and candies containing coal-tar colors because of modified sugar rationing, \$100,000; Office of Selective Service Records, \$4,250,000; Commerce Department for liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls, \$950,000; Institute of Inter-American Affairs, \$116,000; International Refugee Organization, \$71,073,900; Bureau of Federal Supply for purchase of strategic and critical materials, \$75,000,000; Spruce Production Corporation administrative expense limitation increase by \$4,720; War Department relief in occupied areas, \$600,000,000; and various amounts for claims and judgments.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 4269

February 20, 1947 Documents: The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in the Budget and House Documents Nos. 142, 193, 232, 238-239, 251, 267, 279-280, 284, 294-295, 303-307, 309-310, 312-313, 315, 327-328, 331, 336, 344, 346-347, 349-362, 367, 372-373, 383, 387, 393, 395, 396, and 403.

May 27, 1947 Hearings: House, H. R. 4269, Pt. 1.

July 17, 1947 Hearings: House, H. R. 4269, Pt. 2.

July 18, 1947 House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 4269. House Report 990. Print of the bill as reported. Committee Print of the bill.

H. R. 4269 debated in the House and passed as reported.

July 19, 1947 H. R. 4269 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.

Hearings: Senate, H. R. 4269.

July 23, 1947 Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 4269 with amendments. Senate Report 689. Print of the bill as reported.

Amendments proposed by Senators Bridges, McCarran, and O'Daniel. Prints of the amendments.

July 24, 1947 H. R. 4269 passed over on objection.

July 25, 1947 H. R. 4269 debated in the Senate and passed with amendments.

House and Senate Conferees appointed.

July 26, 1947 Both Houses received and agreed to the Conference Report. House Report 1108.

July 30, 1947 Approved. Public Law 271.

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL SERVICE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEARS 1944 AND 1945, AMOUNTING TO \$136,100, FOR THE NAVY
DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL SERVICE

FEBRUARY 20, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 19, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress deficiency estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945, amounting to \$136,100, for the Navy Department and naval service.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 18, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration deficiency estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945, in the amount of \$136,100 for the Navy Department and naval service, as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT—NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

For additional amounts for appropriations of the Navy Department and naval service as follows:

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

"Naval training station, San Diego, Calif.," fiscal year 1945-----	\$18, 100
"Libraries, Navy," fiscal year 1945-----	39, 500

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

"Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office," fiscal year 1944-----	\$78, 500
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The foregoing deficiency estimates of appropriation are necessitated by reason of erroneous departmental estimates of amounts available for rescission from these appropriations which resulted in the rescission of excessive amounts therefrom in the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946, and the Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,000,000

APRIL 14, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 10, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$2,000,000.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., April 10, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$2,000,000 for the Treasury Department as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

General Supply Fund, Bureau of Federal Supply: To increase the
 General Supply Fund established by the Act approved February 27,
 1929, as amended (41 U. S. C. 7c) ----- \$2, 000, 000

Bureau of Federal Supply has expanded its procurement activities and services for the Veterans' Administration and for other Government agencies to the point where the present amount of the general supply fund, \$8,020,196.07, is insufficient to permit adequate stock inventories and at the same time to permit prompt payment of amounts due vendors. It is necessary to submit this estimate at this time to alleviate this situation.

The foregoing estimate was not provided for in the detailed estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 because the increased activities referred to in the preceding paragraph had not developed to the point where the need for additional funds was apparent.

It is recommended that this estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$644,000 FOR THE OFFICE OF
DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

MAY 1, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 30, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$644,000 for the Office of Defense Transportation, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE—OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., April 30, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, in the amount of \$644,000 for the Office of Defense Transportation, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

On page 57 of the Budget, columns 1 and 2, remove the brackets enclosing the paragraph under the head "Salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Transportation" and in line 2 of the paragraph delete the words and figures "fiscal year 1947," and change the amount of the estimate from "\$525,000" to "\$644,000" -- (increase) -- \$644,000

The Budget for the fiscal year 1948 did not contain an estimate for the Office of Defense Transportation in view of the expiring Second War Powers Act and the consequent anticipated termination of the activities of the agency during fiscal year 1947. Since the submission of the Budget, and as brought to the attention of the Congress in your message of January 31, 1947 (H. Doc. 80, 80th Cong.), it has become apparent that the critical rail transportation situation brought about through a shortage of car supply will require continued attention in 1948 and that the applicable provision of the Second War Powers Act should be extended.

The transportation situation with respect to the shortage of freight cars is now more serious than during the war years. In 1946 the railroads were able to furnish only about 85 percent of the shippers' requirements for cars and this condition has been further aggravated since the construction of new cars has failed to keep pace with the number of worn-out cars being removed from service. At the same time the volume of railroad traffic is increasing. To alleviate this situation the Office of Defense Transportation is now engaged not only in the very serious problem of car allocation and distribution but also in the encouragement of the manufacture of new cars. The present rate of production of new cars is less than 3,000 per month. No improvement in the transportation situation can be expected until the production rate equals at least 10,000 per month. In view of the gains being made by this agency, in cooperation with manufacturers and the railroad industry, toward the solution of these problems it is important that these functions be continued in the fiscal year 1948.

I recommend that the foregoing estimate of appropriation be submitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$5,261,000 FOR THE OFFICE OF
SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

MAY 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 5, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$5,261,000 for the Office of Selective Service Records, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 5, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$5,261,000 for the Office of Selective Service Records, in the form of an amendment to the budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

On page 119 of the Budget, column 2, preceding the heading "Office of Strategic Services," insert the following new item of appropriation:

OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service Records as authorized by the Act of March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26), including not to exceed \$108,800 for printing and binding; personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$35,200 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; and a health service program for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658)----- \$5, 261, 000

Public Law 26, approved March 31, 1947, provided for liquidation of the Selective Service System and established the Office of Selective Service Records. By July 1, 1947, substantial progress will have been made in liquidating the old organization, and a good start will have been made in setting up the new Office. Of the \$5,261,000 recommended, \$1,330,225 is to complete the liquidation of the Selective Service System and \$3,930,775 is for operating expenses in fiscal year 1948 of the Office of Selective Service Records.

I recommend that the foregoing amendment to the budget for the fiscal year 1948 be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN THE FORM OF AMENDMENTS TO
THE 1948 BUDGET, AMOUNTING TO \$15,079,000.

MAY 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 2, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the Treasury Department in the form of amendments to the 1948 budget, amounting to \$15,079,000.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 1, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$15,079,000 for the Treasury Department, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Refunds under Renegotiation Act: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury, during the fiscal year 1948, to make refunds required by section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive profits, with interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may be determined by the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, such interest to be computed to the date of certification of the amount to the Treasury Department for payment; \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representative shall certify the amount of any refunds to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be required ----- \$15, 000, 000

This appropriation is required to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make refunds under the provisions of the Renegotiation Act as amended by Public Law 235, Seventy-eighth Congress. Although there may be refunds determined to be due contractors by The Tax Court of the United States (sec. 403 (e)) and on account of increment in value of inventories (sec. 403 (1) (3)), the primary need will be for refunds arising from recomputation of amortization of facilities under section 403 (a) (4) (D). Due to inability to estimate accurately the amount required for this purpose, no estimate was included in the Treasury chapter of the 1948 Budget, but the need for a supplemental appropriation was indicated.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries and expenses, Office of Contract Settlement: For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic reporting service, to carry out the provisions of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, fiscal year 1948.----- \$79, 000

The contract settlement functions were not transferred to the Treasury Department until December 13, 1946. This estimate contemplates the continuation of the functions of the Appeals Board established under section 13 (d) of the act. Due to the lack of reliable information as to the trend of claims and the lateness of the transfer no specific appropriation estimate was included in the 1948 Budget, but the need for a supplemental appropriation was indicated.

It is recommended that these estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING OVERSEAS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$75,000,000 FOR SURPLUS PROP-
ERTY, CARE AND HANDLING OVERSEAS

MAY 15, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 15, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$75,000,000 for surplus property, care and handling overseas.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$75,000,000 for surplus property, care and handling overseas, as follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING OVERSEAS

Surplus property, care and handling overseas: To enable the President, through the War and Navy Departments and the U. S. Commercial Company during the fiscal years 1947 and 1948, to carry out the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and paragraph 8 of Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945, with respect to care and handling of surplus property outside continental United States, \$75,000,000, of which \$71,213,000 shall be available to the War Department; \$3,690,000 to the Navy Department; and \$97,000 to the U. S. Commercial Company; for reimbursement of appropriations, funds, or accounts of said agencies from which expenditures have been or may be made for the foregoing purposes: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for reimbursement for pay and allowances or subsistence of military or naval personnel----- \$75, 000, 000

Prior to fiscal year 1947 costs in connection with the care and handling of surplus property located overseas were treated as expenses of the operation of military and naval establishments overseas. The Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, requires the segregation of costs incurred in the disposal of surplus property from other military and naval expenses and authorizes the War and Navy Departments to use current military and naval appropriations for this purpose pending reimbursement. Since the cost of care and handling of overseas surplus property could not be estimated with accuracy last spring and summer, Congress appropriated no funds for this purpose at that time in the expectation of the transmission of a supplemental estimate of appropriation later in fiscal year 1947.

The costs for care and handling of surplus property located overseas for fiscal years 1947 and 1948 are now estimated at \$75,000,000, approximately \$51,500,000 for fiscal year 1947, and \$23,500,000 for fiscal year 1948. Making the appropriation available for expenditures over a 2-year period is desirable in view of the contingent nature of the disposal program. It is not possible to estimate with complete accuracy, of course, the length of time that property will remain in the custody of the owning agencies between the dates of declaration of surplus and physical transfer to the purchasers.

The estimate of the expenses of the War and Navy Departments is based on the rate of sale of surplus property anticipated by the Department of State. In accordance with this sales program the costs of care and handling operations have been estimated by the War and Navy Departments on the basis of actual expenses during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1947. No costs for military and naval personnel have been included in this estimate since provision for such

personnel has already been made in appropriation bills for the armed services previously enacted or now before the Congress.

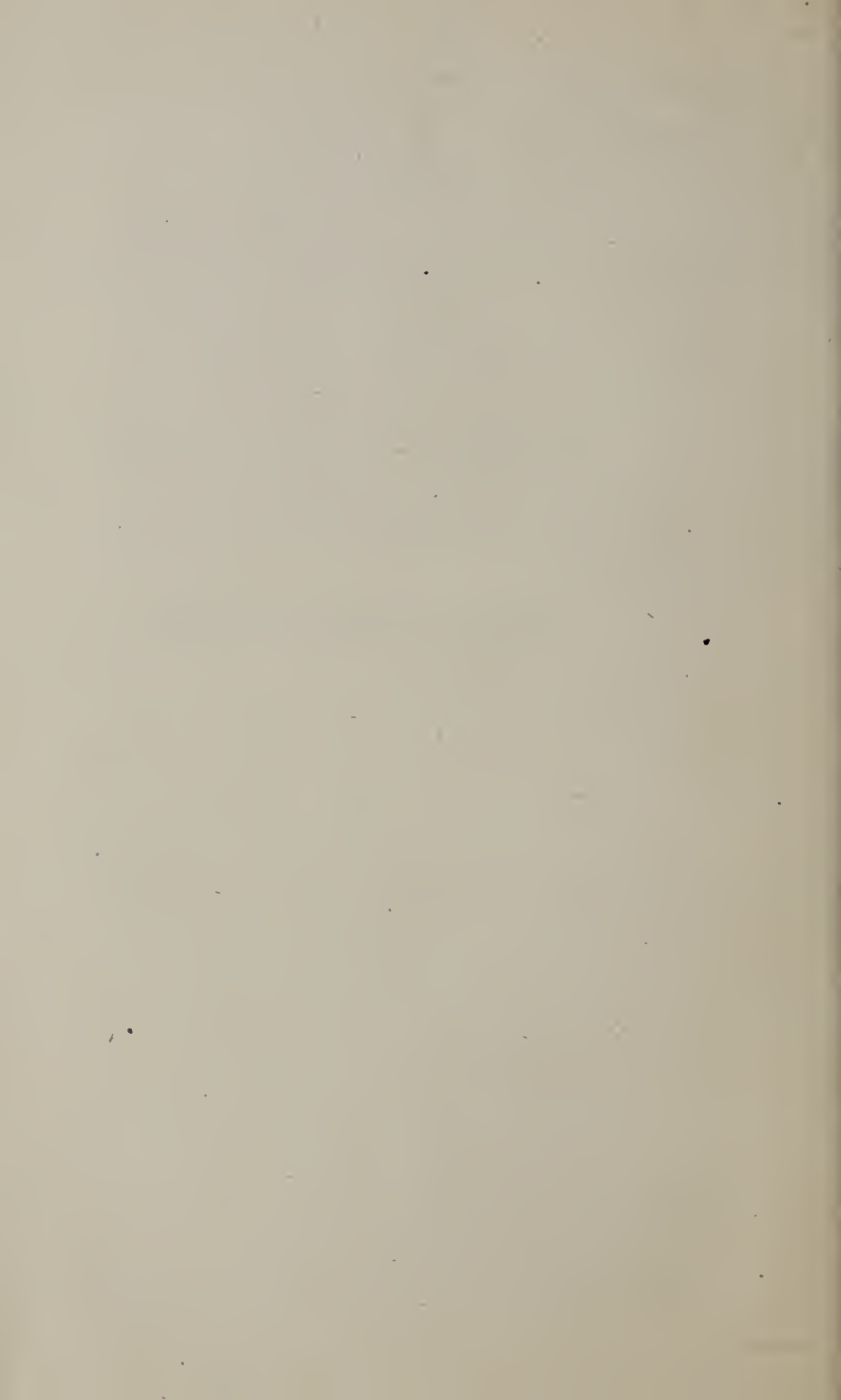
Included in the estimate of \$75,000,000 hereby transmitted is \$97,000 for the U. S. Commercial Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1947, provides that none of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries shall be used for the custody, maintenance, or disposal of surplus property disposed of by any agency other than the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of its subsidiaries. However, certain small amounts of salable property, owned by the U. S. Commercial Company were situated in parts of the world where no other agency of the Government had facilities to assume responsibility for their care and handling. In order to prevent loss to the United States Government through the abandonment of this property, I requested that the Federal Loan Administrator continue to have the U. S. Commercial Company care for this property in the anticipation of a supplemental estimate of appropriation being transmitted to Congress.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.





SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE TREAS-
URY DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$350,000

MAY 23, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 22, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$350,000.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 20, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$350,000 for the Treasury Department, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign funds control liquidation: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1948, in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C. (App.) 5 (b) (Supp., 1941)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related functions, authorized by law, administered by the Treasury Department, including personal services, printing and binding, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve Bank for printing and other expenditures----- \$350, 000

This supplemental estimate is required to enable the Treasury Department to maintain adequate controls over foreign-owned assets in the United States until arrangements can be made with foreign governments to determine ownership so that the funds can be released to the rightful owners or turned over to the Alien Property Custodian for vesting. It was originally believed that these activities could be substantially completed during the current fiscal year and that it would not be necessary to seek an appropriation for 1948. However, there have been certain diplomatic delays and it has taken certain governments longer than anticipated to fulfill their agreements, thus delaying the completion of the Treasury Department's program.

It is recommended that this estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATION
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1947 AND ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 AND AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$5,000,000, FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MAY 29, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 26, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 and an estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$5,000,000, for the Department of Agriculture.

The details of the provision and estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 22, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 and an estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$5,000,000, for the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: Not to exceed \$415,000 of the \$898,000 transferred to the Department of Agriculture pursuant to section 3 (c) of the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 for the payment of terminal leave, is hereby merged with and made available for the fiscal year 1947 for the same purposes as other funds transferred to the Department of Agriculture pursuant to the same authority, notwithstanding the provisions to the contrary under the head "Office of Temporary Controls" in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

Despite a reduction in regional and branch offices, the Department of Agriculture will be unable to effectively administer the functions transferred to it on April 1, 1947, pursuant to the Sugar Control Extension Act, for the remainder of the fiscal year 1947 within the \$2,475,500 of operating funds transferred from the Office of Temporary Controls (Office of Price Administration) pursuant to the said act. Accordingly, it is recommended that the Department be authorized to use for such operations not to exceed \$415,000 of the unobligated balance of \$898,000 earmarked for the payment of terminal leave only, which was also made available to the Department of Agriculture by transfer from the Office of Temporary Controls pursuant to the said act.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to perform in the fiscal year 1948 the functions and duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 (Public Law 30), \$5,000,000, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and binding; not to exceed \$35,000 for test purchases of commodities and ration currency for enforcement purposes; and hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$167,400 may be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for penalty mail as required by the act of June 28, 1944. ----- \$5, 000, 000

The Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 provides for the continuation of price and rationing controls on sugar until October 31, 1947, unless in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture the supply warrants earlier termination of the controls. The present supply outlook is such that controls are deemed to be necessary for the period authorized. Accordingly, the above estimate is recommended for transmission to the Congress to provide funds for the continuation of rationing and price controls from July 1 to October 31, 1947, the payment of terminal leave, and for liquidation of the Sugar Rationing Administration of the Department of Agriculture. The Sugar Control Extension Act also authorizes the administration of controls on sugar allocations and inventories until March 31, 1948. However, no

funds are recommended for inventory controls and allocations after October 31, 1947, since it is considered that such controls would be ineffective in securing equitable distribution of sugar in the absence of rationing and price controls.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed provision and estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO-
GETHER WITH A CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION FOR
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$150,000,000, TOGETHER WITH A
CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION IN THE AMOUNT OF \$50,000,000, FOR
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MAY 29, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 27, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$150,000,000, together with a contract authorization in the amount of \$50,000,000 for the Treasury Department.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, 25, D. C., May 26, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the

amount of \$150,000,000, together with a contract authorization in the amount of \$50,000,000, for the Treasury Department, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act of July 23, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); and printing and binding; \$150,000,000, to be available until expended, and in addition thereto, contracts may be entered into for the purposes of said Act in an amount not in excess of \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation.

This supplemental appropriation and contract authorization will enable the continuation of present activities in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock-piling Act. While the quantities of materials to be procured from the appropriation recommended herein will not permit the accumulation of the stock pile at the rate which would be desirable in the interests of national defense, the conditions apparent at this time indicate that an additional \$200,000,000 can be utilized prudently for the stock-piling program. Further acceleration of procurement for the stock pile should be anticipated when lessening scarcity of many of the strategic and critical materials will permit more extensive efforts to strengthen this phase of our preparedness for industrial mobilization in the event of a future national emergency.

This supplemental estimate was not reflected in the budget for 1948, as considerable doubt then existed as to the availability of strategic and critical materials for procurement at reasonable prices. In view of the unobligated balances of funds remaining from appropriations previously made, the provision of an additional appropriation for this purpose could not then be recommended. At this time there is evidence that materials are becoming more readily available in the world supply to meet the balance of our stock-pile objectives. In order that the time required to effectuate the objectives of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock-piling Act may be minimized, it is essential that funds be available to advance this program as it becomes possible to acquire strategic and critical materials on reasonable terms. It is believed that this stock-piling program can and will be carried out in accordance with your policy that procurement by Government agencies will not stimulate price increases or prevent price reductions. As delivery of some of the materials to be procured is not expected until after June 30, 1948, the provision of contract authority for \$50,000,000 as part of this procurement program is practicable.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO WAR-DEVASTATED COUNTRIES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$350,000,000 FOR RELIEF ASSIST-
ANCE TO WAR-DEVASTATED COUNTRIES

JUNE 2, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 31, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$350,000,000 for relief assistance to war-devastated countries.

I urge that the entire amount of \$350,000,000 be appropriated by the Congress at this time. From these funds the United States will make its contribution to the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations. The remaining funds will be used to provide food and other necessary relief supplies to needy peoples.

The full amount of the appropriation requested is needed now if we are to insure the speedy and timely shipment of supplies to peoples of devastated countries, many of which are already in desperate need with the impending exhaustion of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration supplies and indigenous stocks. The very limited period of operations involved makes it imperative that the program proceed as a whole. Our prompt rendering of this assistance will do much to enable recipient countries to progress toward economic and political stability and will be a real contribution toward an enduring peace.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time, are set forth in the letter of the Director

of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$350,000,000 for relief assistance to war-devastated countries, as follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO WAR-DEVASTATED COUNTRIES

Relief assistance to war-devastated countries: To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution providing for relief assistance to countries devastated by war, approved May —, 1947 (Public Law —), \$350,000,000, ~~to remain available until June 30, 1948: Provided, That not to exceed \$750,000~~ shall be available for the administrative expenses of the Department of State incident to the foregoing, to be allocated to and consolidated with such appropriations of the Department of State as the Secretary of State may determine ----- \$350, 000, 000

This estimate of appropriation is to provide funds to enable the President to carry out the purposes of the act of May —, 1947 (Public Law —). In addition to general relief supplies for war-devastated countries, these funds will provide a United States contribution to the International Children's Fund of the United Nations and up to \$5,000,000 which may be expended for the transportation of privately furnished relief supplies for such countries.

The estimate submitted is for the full amount authorized by the Congress in order that the critical needs of this program of short duration may be adequately met. The aid to be furnished with these funds is urgently needed since United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration food shipments to Europe have ceased and local supplies of food are being exhausted.

At the time of the transmission of the budget for the fiscal year 1947 the full extent of crop failures in 1946 and the effect on 1947 crops of unusually severe winter weather were unforeseen. These and other developments have combined to create far greater suffering and hardship in certain countries than was predicted last fall.

I recommend that the foregoing estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



DEFICIENCY, SUPPLEMENTAL, AND REVISED ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1946, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,900, A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$9,000, AND A REVISED ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION IN THE FORM OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$16,500, FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

JUNE 5, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 4, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946, in the amount of \$1,900, a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$9,000, and a revised estimate of appropriation in the form of an amendment to the Budget for the fiscal year 1948, in the amount of \$16,500, for the legislative branch, Library of Congress.

The details of these estimates are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 4, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946, in the amount of \$1,900, a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of \$9,000, and a revised estimate of appropriation in the form of an amendment to the Budget for the fiscal year 1948, in the amount of \$16,500, for the legislative branch, Library of Congress, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress," fiscal year 1946-----	\$1, 900
Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress," fiscal year 1947-----	9, 000
On page 20 of the Budget, column 1, increase the amount of the estimate for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress," from "\$12,500" to "\$29,000"-----	(increase) 16, 500

The letter of the Librarian of Congress, dated June 2, 1947, submitting these estimates, is transmitted herewith.

These being estimates for the legislative branch, I make no observation concerning their necessity.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
Washington 25, D. C., June 2, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: I have the honor to transmit herewith in quadruplicate supplemental estimates for the legislative establishment, Library of Congress, for fiscal years 1946, 1947, and 1948 as follows:

For fiscal year 1946: Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress, for an additional amount required to enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of sec. 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) (act of June 13, 1945, Public Law 85)-----	\$1, 900
For fiscal year 1947: Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress, for an additional amount required to enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of sec. 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) (act of July 1, 1946, Public Law 479)-----	9, 000
For fiscal year 1948: Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: On page 20 of the Budget, column 1, increase the amount of the estimate for "Penalty mail costs" from \$12,500 to \$29,000 (increase)-----	16, 500

Sincerely yours,

LUTHER H. EVANS,
Librarian of Congress.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$200,000 FOR THE FEDERAL WORKS
AGENCY

JUNE 5, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 5, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$200,000 for the Federal Works Agency.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 4, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$200,000 for the Federal Works Agency as follows:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area", \$200,000, to remain available until June 30, 1948----- \$200, 000

This additional amount is needed to make structural changes in cafeterias in Government-owned or rented buildings as required by the District of Columbia Health Department in connection with inspections conducted under the provisions of Public Law 508, Seventy-eighth Congress.

The recent action of the Health Department in refusing permits to operate eating establishments in certain Government-owned or rented buildings requires that various structural changes be made. No specific provision was made either in the appropriation for fiscal year 1947 or in the budget request for fiscal year 1948 to take care of these additional requirements.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$747,660 FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF LABOR

JUNE 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 5, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$747,660 for the Department of Labor.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$747,660 for the Department of Labor, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Reemployment Rights: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to carry out the provisions of section 5 (a) of the Act of March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26), including personal services in the District of Columbia-----	\$623, 500
Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Traveling expenses"-----	114, 160
Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Printing and binding"-----	10, 000

Pursuant to Public Law 26, Eightieth Congress, the Selective Service System is in process of liquidation. However, section 5 of this law transferred all functions and responsibilities of the Personnel Division, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, established under authority of section 8 (g) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 relating to reemployment rights of veterans, to the Secretary of Labor effective March 29, 1947. Since this law was enacted subsequent to the submission of the 1948 budget estimates, these supplemental estimates are now necessary. Expenditures for this purpose were, however, anticipated in the 1948 budget. In the past the assistance to veterans in exercising their reemployment rights was rendered by Army personnel, local Selective Service committeemen, and regular personnel of the Selective Service System. Some assistance can still be expected from the local, noncompensated committeemen, but it will be necessary to have a small departmental staff and a field staff averaging about one representative and one clerk-stenographer per State to assure the veteran of his reemployment rights as guaranteed by law. Also, we expect the Department of Labor to utilize all existing facilities and personnel of other agencies of the Department in carrying out this function, including requests for assistance from State employment services. Admittedly, the trend of the number of cases requiring assistance is downward, but the cases are becoming more complex as new court decisions are handed down and will require more attention as employment opportunities become less attractive and numerous.

The amounts for traveling expenses and printing and binding represent additional funds necessary to properly administer this function.

I recommend that the foregoing estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

C

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$785,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE

JUNE 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 5, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$785,000 for the Department of Commerce.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$785,000 for the Department of Commerce, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls:

For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1948, for carrying out those provisions of the Act of March 29, 1947, (Public Law 24) which relate to controls over the production, distribution, and use of rubber, and for the liquidation of the Civilian Production Administration, the Office of Price Administration, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and all other functions of the former Office of Temporary Controls, including personal services in the District of Columbia and temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, (Public Law 600), \$785,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," for carrying out said provisions of Public Law 24; not to exceed \$5,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce"; and not to exceed \$2,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail costs, Department of Commerce"----- \$785,000

The amount recommended is required to continue, as provided by statute, the rubber-control program through March 31, 1948, and for the completion of the liquidation of functions of the Office of Temporary Controls transferred to the Department of Commerce by Executive Order No. 9841, dated April 21, 1947.

The rubber-control program involves the allocation, specification, and inventory control of natural and synthetic rubber and natural- and synthetic-rubber products in the public interest.

Liquidation of the Office of Temporary Controls is comprised of three principal activities: (1) the settlement of accounts, (2) the handling of claims and litigation arising from Office of Price Administration regulations and from the auditing of alcohol subsidy payments, and (3) the classification and disposal of records. Administrative accounts must be kept open for 2 years following the year in which they are available for obligation and the volume of transactions involved is still too great to permit absorption in the regular accounting functions of the Department of Commerce. A considerable amount of work in connection with claims and litigation results from statutory provisions governing the period allowed for appeals and adjustments. Completion of the classification of the records of the Office of Temporary Controls and their orderly disposition is essential to permit pertinent documents to be made readily available to the Army and Navy Munitions Board and other governmental agencies.

I recommend that the foregoing estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TOGETHER WITH
A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN APPROPRIATION
FOR THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$12,026,000, TOGETHER WITH A
PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN APPROPRIATION FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1948, FOR THE FEDERAL SECURITY

JUNE 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 5, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$12,026,000, together with a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, for the Federal Security Agency.

The details of this estimate and proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$12,026,000, together with a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, for the Federal Security Agency, as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration:

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration"----- \$12, 026, 000

These funds will be needed in 1948 for the administration of State unemployment compensation agencies, based upon forecasts of work loads and salary rates revised since the Budget for fiscal year 1948 was submitted to the Congress.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Such sums as may be necessary are hereby appropriated for making for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1948 payments to States in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C., ch. 4): *Provided*, That the obligations incurred and expenditures made for such purpose under the authority of this appropriation shall be charged to the appropriation therefor in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1948.

This proposed provision is necessary to permit the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to make payments to States, as required by law, for the first quarter of 1948, if the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1948, is not enacted before July 1, 1947.

I recommend that the estimate and the proposed provision be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

C

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE HOUSING EXPEDITER

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$23,065,000 FOR THE OFFICE OF
RENT CONTROL, HOUSING EXPEDITER

JUNE 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 5, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$23,065,000 for the Office of Rent Control, Housing Expediter.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 5, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$23,065,000 for the Office of Rent Control, Housing Expediter, as follows:

HOUSING EXPEDITER

OFFICE OF RENT CONTROL

Salaries and expenses, Office of Rent Control: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1948, to carry out provisions of law and Executive Orders 9809 and 9841 relative to rent control, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; test rentals for enforcement purposes, authorization in each case to have prior approval of the Housing Expediter, or the Deputy Expediter, Rent Control, or the Regional Rent Administrator in the region in which the transaction is contemplated; hire of passenger motor vehicles; attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with rent control; and not to exceed \$200,000 for deposit in the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; \$23,065,000: *Provided*, That any employee of the Office of Rent Control is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the Office, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office..... \$23, 065, 000

Section 2 (b) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, authorizes the establishment and maintenance of rent ceilings in areas where such action is necessary and proper in order to effectuate the purposes of the act. Effective May 4, 1947, functions of the Temporary Controls Administrator under the act and Executive Order 9809 with respect to rent control were transferred to the Housing Expediter. To administer these functions the Housing Expediter established the Office of Rent Control in the Office of the Housing Expediter effective the same date. The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds for the work of the Office during the fiscal year 1948.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be submitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget:



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION TO THE
PRESIDENT CONTAINING A CLAUSE RELATING TO A
RESTRICTION ON THE USE OF A 1947 APPROPRIATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$700,000 TO THE PRESIDENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948, CON-
TAINING A CLAUSE RELATING TO A RESTRICTION ON THE USE
OF A 1947 APPROPRIATION

JUNE 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 5, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$700,000 to the President for the fiscal year 1948, containing a clause relating to a restriction on the use of a 1947 appropriation.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation to the President for the fiscal year 1948, containing a clause relating to a restriction on the use of a 1947 appropriation, as follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DEFENSE AID—LEND-LEASE

DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

For the liquidation by the Treasury Department in the fiscal year 1948 of activities under the Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, \$700,000, and the funds made available in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, for the fiscal year 1947 for said liquidation shall be considered as having been available until June 30, 1947, for expenses incident to the shipment of commodities abroad notwithstanding the provision to the contrary under this head in said Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946----- \$700, 000

The purpose of this legislation as proposed by the Secretary of State is to remove from the 1947 appropriation for lend-lease liquidation a bar to the fulfillment of certain international agreements to which the United States is committed, and to make funds available to the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1948 for the completion of those agreements. The authority for this appropriation is contained in an act to promote the defense of the United States, dated March 11, 1941, as amended.

The agreements involved are for the sale to 11 nations of certain goods which had been contracted for prior to VJ-day and VE-day as the case may be. The amount of goods involved is valued at approximately \$25,000,000, which is the undelivered remainder of a total pipe-line program of approximately \$1,200,000,000. In appropriating funds for liquidation expenses the Congress last year inserted in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, a prohibition against the use of such funds for deliveries after December 31, 1946.

Unforeseen at that time were a number of delays in production and shipment which prevented the delivery by that date of the relatively small amount of goods referred to above. As a result this Government has been unable to complete its commitments to other nations, and the Treasury Department has been unable to proceed to complete liquidation in fiscal 1947 with respect to its lend-lease procurement.

The countries concerned thus have, through no fault of their own, been denied goods needed for their rehabilitation—goods which the United States agreed to furnish, and for which in some cases they have already paid in cash. Furthermore in other cases, failure on our part to complete our commitments could result not only in a loss of payments for undelivered goods but also forfeiture of the right to receive payment on much larger quantities already furnished.

Because of the cessation of deliveries the Treasury Department will not be able to complete the liquidation of transactions and accounts

within this fiscal year. Unless a heavy loss is to be incurred, some provision for liquidation expenses in fiscal year 1948 must be made.

The necessity for the proposed provision arises from circumstances, principally strikes and other delays in production and shipping, which could not be foreseen at the time of preparation of the budget for the fiscal year 1948.

I recommend that the foregoing estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$194,000 FOR THE INDIAN CLAIMS
COMMISSION

JUNE 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 5, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$194,000 for the Indian Claims Commission.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$194,000 for the Indian Claims Commission, as follows:

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1948, to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 726), creating an Indian Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; and penalty mail costs as required by the Act of June 28, 1944----- \$194, 000

The act of August 13, 1946, created an Indian Claims Commission to hear and determine certain classes of claims against the United States asserted by any Indian tribe, band, or other identifiable group of American Indians residing within the territorial limits of the United States or Alaska. The three Commissioners provided for in the act took office on April 10, 1947, and funds to enable the Commission to discharge its statutory duties until June 30, 1947, were appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, approved May 1, 1947. The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds for the work of the Commission during the fiscal year 1948.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be submitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE TREAS-
URY DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$2,700,000

JUNE 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 5, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$2,700,000.

The details of the estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 5, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$2,700,000 for the Treasury Department, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948,
for "Salaries and expenses," Bureau of Federal Supply----- \$2, 700, 000

This supplemental estimate is required to enable the Bureau of Federal Supply of the Treasury Department to finance the first year of a 5-year interdepartmental project for a unified Federal Catalog System. This system will coordinate 17 unrelated cataloging activities now in existence in the Government and will completely and uniformly identify, classify, and number each item of property used by Federal agencies, and will constitute a revision and expansion of Federal Standard Stock Catalog currently maintained by the Bureau of Federal Supply.

Because this project had not crystalized sufficiently to make possible an accurate estimate of the amount required for this purpose, no estimate therefor was included in the 1948 Budget.

It is recommended that this estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS, DRAFT OF PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS, AND PROPOSED AUTHORIZATIONS FOR EXPENDITURE OF POWER AND OTHER REVENUES, FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1947 AND 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,059,500, TOGETHER WITH A DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS, AND PROPOSED AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF POWER AND OTHER REVENUES AND INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS, FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JUNE 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 5, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948 in the amount of \$2,059,500, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to existing appropriations, and proposed authorizations for the expenditure of power and other revenues and Indian tribal funds, for the Department of the Interior.

The details of these items, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948 in the amount of \$2,059,500, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to existing appropriations, and proposed authorizations for the expenditure of power and other revenues and Indian tribal funds, for the Department of the Interior, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

War Agency Liquidation: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "War agency liquidation", including liquidation of War Relocation Authority program provided for in Executive Order 9102 and the President's message to Congress of June 12, 1944 (House Document 656); the Coal Mines Administration established pursuant to Executive Orders 9728 and 9758; and the functions authorized by the appropriation "Emergency Fund, Territories and Island Possessions (National Defense), Department of the Interior" contained in the Act of December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856); and reimbursement to the Navy Department for pay and allowances and travel expenses of officers and enlisted personnel detailed to the Coal Mines Administration; \$267,700, which amount shall be merged with and constitute one fund with the appropriation to which added, said fund to be available for all the purposes of this and said other appropriation: *Provided*, That funds derived from the operation of coal mines by the Coal Mines Administration for and at the risk of the Federal Government are hereby made available for settlement and other liquidating costs of such operations----- \$267, 700

The budget for the fiscal year 1948 included \$60,000 for liquidating expenses of the Solid Fuels Administration for War. The purpose of this estimate of \$267,700 is to provide \$236,800 for liquidating the activities of the Coal Mines Administration, \$27,000 for completing the liquidation of the War Relocation Authority, and \$3,900 for completing the liquidation of the program under which food reserves were established and maintained in certain Territories and possessions. The Coal Mines Administration was created because of strikes in the bituminous coal industry. Its operations during the current fiscal year have been financed through allocations from the emergency fund for the President. No provision was made in the 1948 budget for the continuation of this Administration nor for its liquidation since it was hoped that the unsettled conditions in the industry would be overcome and the agency liquidated before June 30, 1947. It was expected that the affairs of the War Relocation Authority and the civilian food program could be closed out during the current year. No provision was made, therefore, in the budget for 1948 for the continuation of these activities. The original estimates of the work loads in connection with these functions have provided to be too low and cannot be disposed of by June 30, 1947.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Alaska native service: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for
 "Alaska native service"----- \$423, 500

This estimate is to provide additional funds for Indian Service operations in Alaska. Of the \$423,500 recommended for appropriation, \$83,500 is for operation and maintenance of the buildings and utilities at the former naval base and nearby military post at Sitka, Alaska, which were transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for school and hospital purposes, as authorized by the 1947 Interior Department Appropriation Act. The original estimate was based on an engineering report made in 1946, when no figures were available as to actual costs for this type of operation. Experience during the current and first fiscal year has demonstrated that the 1946 engineering estimate was too low and that the amount in the 1948 budget is inadequate. \$50,000 is to cover increased wage rates approved by the Secretary of the Interior on March 24, 1947, in connection with the operation of the Indian Service vessel *North Star*, serving stations in Alaska. These wage-rate increases conform to commercial rates and were necessary to maintain service to points not served by commercial shipping. As a result of action by the Maritime Commission on May 21, 1947, the Alaska Native Service will experience, during the fiscal year 1948, an increase in freight costs averaging 58 percent for shipments by commercial vessel from Seattle to points in Alaska. The estimate includes \$50,000 to cover this increased cost. It also includes \$176,000 to provide hospitalization for approximately 80 additional tuberculous natives in the Fort Raymond Hospital at Seward, Alaska, now operated by the Territory. The Department failed to include in its 1948 estimates any funds for this purpose. There is a great need for sanatorium care for tuberculous natives. To cover increased costs of supplies for Alaska hospitals, based on experience of the first six months of the current fiscal year, \$64,000 is recommended. Provision for these additional items was not made in the 1948 budget for the reasons stated.

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies"----- \$400, 000
 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies"----- \$500, 000

The legislative history of this appropriation has recognized the meeting of transportation costs on goods and supplies on a deficiency basis, and with few exceptions deficiency appropriations have been made since 1913. This is due to the absence of a firm basis on which to compute transportation costs in advance. The appropriation for 1947 made no provision for the payment of transportation costs connected with the shipment to Indian Service field stations of surplus property acquired without exchange of funds in accordance with authority contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947. Neither was provision made in the appropriation to cover the increase in freight rates effective January 1, 1947. These factors have resulted in a shortage of about \$400,000 in the 1947 appropriation. Of that amount more than \$350,000 represents the cost of transporting surplus property from points of location to points of use

and approximately \$50,000 represents an increase in cost resulting from increases in freight rates averaging 20 percent that became effective on January 1, 1947. The estimate for this purpose contained in the 1948 budget contemplated that the former practice would be continued.

In an effort to avoid a deficiency in the fiscal year 1948, a supplemental appropriation of \$500,000 is recommended for defraying transportation costs on expected acquisitions of surplus property and for meeting the increase in freight rates.

Conservation of health: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for

"Conservation of health" ----- \$302, 300

The estimate under this head contained in the 1948 budget was based on commodity prices and per diem rates for contract medical services that prevailed during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1947. Based on the latest information with respect to cost levels and contract rates, the requirements under this appropriation are estimated to be \$302,300 in excess of the amount included in the budget for 1948. These increased costs necessitated a supplemental appropriation of \$500,000 for this year which was included in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947. This estimate is to reflect the increased costs which will carry forward into the fiscal year 1948 to the extent that they are not provided for in the budget.

MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds)," \$10,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe interested.

The purpose of this item is to authorize additional expenditures from tribal funds necessitated by more numerous meetings of tribal councils on the reservations and by a greater number of visits to Washington and Chicago by tribal representatives for discussions with Department of the Interior officials and Members and committees of Congress.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The War and Navy Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the War Assets Administration are authorized during the fiscal year 1948 to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation aircraft engines, parts, accessories, and other aircraft equipment, materials and supplies, surplus to the needs of such agencies, as may be required by said Bureau of Reclamation, such transfers to be without charge therefor.

The Bureau of Reclamation has acquired, under authority contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, five aircraft for which no reimbursement or transfer of funds is required. It is understood that aircraft equipment necessary for proper maintenance of the five aircraft is now available as surplus property in other Government agencies. The proposed provision would permit transfer of such surplus property to the Bureau of Reclamation without charge, similar to that contemplated in the 1948 budget for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California", \$1,500,000 from power and other revenues.

An emergency power situation has arisen in the Parker Dam power project market area as a result of drought conditions of several years' duration, with the accompanying increased demands for electric energy to pump water for irrigation purposes to supplement the available surface water. It is estimated that energy requirements during the fiscal year 1948 will exceed the amount of energy available by 300,000,000 kilowatt-hours. The present budget includes only \$70,000 for purchase of about 12,300,000 kilowatt-hours of energy. Additional funds will be required to purchase the remainder of this power. The energy will be resold at a rate sufficient to recover the purchase cost and other necessary expenses. The estimate was not included in the 1948 budget because the continuation of the drought in the Parker Dam power market area could not be foreseen at the time of the 1948 budget submission.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National parks: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "National parks"----- \$89,000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds for the administration, maintenance, and protection of the proposed Everglades National Park, Fla., during the fiscal year 1948. In March 1947, the United States accepted from the State of Florida title to sufficient lands to permit the formal establishment of the park in accordance with the acts of May 30, 1934, and December 6, 1944.

National monument, historical, and military areas: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "National monument, historical, and military areas"----- \$27,000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds for the administration, maintenance, and protection of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak., established by the act of April 25, 1947.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations"----- \$50,000

This estimate is to provide funds for the administration of the Everglades National Wildlife Refuge. Title to lands included in the refuge was accepted by the United States from the State of Florida in March 1947.

I recommend that the foregoing items be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,551,300 FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF LABOR

JUNE 6, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 5, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$2,551,300 for the Department of Labor.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$2,551,300, for the Department of Labor, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor"-----	\$345, 600
Contingent expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Contingent expenses"-----	5, 900
Traveling expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Traveling expenses"-----	304, 000
Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Printing and binding"-----	16, 500
Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Penalty mail costs"-----	14, 200

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Salaries"-----	1, 730, 900
Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for "Miscellaneous expenses"-----	134, 200

The foregoing supplemental appropriations are necessary for administration and enforcement of the wage-and-hour laws. They represent additional costs of administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, and the Bacon-Davis Act which it is estimated will result from amendments to these acts contained in the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947, approved May 14, 1947 (Public Law 49), since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1948. Provisions of the new act will require of the Department of Labor the issuance of numerous interpretations and rulings as well as participation in extensive litigation. The enactment of a 2-year statute of limitations, reducing markedly the period of time within which workers may assert claims arising under the laws, necessitates more extensive and accelerated inspection activities to obtain compliance and avoid losses by workers of wages due under the laws.

I recommend that the foregoing estimates of appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$120,000 FOR THE FEDERAL
SECURITY AGENCY

JUNE 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 9, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$120,000 for the Federal Security Agency.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 9, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$120,000 for the Federal Security Agency, as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Civilian war benefits: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1948, to enable the Federal Security Administrator to continue the civilian war benefits program as provided for under this head in Title II of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1947----- \$120, 000

Benefits under this program were financed from the President's emergency fund to cover the period ending June 30, 1946. An appropriation of \$158,000 was made by the Seventy-ninth Congress to finance the program during the current fiscal year. No provision has been made for the fiscal year 1948. Legislation is now pending before the Congress which proposes to transfer the program to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation but its enactment in time to maintain continuity of benefit payments appears doubtful. This estimate will permit continuation of the program through 1948 or until legislation is enacted.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR STATE DEPARTMENT TO ENABLE UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$73,361,400 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO ENABLE UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

JUNE 16, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 16, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$73,361,400 for the Department of State to enable United States participation in the International Refugee Organization.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$73,361,400 for the Department of State to enable United States participation in the International Refugee Organization, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

International Refugee Organization: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of _____, 1947 (Public Law —), providing for membership and participation by the United States in the International Refugee Organization, including attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the Organization; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); and the hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$73,361,400, of which amount \$73,312,400 shall be available for contribution to the Organization..... \$73, 361, 400

The above estimate is to provide for membership and participation in the International Refugee Organization as authorized by the Act of _____, 1947 (Public Law —). The contribution to the Organization is for payment by the United States of its share of the expenses as determined in accordance with article 10 of the constitution of the Organization. The expenses of United States representation to the Organization would also be provided by this estimate.

The foregoing supplemental estimate is made necessary by reason of authorization of United States participation in the International Refugee Organization by the Congress since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1948. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR COMPLETING THE
LIQUIDATION OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RE-
SEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948 FOR
COMPLETING THE LIQUIDATION OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$90,000

JUNE 16, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 16, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 for completing the liquidation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, in the amount of \$90,000.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 13, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 for completing the liquidation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, in the amount of \$90,000, as follows:

LIQUIDATION OF OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1948, for completing the liquidation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, to be accomplished by said agency or such other agency as the President may designate pursuant to the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail; \$90,000: *Provided*, That the Office of Scientific Research and Development or the agency designated to accomplish the liquidation thereof may exercise, in connection with said liquidation, the authority with respect to the disposal of property contained in the appropriation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development for the fiscal year 1947----- \$90,000

The foregoing estimate is required in order to complete in the best interest of the Government the liquidation of the activities of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. There will be pending June 30, 1947, voluntary renegotiations of overhead charges on war-time research and development contracts of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, which, if carried to completion, are expected to result in the recovery of approximately \$500,000 into the Treasury. The final settlement of these contracts requires the extension of the authority conferred on the Office of Scientific Research and Development in previous appropriations to dispose of property acquired in connection with its research and development contracts. No estimates of expenditures or receipts in fiscal year 1948 on account of liquidation or renegotiation activities of the Office of Scientific Research and Development were included in the 1948 Budget because at the time the Budget was prepared it was believed that the liquidation program would be completed by June 30, 1947.

I recommend that the estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,743,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF LABOR

JUNE 19, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 18, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$1,743,000 for the Department of Labor.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$1,743,000 for the Department of Labor, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

General administration: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1948 for "General administration"	\$201, 000
Grants to States for public employment offices: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1948 for "Grants to States for public employment offices"	1, 460, 000

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1948 for "Traveling expenses"	32, 000
Printing and binding: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1948 for "Printing and binding"	18, 000
Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1948 for "Contingent expenses"	32, 000

The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 provided that the United States Employment Service should maintain a farm placement service, and this was adhered to until the passage of Public Law 45 in 1943 and Public Law 229 in 1944. These laws established an emergency farm labor program in the Department of Agriculture which will be liquidated not later than January 31, 1948, under the provisions of Public Law 40, Eightieth Congress. Actually the Department of Agriculture program will end on December 31, 1947, and the Employment Service will be required to assume this responsibility January 1, 1948. In carrying out the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act, full utilization will be made of existing staff and facilities in the National, State, and local offices of the Federal-State system of public employment offices. The national office will require additional personnel for planning and coordinating the interstate flow of workers, making available to the States techniques for recruiting and placing farm labor, providing uniform reporting procedures, labor market information, and full cooperation with organizations interested in the farm placement service. The State and local offices will be responsible for recruiting and placing farm labor at the local level.

It is necessary to submit the above estimates at this time due to the fact that at the time the 1948 budget was transmitted to the Congress the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Labor had not determined what type of program would be requested or where it would be located.

The amounts recommended are for an average of 7 months' employment for general administration and for 6 months' employment under the grant program. It is estimated that approximately 40 percent of the annual work load in farm placement will fall in the period from January 1 to June 30, 1948.

Total funds recommended for this program are materially less than those appropriated to the Department of Agriculture. Since the Employment Service will be able to integrate this program with normal Employment Service operations, some of the costs can be absorbed. Also, no funds are being requested for operation of camps for the workers, medical and hospital services, or costs of the transportation of workers, as provided in appropriations to the Department of Agriculture.

Supplemental estimates recommended for the central appropriations of the Department of Labor are necessary to provide the miscellaneous costs of the farm placement program.

I recommend that the foregoing estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN
APPROPRIATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO AN APPRO-
PRIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILI-
TATION ADMINISTRATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF
UNITED STATES AGENCIES INCIDENT TO THE LIQUIDATION
OF UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF THE
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRA-
TION

JUNE 20, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 19, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of
the Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appro-
priation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administra-
tion for administrative expenses of United States agencies incident to
the liquidation of United States participation in the work of the
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The details of this provision, the necessity therefor, and the reason
for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director
of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments
and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for administrative expenses of United States agencies incident to the liquidation of United States participation in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, as follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

LIQUIDATION EXPENSES, UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

Liquidation of UNRRA program: To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of —, 1947 (Public Law —), not to exceed \$2,370,000 of the unobligated and unallocated balances as of June 30, 1947, of the appropriation "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration" provided under the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of activities under said appropriation.

There is now pending before the Congress Senate Joint Resolution 124 and House Joint Resolution 215 which authorizes the use of unobligated funds of the UNRRA appropriation for liquidation purposes. This estimate will provide funds to enable executive departments, agencies, or independent establishments of the United States Government to meet administrative expenses incurred after June 30, 1947, in liquidating their activities in connection with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration program.

Administrative expenses of procurement agencies heretofore have been met from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration appropriation but this appropriation is not available for obligation after June 30, 1947. It should be noted that this estimate will not result in expenditures exceeding the \$2,700,000,000 authorized by the Congress for participation in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The foregoing proposed provision is necessary to implement the resolutions referred to above, which if approved by Congress will permit the use of unobligated funds from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration appropriation to complete the liquidation of activities under this appropriation. This situation has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1948. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$400,000,000 FOR ASSISTANCE TO
GREECE AND TURKEY

JUNE 23, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$400,000,000 for assistance to Greece and Turkey. I urge that the full amount be appropriated at this time in accordance with the terms of the legislation enacted by the Congress in response to my message of March 12, 1947. By its passage of Public Law 75, the Congress has recognized that prompt American aid to these two nations is imperative for the security of the United States and of all freedom-loving peoples.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$400,000,000 for assistance to Greece and Turkey, as follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT.

ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY

Assistance to Greece and Turkey: To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of May 22, 1947 (Public Law 75), \$400,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1948, which shall be available for personal services without regard to section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended by section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946----- \$400, 000, 000

This estimate of appropriation is to enable the President to carry out the purposes of the act of May 22, 1947 (Public Law 75), to provide assistance to Greece and Turkey. Of the \$400,000,000 recommended for appropriation, approximately \$300,000,000 is for Greece and \$100,000,000 for Turkey. The aid to be furnished with these funds is urgently needed in order to enable these countries to meet the crises that face them. The moneys to be provided to Greece will help that country to strengthen its economy and protect its internal and external security. The funds to be provided to Turkey will enable it to meet the present extraordinary security burdens that face it.

I recommend that the foregoing estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$100,000 FOR THE FEDERAL
SECURITY AGENCY

JUNE 22-23, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$100,000 for the Federal Security Agency.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$100,000 for the Federal Security Agency, as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Certification services: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for
"Certification services" ----- \$100, 000

The necessity for the increased amount recommended for certification services arises by reason of the estimated growth in the production of penicillin over the level anticipated in the original estimate and the increase anticipated in the production of candies containing coal-tar colors because of the recent modification in sugar rationing.

The costs of certifying these products are borne by producers thereof through the payment of fees. These fees are deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury and obligations against the foregoing increase in appropriation are preceded by and limited to the amount of fees so deposited. Hence, this recommended additional amount involves no expenditures from general revenues beyond the amount of the fees collected.

I recommend that the foregoing supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE JUDICIARY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$400,000 FOR THE JUDICIARY

JUNE 24, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$400,000 for the Judiciary.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$400,000 for the Judiciary, as follows:

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Plans and specifications for a courthouse for the United States Court of Appeals and District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, fiscal year 1948, to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act To provide for the acquisition of a site and for preparation of plans and specifications for a courthouse to accommodate the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia," approved May 29, 1947----- \$400, 000

The foregoing estimate is submitted at this time in accordance with the cited act of May 29, 1947, and the appropriation of this amount will permit immediate commencement of the project described.

I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE
NAVY DEPARTMENT TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DEATH OR
PERSONAL INJURY TO RESIDENTS OF GUAM

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE NAVY
DEPARTMENT TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DEATH OR PERSONAL IN-
JURY TO RESIDENTS OF GUAM, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$794,761.28

JUNE 24, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Navy Department to pay claims for death or personal injury to residents of Guam, in the amount of \$794,761.28, which have been considered and adjusted under provisions of the act of November 15, 1945, Public Law 224 (59 Stat. 582), and which require an appropriation for payment.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.*Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.*

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Navy Department to pay claims under the provisions of Public Law 224, approved November 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 582), and which require an appropriation as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For payment of claims for death or personal injury, under the provisions of Public Law 224, approved November 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 582), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered —, Eightieth Congress..... \$794, 761. 28

Public Law 224 provides for settlement of claims arising in Guam on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, public or private property, real and personal, the result of or incident to hostilities or hostile occupation, or noncombat activities of the Army Navy, or Marine Corps or individual members thereof. It further authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to certify to Congress any claim for death or personal injury to residents of Guam, deemed meritorious, and arising under conditions herein set forth as a basis for property damage claims.

The letters of the Secretary of the Navy submitting the estimate are transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,

Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 17, 1947.

Hon. JAMES E. WEBB,

Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: Public Law 224, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved November 15, 1945, provides for the settlement of claims for damage occurring in Guam on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, public property, both real and personal, or on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, private property, both real and personal of residents of Guam, when such damage, loss, or destruction is the result of or incident to hostilities or hostile occupation, or is caused by or incident to noncombat activities of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps forces or individual members thereof. It is further provided thereunder that the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority, if he deems any claim in excess of \$5,000 or any claims for death or personal injury to residents of Guam arising under the conditions herein set forth as a basis for property damage claims, to be meritorious, to certify such amount to Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy has ascertained, adjusted, and deter-

mined the claims set forth below to be just, reasonable, and meritorious. These claims arose on Guam and were presented in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 224. The amounts found due the claimants, which claimants have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration.

It is recommended, therefore, that the claims below be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor. A brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed follows:

1. Antonia Mantanona Taitague, Inarajan, Guam. On August 18, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose Delgado Taitague, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier. Claimant is also the natural guardian of the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,699.37. To Antonia Mantanona Taitague for herself, \$3,451.37; to the use and benefit of Gregorio M. Taitague, \$49.60; Rosario M. Taitague, \$49.60; Ana M. Taitague, \$49.60; Augusto M. Taitague, \$49.60; Amenia M. Taitague, \$49.60.

2. Nicolasa Duenas Naputi, Inarajan, Guam. On August 24, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased son-in-law, Vicente Ungacta Gumataotao, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese sniper. Claimant is the legal guardian of the two minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,334.44. To Nicolasa Duenas Naputi to the use and benefit of Carmen Naputi Gumataotao, \$1,818.26; Jose Naputi Gumataotao, \$1,516.18.

3. Natividad Tajalle Meno, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Pedro Chargualaf Meno, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the 10 minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,699.58. To Natividad Tajalle Meno for herself, \$3,210.58; to the use and benefit of Tomas T. Meno, \$29.35; Mariano T. Meno, \$51.13; Jose T. Meno, \$51.13; Jesus T. Meno, \$51.13; Magdalena T. Meno, \$51.12; Ramon T. Meno, \$51.12; Joaquin T. Meno, \$51.12; Manuel T. Meno, \$51.12; Gregorio T. Meno, \$51.12; Pedro T. Meno, \$41.66.

4. Isabel Castro Untalan, Dededo, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose Castro Untalan, met his death when he was bayoneted by the Japanese. Claimant is also the natural guardian of the 10 minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,909.23. To Isabel Castro Untalan for herself, \$2,949.23; to the use and benefit of Tomas Castro Untalan, \$57.70; Maria Castro Untalan, \$77.36; Josefa Castro Untalan, \$77.36; Rita Castro Untalan, \$106.79; Vicente Castro Untalan, \$106.96; Dolores Castro Untalan, \$106.96; Roque Castro Untalan, \$106.96; Felix Castro Untalan, \$106.97; Ana Castro Untalan, \$106.97; Juan Castro Untalan, \$106.97.

5. Catalina Lujan Duenas, Mongmong, Guam. On July 12, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Eduardo Camacho Duenas, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,723.35. To Catalina Lujan Duenas for herself, \$3,523.35; to the use and benefit of Cecilia E. Duenas, \$41.72; Martha E. Duenas, \$41.72; Barbara R. Duenas, \$41.72; Luis L. Duenas, \$41.72; Eduardo N. Duenas, \$33.12.

6. Rosario Leon Guerrero Santos, Inarajan, Guam. April 21, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jesus San Nicolas Quintanilla, met his death as a result of Japanese noncombat activities. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,509.72. To Rosario Leon Guerrero Santos for herself, \$1,033.33; to the use and benefit of Jesus Leon Guerrero Quintanilla, \$909.61; Ana Leon Guerrero Quintanilla, \$841.60; Jose Leon Guerrero Quintanilla, \$725.18.

7. Ignacia Mafnas Indalecio, Barrigada, Guam. On April 12, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan Indalecio Indalecio, met his death when he was run over by a Japanese truck. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the six minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,714.11. To Ignacia Mafnas Indalecio for herself, \$2,985.11; to the use and benefit of Francisca Mafnas Indalecio, \$121.50; Julia Mafnas Indalecio, \$121.50; Jose Mafnas Indalecio, \$121.50; Mariano Mafnas Indalecio, \$121.50; Juan Mafnas Indalecio, \$121.50; Julita Mafnas Indalecio, \$121.50.

8. Antonia Concepcion Quitugua, Piti, Guam. On June 19, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Jesus Concepcion Quitugua, met his death when he was beaten by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the five minor dependent brothers and sisters of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,597.59. To Antonia Concepcion Quitugua for herself, \$1,099.90; to the use and benefit of Elidia Concepcion Quitugua, \$153.10; Joaquin Concepcion Quitugua, \$223.67; Maria Concepcion Quitugua, \$305.26; Antonia Concepcion Quitugua, \$407.81; Concepcion Concepcion Quitugua, \$407.85.

9. Theodora Sanchez Brown, Sinajana, Guam. On July 11, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Frank Brown, met his death when he was hit by shell fragments during a United States bombardment. Claimant is also the legal guardian of Helen Sanchez Brown, minor daughter of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,452.47. To Theodora Sanchez Brown for herself, \$3,111.20; to the use and benefit of Helen Sanchez Brown, \$341.27.

10. Carlina Gogue Sablan, Ordot Village, Guam. On January 1, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Pedro Gogue Sablan, met his death when he was beaten by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the two minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,545.51. To Carlina Gogue Sablan for herself, \$927.50; to the use and benefit of Jose B. Sablan, \$1,210.38; Francisco B. Sablan, \$1,407.63.

11. Luisa Cepeda Pangelinan, Barrigada, Guam. On July 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased daughter, Antonia Pangelinan Pangelinan, met her death when she was bayoneted by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the minor son of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,292.48. To Luisa Cepeda Pangelinan for herself, \$1,343.99; to the use and benefit of David Edward Pangelinan, \$1,948.49.

12. Rita Salas Cruz, Barrigada, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Gregorio Agualo Cruz, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of Maria Salas Cruz, the minor daughter of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,285.46. To Rita Salas Cruz for herself, \$818.59; to the use and benefit of Maria Salas Cruz, \$2,466.87.

13. Clotilde Munoz Salas, Tamuning, Guam. On July 20, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Francisco Javier Salas, met his death when a Japanese mine exploded. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,558.89. To Clotilde Munoz Salas for herself, \$2,289; to the use and benefit of Frederick Joaquin Munoz Salas, \$446.50; Carmelita Maria Munoz Salas, \$427.41; Francisco Jose Munoz Salas, \$395.98.

14. Antonia P. Mantanona and Jesus S. Salas, Talofofo, Guam. On August 19, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, joint claimants' respective son and son-in-law, Juan Pablo Mantanona, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese sniper. Jesus S. Salas is the legal guardian of the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,522.40. To Antonia P. Mantanona for herself, \$100; to Jesus S. Salas, \$3,422.40; to the use and benefit of Margarita Salas Mantanona, \$521.82; Antonia Salas Mantanona, \$622.32; Jose Salas Mantanona, \$680.11; Teresita Salas Mantanona, \$755.61; Juan Salas Mantanona, \$842.54.

15. Joaquina Aguon Reyes, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose Cruz Cruz, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the seven minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,375.30. To Joaquina Aguon Reyes for herself, \$748.38; to the use and benefit of Santiago A. Cruz, \$604.24; Jesus A. Cruz, \$478.94; Miguel A. Cruz, \$443.58; Jose A. Cruz, \$360.09; Teresita A. Cruz, \$302.81; Leon A. Cruz, \$249.74; Juan A. Cruz, \$187.52.

16. Jose Lujan Fernandez, Dededo, Guam. On August 3, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased wife and son, Maria Taijeron Fernandez and Joseph Taijeron Fernandez, were hit by shrapnel during the United States bombardment. Maria died on September 2, 1944, and Joseph died on August 3, 1944. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the three minor children of Maria Taijeron Fernandez.

Amount claimed, \$8,000; amount allowed, \$3,892.38. To Jose Lujan Fernandez for himself, \$1,977.95; to the use and benefit of Frankie Taijeron Fernandez, \$671.76; David Taijeron Fernandez, \$639.94; Ceelia Taijeron Fernandez, \$602.73.

17. Andresina D. Roberto and Maria Dumanal Blas, Agana, Guam. On February 23, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, Pedro G. Dumanal, met his death when he was stabbed by the Japanese. On April 25, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, Rosalia Q. Dumanal, his wife, met her death when she was beheaded by the Japanese. There are four minor children surviving and the claimants are their duly appointed guardians.

Amount claimed, \$8,000; amount allowed, \$5,686.56. To Andresina D. Roberto for herself, \$228.39; to the use and benefit of Tomas Q. Dumanal, \$688.61; Enrique Q. Dumanal, \$1,011.69; to Maria Dumanal Blas to the use and benefit of Gregorio Q. Dumanal, \$1,315.57; Enriqueta Q. Dumanal, \$2,442.30.

18. Maria T. Topasna, Merizo, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan I. Topasna, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,638.10. To Maria T. Topasna for herself, \$2,490; to the use and benefit of Julia T. Topasna, \$163.35; Albert T. Topasna, \$185.72; Matilde T. Topasna, \$235.77; Ramon T. Topasna, \$275.41; Jose T. Topasna, \$287.85.

19. Dolores I. Won-Pat, Santa Rita, Guam. On January 6, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Francisco B. Won-Pat, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the two minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,830.24. To Dolores I. Won-Pat for herself, \$2,900.24; to the use and benefit of Richard R. Won-Pat, \$465; Anna May Won-Pat, \$465.

20. Maria Taitingfong Torres, Mongmong, Guam. On September 30, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jesus Taitague Torres, met his death as a result of a beating inflicted by the Japanese. Claimant is also the natural guardian of seven minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,684.55. To Maria Taitingfong Torres for herself, \$3,412.68; to the use and benefit of Trinidad T. Torres, \$34.55; Joy T. Torres, \$34.55; Julia T. Torres, \$34.55; Lourdes T. Torres, \$34.55; Vicente T. Torres, \$34.55; Juan T. Torres, \$34.55; Serian T. Torres, \$34.57.

21. Enrique Matanane Cruz, Barrigada, Guam. On June 8, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased wife, Maria San Nicolas Cruz, met her death as a result of Japanese noncombat activity. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,832.34. To Enrique Matanane Cruz for himself, \$2,127.75; to the use and benefit of Isabel S. N. Cruz, \$380.46; Jesus S. N. Cruz, \$380.46; Ana S. N. Cruz, \$380.46; Josefina S. N. Cruz, \$327.71; Juan S. N. Cruz, \$235.50.

22. Joaquin Perez Taijeron, Sinajana, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased wife, Maria Lujan Taijeron, met her death when she was shot by a Japanese soldier. Claimant is also the natural guardian of Pedro Lujan Taijeron, the minor son of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$496.40. To Joaquin Perez Taijeron for himself, \$278; to the use and benefit of Pedro Lujan Taijeron, \$218.40.

23. Isabel Quitugua Certeza, Dededo, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Atanaeia Q. Certeza, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the two minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,565.33. To Isabel Quitugua Certeza for herself, \$2,564; to the use and benefit of Agrafina Q. Certeza, \$494.40; Delfina Q. Certeza, \$506.93.

24. Rosario Leon Guerrero Balajadia, Sinajana, Guam. On May 4, 1945, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose Guerrero Balajadia, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a remnant Japanese hand grenade and was given defective anesthesia at the United States

military government hospital. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the four minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,605.24. To Rosario Leon Guerrero Balajadia for herself, \$2,564.87; to the use and benefit of Agapito De La Rosa Balajadia, \$133.22; Francisco De La Rosa Balajadia, \$185.75; Rosa L. G. Balajadia, \$343.55; Jesus L. G. Balajadia, \$377.85.

25. Maria Jesus Cruz, Agat, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased daughter, Maria Jesus Cruz, met her death when she was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is the legal guardian of the minor brother and sister of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,121.44. To Maria Jesus Cruz to the use and benefit of Jesus Jesus Cruz, \$530.57; Carmen Jesus Cruz, \$590.87.

26. Matilde L. San Nicolas, Asan, Guam. On June 11, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Gregorio Aflague San Nicolas, met his death as a result of Japanese noncombat activity. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the six minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,722.99. To Matilde L. San Nicolas for herself, \$3,093.99; to the use and benefit of Maria L. San Nicolas, \$104.83; Segina L. San Nicolas, \$104.83; Gregorio L. San Nicolas, \$104.83; Cleofe L. San Nicolas, \$104.83; Oliva L. San Nicolas, \$104.84; Vicente L. San Nicolas, \$104.84.

27. Antonia Chiguina Martinez, Inarajan, Guam. On August 15, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased father, Jesus Doroteo Chiguina, met his death when he was bayoneted by the Japanese. Claimant is the legal guardian of the five minor grandchildren of the deceased who were wholly dependent on him for their support.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,234.43. To Antonia Chiguina Martinez to the use and benefit of Josefina L. G. Chiguina, \$659.18; David L. G. Chiguina, \$613.74; Eliza L. G. Chiguina, \$416.40; Alfred L. G. Chiguina, \$340.67; Julia L. G. Chiguina, \$204.44.

28. Margarita Taijeron Babauta, Agat, Guam. On July 26, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan N. Babauta, met his death as a result of Japanese noncombat activity. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,667.83. To Margarita Taijeron Babauta for herself, \$2,395.33; to the use and benefit of Angelina T. Babauta, \$205.10; Carmen T. Babauta, \$443.01; Rosa T. Babauta, \$624.39.

29. Tomas Rios Mesa, Sinajana, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased wife, Maria Lukbon Mesa, met her death when she was bayoneted by the Japanese. Claimant is the legal guardian of the seven minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,466.60. To Tomas Rios Mesa to the use and benefit of Paciencia L. Mesa, \$166.90; Dolores L. Mesa, \$345.45; Lauriana L. Mesa, \$411.58; Tomas L. Mesa, \$479.08; Remedios L. Mesa, \$564.60; Lourdes L. Mesa, \$693.52; Jose L. Mesa, \$805.40.

30. Loreta Cruz Ignacio, Piti, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased father, Manuel P. Ignacio, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is the legal guardian of Ana Cruz Ignacio, an incompetent, the widow of the deceased and of the minor son and daughter of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,057.87. To Loreta Cruz Ignacio to the use and benefit of Ana Cruz Ignacio, \$2,756.54; Jesus Cruz Ignacio, \$251.20; Rita Cruz Ignacio, \$50.13.

31. Gertrudes Cruz San Agustin, Dededo, Guam. On December 17, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Ignacio Crisostomo San Agustin, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese shell. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the four minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,898.33. To Gertrudes Cruz San Agustin for herself, \$2,402.08; to the use and benefit of David C. San Agustin, \$374.06; Maria C. San Agustin, \$374.06; Vicente C. San Agustin, \$374.07; Alfred C. San Agustin, \$374.06.

32. Juan Santos Barcinas, Merizo, Guam. On May 23, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Pedro T. Barcinas, met his death as a result of Japanese noncombat activities. Claimant is the legal guardian of the minor brothers and sister of the deceased, who were wholly dependent on the deceased for their support.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,745.75. To Juan Santo Barcinas to the use and benefit of Leonila T. Barcinas, \$648.70; Jesus T. Barcinas, \$548.73; Vicente T. Barcinas, \$548.32.

33. Angelina Rosario Cruz, Sinajana, Guam. On May 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Ignacio Mendiola Cruz, met his death when he was beaten by the Japanese. Claimant is also the natural guardian of the six minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,716.66. To Angelina Rosario Cruz for herself, \$3,189.66; to the use and benefit of Catalina R. Cruz, \$89.20; Teresita R. Cruz, \$89.20; Pedro R. Cruz, \$89.20; Dolores R. Cruz, \$89.20; Brigida R. Cruz, \$89.20; Nicolasa R. Cruz, \$81.

34. Jose Chargualaf Garrido, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased brother, Ignacio Chargualaf Garrido, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is the legal guardian of the two minor brothers and half brother and half sister of the deceased who were wholly dependent on the deceased for their support.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,682.71. To Jose Chargualaf Garrido to the use and benefit of Nicolas C. Garrido, \$259.47; Juan C. Garrido, \$269.14; Dolores C. Tyquingeo, \$572.03; Francisco C. Tyquingeo, \$582.07.

35. Felix Calvo Torres, Agana, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased wife, Hannah Chancee Torres, met her death when she was beaten by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased. Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,604.13. To Felix Calvo Torres, for himself, \$1,965.33; to the use and benefit of Yvonne M. Torres, \$473.70; Hannah E. Torres, \$508.41; Geraldine J. Torres, \$656.69.

36. Maria Santos Merfalen, Yona, Guam. On July 8, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Antonio Mafnas Merfalen, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the two minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,490.38. To Maria Santos Merfalen, for herself, \$1,979.70; to the use and benefit of Bernadita Santos Merfalen, \$728.09; Joaquin Santos Merfalen, \$782.59.

37. Angelina Santos Salas, Sinajana, Guam. On August 1, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose Benavente Atoique, met his death when he was accidentally shot by a United States Marine. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,647.61. To Angelina Santos Salas for herself \$654.80; to the use and benefit of Joaquin Santos Atoique, \$749.67; Teresita Santos Atoique, \$960.34; Catalina Santos Atoique, \$1,282.80.

38. Engracia Flores Ungacta, Agana, Guam. On July 17, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Felix Ungacta Ungacta, met his death as a result of Japanese noncombat activity. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,595.37. To Engracia Flores Ungacta for himself, \$2,304; to the use and benefit of Beatrice Flores Ungacta, \$215.15; Felix Flores Ungacta, \$236.33; Fred Flores Ungacta, \$257.53; Peter Flores Ungacta, \$281.47; Norberto Flores Ungacta, \$300.89.

39. Emilia L. Mesa, Barrigada, Guam. On March 27, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Francisco Aguon Mesa, met his death as a result of Japanese noncombat activity. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,891.67. To Emilia L. Mesa for herself \$2,781.67; to the use and benefit of Juan L. Mesa, \$280.58; Jose L. Mesa, \$280.58; Antonio L. Mesa, \$280.58; Francisca L. Mesa, \$268.26.

40. Ana Taijeron Baza and Pedro Taijeron Baza, Merizo, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased sister, Rosa Taijeron Baza, met her death when she was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimants were physically incapable of self-support and were wholly dependent on their deceased brother for their support.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,666.30. To Ana Taijeron Baza; \$828.45. To Pedro Taijeron Baza, \$837.85.

41. Catalina B. Dumanal, Santa Rita, Guam. On April 25, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose G. Dumanal, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is also the natural guardian of the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed \$3,715.94. To Catalina B. Dumanal for herself, \$3,175.94; to the use and benefit of Maria B. Dumanal, \$108. Jesus B. Dumanal, \$108; Guadalupe B. Dumanal, \$108; Juan B. Dumanal, \$108; Rosita B. Dumanal, \$108.

42. Pilar Quidachay Aguon, Sinajana, Guam. On August 27, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased brother, Jesus A. Quidachay, met his death as a result of a beating inflicted by the Japanese. Claimant is the legal guardian of the minor brothers of the deceased who were wholly dependent on him for their support.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,596.76. To Pilar Quidachay Aguon to the use and benefit of Tomas A. Quidachay, \$703.43; Jose A. Quidachay, \$893.33.

43. Rita San Nicolas Taijeron, Asan, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan Jesus Taijeron, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the four minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,644.33. To Rita San Nicolas Taijeron, for herself, \$2,726; to the use and benefit of Rosita San Nicolas Taijeron \$256.09; Juan San Nicolas Taijeron, \$241.55; Francisco San Nicolas Taijeron \$226.72; Vicente San Nicolas Taijeron, \$193.97.

44. Maria Concepcion San Nicolas, Barrigada, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Eugenio Taijeron San Nicolas, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the two minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,851.07. To Maria Concepcion San Nicolas for herself, \$2,819.61; to the use and benefit of Atanacio Concepcion San Nicolas, \$515.73; Fidel Concepcion San Nicolas, \$515.73.

45. Maria A. San Nicolas, Ana S. N. Gogue, Dolores N. San Nicolas, Sinajana, Guam. On June 25, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' respective son and brother, Jesus Atoigue San Nicolas, met his death when he was hit by bullets from a United States strafing plane. Ana S. N. Gogue is the legal guardian of two minor children of the deceased. Dolores N. San Nicolas is the legal guardian of one minor son and one minor stepson of the deceased.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$3,603.45. To Maria A. San Nicolas, for herself, \$397.50; to Ana S. N. Gogue, \$1,888.19; to the use and benefit of Maria N. San Nicolas, \$1,203.87; to the use and benefit of Francisco N. San Nicolas, \$684.32; to Dolores N. San Nicolas, \$1,317.76; to the use and benefit of Jose N. Delgado, \$483.02; to the use and benefit of Adriano N. San Nicolas, \$834.74.

46. Maria Tenorio Santos, Talofofo, Guam. On February 13, 1945, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Francisco Baza Duenas, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese sniper. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,191.34. To Maria Tenorio Santos for herself, \$792.39; to the use and benefit of Isabel Tenorio Duenas, \$734.10; Eduardo Tenorio Duenas, \$823.48; Frances Tenorio Duenas, \$841.37.

47. Maria Ogo Borja, Santa Rita, Guam. On November 1, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan Mendiola Borja, met his death when he was beaten by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of Francisco Ogo Borja, the minor son of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,712.20. To Maria Ogo Borja for herself, \$3,292.20; to the use and benefit of Francisco Ogo Borja, \$420.

48. Juana Charfauros Cruz, Agat, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Pedro Ofrecio Cruz, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,693.95. To Juana Charfauros Cruz, for herself, \$3,038.48; to the use and benefit of Silvana C. Cruz, \$215.16; Victor C. Cruz, \$219.11; Hovita C. Cruz, \$221.20.

49. Candelaria S. Taijeron, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Antonio S. Taijeron, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is the duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Felisita S. N. Taijeron, the widow of the deceased, who died on October 20, 1946. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the two minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,315. To Candelaria S. Taijeron for herself, \$277.93; to the use and benefit of Felipe S. N. Taijeron, \$1,131.42; to the use and benefit of Dorotea S. N. Taijeron, \$1,260.85; to the estate of Felisita S. N. Taijeron, \$644.80.

50. Franeisea Reyes Aefalle, Merizo, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband and son, Fausto C. Aefalle and Vicente Reyes Aefalle, respectively, met their death when they were hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the four minor children of her deceased husband.

Amount claimed, \$8,000; amount allowed, \$3,756.51. To Franeisea Reyes Aefalle for herself, \$2,628.13; to the use and benefit of Juan Reyes Aefalle, \$376.18; Joaquin Reyes Aefalle, \$298.08; Matilde Reyes Aefalle, \$252.92; Carmelo Reyes Aefalle, \$201.20.

51. Esperanza Chargualaf Cruz, Piti, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Franeiseo Cruz Cruz, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the six minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,648.52. To Esperanza Chargualaf Cruz for herself, \$2,711; to the use and benefit of Maria Chargualaf Cruz, \$151.83; Enrique Chargualaf Cruz, \$180.62; Ramon Chargualaf Cruz, \$168.17; Franeiseo Chargualaf Cruz, \$162.72; Annie Chargualaf Cruz, \$140; Helen Chargualaf Cruz, \$134.18.

52. Remedios Atoigue Quidachay, Sinajana, Guam. On July 27, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Vicente Atoigue Quidachay, met his death when he was machine gunned by a United States plane. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,709.83. To Remedios Atoigue Quidachay for herself, \$3,107.34; to the use and benefit of Maria A. Quidachay, \$82.39; Jose A. Quidachay, \$130.02; Jesus A. Quidachay, \$130.02; Demetro A. Quidachay, \$130.03; Vicente A. Quidachay, \$130.03.

53. Rosa Quichocho Terlaje, Piti, Guam. On June 29, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Miguel Afilleje Terlaje, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,665.92. To Rosa Quichocho Terlaje for herself, \$2,641.25; to the use and benefit of Rosita Q. Terlaje, \$358.90; Maria Q. Terlaje, \$354.07; Grabiell Q. Terlaje, \$311.70.

54. Jose Baza Cepeda, Yona, Guam. On July 21, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased brother-in-law, Bernabe Rogopes Aguon, met his death when he was hit by machine gun fire from a United States plane. Claimant is the legal guardian of Ana Baza Cepeda, incompetent, the widow, and Roque Cepeda Aguon, minor child of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,579.89. To Jose Baza Cepeda to the use and benefit of Ana Baza Cepeda, \$2,654; Roque Cepeda Aguon, \$925.89.

55. Maria L. G. Cruz, Barrigada, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose Canaeho Cruz, met his death when he was bayoneted by Japanese soldiers. Claimant is also the natural guardian of the nine minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,961.50. To Maria L. G. Cruz for herself, \$3,016.55; to the use and benefit of Joaquin L. G. Cruz, \$27.05; Juan L. G. Cruz, \$86.05; Jose L. G. Cruz, \$86.05; Coneepeion L. G. Cruz, \$124.30; Ambrosia L. G. Cruz, \$124.30; Tomas L. G. Cruz, \$124.30; Vicente L. G. Cruz, \$124.30; Dolores L. G. Cruz, \$124.30; Oliva L. G. Cruz, \$124.30.

56. Adela C. Navarro, Sinajana, Guam. On August 2, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Vicente Mendiola Mendiola, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel during the United States bombardment. Claimant is the legal guardian of the four minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,429.31. To Adela C. Navarro for herself, \$727.25; to the use and benefit of Vicente Cruz Mendiola, \$787.91; Maria Cruz Mendiola, \$736.35; Jose Cruz Mendiola, \$617.86; Juan Cruz Mendiola, \$559.94.

57. Maria Yamanaka Quenga, Piti, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased sister, Rosa Bareinas Yamanaka, met her death when she was shot by a Japanese soldier. Claimant is the legal guardian of two minor children who were dependent on the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$642.81. To Maria Yamanaka

Quenga to the use and benefit of Lourdes B. Yamanaka, \$342.65; Dorothea B. Yamanaka, \$300.16.

58. Beatrice P. Cruz, Anigua, Guam. On June 21, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose L. G. Cruz, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of six of the minor children of the deceased. The Bank of Guam is legal guardian for the two minor children of the deceased by a former marriage.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,701.24. To Beatrice P. Cruz for herself, \$3,437.24; to the use and benefit of David P. Cruz, \$33; Pauline P. Benito, \$33; Johnnie P. Benito, \$33; Martha P. Benito, \$33; Ricardo P. Benito, \$33; Joseph P. Benito, \$33. To the Bank of Guam to the use and benefit of Johnny Rosario Cruz, \$33; Cecelia Rosario Cruz, \$33.

59. Jose San Nicolas Chargualaf, Sinajana, Guam. On October 28, 1944, on Guam, during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased wife, Lorenza N. Chargualaf, met her death as a result of United States combat action. Claimant is the legal guardian of Juan N. Chargualaf, the minor son of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$863.12. To Jose San Nicolas Chargualaf for himself, \$127.49; to the use and benefit of Juan N. Chargualaf, \$735.63.

60. Natividad Diaz Unpingco, Asan, Guam. On August 8, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased father, Doroteo D. Diaz, met his death when he was bayoneted by Japanese soldiers. Claimant is the legal guardian of the six minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,549.90. To Natividad Diaz Unpingco to the use and benefit of Alejandro T. Diaz, \$164.72; Graciela T. Diaz, \$184.40; Atanacio T. Diaz, \$348.34; Margarita T. Diaz, \$812.45; Doroteo T. Diaz, \$920.27; Rosita T. Diaz, \$1,119.72.

61. Maria Garrido Tenorio, Teresa Tenorio Guevara, and Remedios Tenorio Cruz, Agana, Guam. On July 29, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' respective husband and brother, Jesus Namauleg Tenorio, disappeared from a Japanese concentration camp and has not been seen or heard from since that time. His death was presumed to have occurred on July 30, 1945. Maria Garrido Tenorio, is the widow of the deceased. Teresa Tenorio Guevara is the legal guardian of Lucia Garrido Tenorio, minor child of the deceased. Remedios Tenorio Cruz is the legal guardian of the remaining three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$3,576.47. To Maria Garrido Tenorio for herself, \$2,895; to Teresa Tenorio Guevara to the use and benefit of Lucia Garrido Tenorio, \$104.43. To Remedios Tenorio Cruz to the use and benefit of Juan Garrido Tenorio, \$86.89; Lourdes Garrido Tenorio, \$224.39; Ramon Garrido Tenorio, \$265.76.

62. Ana Taimanglo Salas, Piti, Guam. On June 23, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jesus Chargualaf Salas, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,676.45. To Ana Taimanglo Salas for herself, \$2,745.47; to the use and benefit of Roque T. Salas, \$308.12; Cecilia T. Salas, \$312.79; Julia T. Salas, \$310.07.

63. Isabel Duenas De Leon Guerrero, Sinajana, Guam. On July 12, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased half brother, Jesus Baza Duenas, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is also the administratrix of the estate of Luis Paulino Duenas, the deceased father of the deceased and who was wholly dependent on the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,327.38. To Isabel Duenas De Leon Guerrero for herself, \$1,710.70; as administratrix of the estate of Luis Paulino Duenas, \$1,616.68.

64. Maria Cruz Blas, Asan Village, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan L. Blas, met his death when he was shot by Japanese soldiers. Claimant is also the legal guardian of Lorenzo Cruz Blas, the minor child of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,772.25. To Maria Cruz Blas for herself, \$3,299.75; to the use and benefit of Lorenzo Cruz Blas, \$472.50.

65. Ana Cruz Fejeran and Justo Fejeran, Piti, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Enrique Cruz Fejeran, and daughter, Dolores Cruz Fejeran, met their deaths when they were shot and bayoneted by Japanese soldiers. Justo Fejeran is also the legal guardian of Trinidad Cruz Fejeran, minor son of Dolores Cruz Fejeran, deceased.

Amount claimed \$8,000; amount allowed \$4,168.88. To Ana Cruz Fejeran and Justo Fejeran for themselves, \$2,071.97; to Justo Fejeran to the use and benefit of Trinidad Cruz Fejeran, \$2,096.91.

66. Rita Tenorio Mantanona, Sinajana, Guam. On April 4, 1945, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan Paulino Mantanona, met his death as a result of Japanese noncombat activity. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the four minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,604.37. To Rita Tenorio Mantanona for herself, \$2,427.20; to the use and benefit of Juan T. Mantanona, \$91.12; David T. Mantanona, \$202.60; Roque T. Mantanona, \$308.17; Prudencio T. Mantanona, \$575.28.

67. Rosa Blas Acfalle, Piti, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jesus Cruz Acfalle, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the four minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,692.70. To Rosa Blas Acfalle, for herself, \$3,429.49; to the use and benefit of Delfina Blas Acfalle, \$24.26; Concepcion Blas Acfalle, \$59.47; Josefa Blas Acfalle, \$89.74; Matilde Blas Acfalle, \$89.74.

68. Juan Gogo Toves, Yona Village, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Pedro Meno Toves, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is also the administrator of the estate of Ana Meno Toves, the deceased mother of Pedro Meno Toves.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,201.66. To Juan Gogo Toves, for himself, \$789.76; as administrator of the estate of Ana Meno Toves, \$411.90.

69. Josefa A. Perez, Sinajana, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased daughter, Maria Perez Howard, met her death as a result of a beating administered by the Japanese. Claimant is the legal guardian of the two minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,279.82. To Josefa A. Perez to the use and benefit of Chris Allen Howard, \$1,582.89; Helen Evelyn Howard, \$1,696.93.

70. Dolores Tedpahago Tajalle, Merizo, Guam. On August 6, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose Chargualaf Tajalle, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is also the legal guardian of Jose Tedpahago Tajalle, the minor child of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,852.38. To Dolores Tedpahago Tajalle for herself, \$2,559.20; to the use and benefit of Jose Tedpahago Tajalle, \$293.18.

71. Rita Manalisay Reyes, Merizo, Guam. On April 17, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose Mendiola Reyes, met his death as a result of Japanese noncombat activity. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the two minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,406.54. To Rita Manalisay Reyes for herself, \$2,051.50; to the use and benefit of Rosa Manalisay Reyes, \$688.24; Maria Manalisay Reyes, \$666.80.

72. Isabel San Nicolas Leon Guerrero, Inarajan, Guam. On May 13, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jesus Chargualaf Meno, met his death when he was hit by bullets from a United States strafing plane. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the two minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,138.19. To Isabel San Nicolas Leon Guerrero for herself, \$558.40; to the use and benefit of Ella San Nicolas Meno, \$1,347.99; Isidora San Nicolas Meno, \$1,231.80.

73. Antonia Naputi Mendiola, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Domestro Quinene Meno, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is also the legal guardian of Jesus Naputi Meno, the minor child of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,678.70. To Antonia Naputi Mendiola for herself, \$762.86; to the use and benefit of Jesus Meno, \$1,915.84.

74. Jose L. G. Untalan, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 30, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, Juan B. Charfauros disappeared from a Japanese

concentration camp and has not been seen or heard from since that time. His death is presumed to have occurred on July 31, 1945. Claimant is the next friend of Vicente B. Charfauros, the minor son of the deceased. The Bank of Guam is the legal guardian of the estate of Vicente B. Charfauros.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$654.38. To the Bank of Guam to the use and benefit of the estate of Vicente B. Charfauros, \$654.38.

75. Angelina Babauta Salas and Martina Chargualaf Salas, Piti, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' respective husband and grandson, Jose Santos Salas, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a shell during the United States bombardment. Angelina Babauta Salas is the widow of the deceased. Martina Chargualaf Salas is the grandmother of the deceased and the legal guardian for his five minor brothers and sisters who were wholly dependent on him.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,691.28. To Angelina Babauta Salas for herself, \$2,368.41; to Martina Chargualaf Salas for herself, \$288.12; to the use and benefit of Joaquin Santos Salas, \$18.55; August Santos Salas, \$228.23; Maria Santos Salas, \$172.53; John Santos Salas, \$310.49; Juan Santos Salas, \$301.95.

76. Jose Eclavea Reyes, Agana Springs, Guam. On July 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased sons, Lorenza Miner Eclavea, Leecio Miner Eclavea, and Alfred Miner Eclavea, met their death when they were hit by shrapnel during the United States bombardment. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the five minor brothers and sisters of the deceased.

Amount claimed \$12,000; amount allowed \$3,600.33. To Jose Eclavea Reyes for himself, \$1,472.53; to the use and benefit of Concepcion E. Borja, \$94.56; Edward Miner Eclavea, \$507.93; Teresita Miner Eclavea, \$508.38; Henry Miner Eclavea, \$508.50; Antonio Miner Eclavea, \$508.43.

77. Magdalena Gogo Quidachay, Sinajana, Guam. On November 7, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose San Agustin Quidachay, met his death as a result of Japanese noncombat activity. Claimant is also the legal guardian of Carmen Gogo San Nicolas, the minor stepchild of the deceased.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$3,486.08. To Magdalena Gogo Quidachay for herself, \$3,246.08; to the use and benefit of Carmen Gogo San Nicolas, \$240.

78. Andrea Quidachay Espinosa and Maria C. Quidagua, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' respective husband and son, Vicente C. Quidagua, met his death when he was shot and bayoneted by Japanese soldiers. Andrea Quidachay Espinosa is the widow of the deceased. Maria C. Quidagua is the mother of the deceased and was wholly dependent upon the deceased for support.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$2,291.13. To Andrea Quidachay Espinosa for herself, \$544.07; to Maria C. Quidagua for herself, \$1,747.06.

79. Carmen M. Mata and Maria Garrido Manibusan, Barrigada, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' respective son and husband, Vicente M. Mata, met his death when he was shot by Japanese soldiers. Carmen M. Mata is the mother of the deceased and wholly dependent upon him for support. Maria Garrido Manibusan is the widow of the deceased and the legal guardian of Tomas G. Mata, the minor child of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed \$3,386.24. To Carmen M. Mata for herself, \$573.67; to Maria Garrido Manibusan for herself, \$640.24; to the use and benefit of Tomas G. Mata, \$2,172.33.

80. Vicente Q. Santiago, Umatac, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, Jesus Gogo Aguon, met his death when he was shot by Japanese soldiers. Claimant is the legal guardian of the three minor brothers and sisters of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,354.04. To Vicente Q. Santiago for the use and benefit of Concepcion Gogo Aguon, \$953.51; Bernardita Gogo Aguon, \$272.76; Jose Gogo Aguon, \$127.77.

81. Maria C. Guzman, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan Concepcion Guzman, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from Japanese hand grenades. Claimant is also the legal guardian of Jose Reyes Cruz, the minor son of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed \$3,624.81. To Maria C. Guzman for herself, \$2,800.47; to the use and benefit of Jose Reyes Cruz, \$824.34.

82. Francisca B. Pangelinan, Maria Quichocho Pangelinan, and Antonio I. Balajadia, Yona, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants respective husband, son, and brother-in-law, Jose Quichocho Pangelinan, met his death when he was shot by Japanese soldiers. Francisca B. Pangelinan is the widow of the deceased. Maria Quichocho Pangelinan is the mother-in-law of the deceased. Antonio I. Balajadia is the brother-in-law and legal guardian of the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,722.46. To Francisca B. Pangelinan for herself, \$2,439.49; to Maria Quichocho Pangelinan for herself, \$200; to Antonio I. Balajadia for the use and benefit of Juan B. Pangelinan, \$75.52; Veronica B. Pangelinan, \$159.05; Cristina B. Pangelinan, \$234.20; Rita B. Pangelinan, \$269.28; Tomas B. Pangelinan, \$344.92.

83. Maria Mendiola Cruz, Piti, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased brothers and sister, Jesus M. Matsumiya, Josefina M. Matsumiya, Jose M. Matsumiya and Tomas M. Matsumiya, met their death when they were shot by Japanese soldiers. Claimant is the legal guardian of the two minor brothers and sisters who were wholly dependent on the four deceased persons.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,101.24. To Maria Mendiola Cruz to the use and benefit of Joaquin M. Matsumiya, \$775.40; Roque M. Matsumiya, \$1,325.84.

84. Delfina Cruz Cruz, Agat, Guam. On June 21, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband Vicente S. Salas, met his death when he was administered a beating by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,461.28. To Delfina Cruz Cruz for herself, \$550.80; to the use and benefit of Jose Cruz Salas, \$783.18; Teresita Cruz Salas, \$698.88; Rosita Cruz Salas, \$630.32; Rosalia Cruz Salas, \$460.63; Maria Cruz Salas, \$337.47.

85. Maria R. Mesa, Piti, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased brother, Antonio Rios Mesa, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant was wholly dependent on the deceased for support.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,821.09.

86. Delfina Bontugan Perez and Antonio Bontugan Perez, Sinajana, Guam. On December 16, 1945, on Guam during the United States occupation, joint claimants' deceased mother, Ana Bontugan Perez, met her death when her kitchen stove pipe, which was a Japanese remnant torpedo, exploded. First claimant is the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased. Second claimant is the administrator of the estate of Joaquin Cruz Perez who was partially dependent on his deceased wife for support.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,378.53. To Delfina Bontugan Perez to the use and benefit of Pilar B. Perez, \$1,232.12; Rosa B. Perez, \$472.02; Joaquin B. Perez, \$304.28; to Antonio Bontugan Perez as administrator of the estate of Joaquin Cruz Perez, \$312.11.

87. Andrea M. Acfalle, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased brother, Miguel Manalisay Acfalle, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant was wholly dependent on the deceased for support. Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,827.61.

88. Josepha Perez Pangelinan, Agana, Guam. On July 11, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased brother, Francisco Martinez Perez, met his death when he was hit by a shell during the United States bombardment. Claimant is the legal guardian of Josephat Martinez Perez, the brother of the deceased who was wholly dependent on him for support.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed \$1,214.96. To Josepha Perez Pangelinan to the use and benefit of Josephat Martinez Perez, \$1,214.96.

89. Joaquin Garcia Blas, Sinajana, Guam. On December 15, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, Pedro Garcia Blas, now deceased, was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese, was totally disabled for 2 months and had a resulting 5 percent permanent disability to his eyes. Claimant is the administrator of the estate of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$150.

In the above claims the total amount claimed is \$380,000; total amount allowed is \$280,925.95.

This is the seventh of a series of letters forwarding personal injury and death claims of Guamanians to the Congress for its consideration.

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 17, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: Public Law 224, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved November 15, 1945, provides for the settlement of claims for damage occurring in Guam on account of damage to or loss or destruction of public property, both real and personal, or on account of damage to or loss or destruction of private property, both real and personal, of residents of Guam, when such damage, loss, or destruction is the result of or incident to hostilities or hostile occupation, or is caused by or incident to noncombat activities of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps forces or individual members thereof. It is further provided thereunder that the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority, if he deems any claim in excess of \$5,000 or any claims for death or personal injury to residents of Guam arising under the conditions herein set forth as a basis for property damage claims, to be meritorious, to certify such amount to Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy has ascertained, adjusted and determined the claims set forth below to be just, reasonable and meritorious. These claims arose on Guam and were presented in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 224. The amounts found due the claimants, which claimants have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration.

It is recommended, therefore, that the claims below be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor. A brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed follows:

1. Ana Aguon Quinata, Umatae, Guam. On December 15, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when she was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$220.

2. Jose G. Gogue, Sinajana, Guam. On May 25, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$500.

3. Jose M. Martinez, Talofoto, Guam. On May 10, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese, was disabled for 3 months and has a resulting 12-percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$880.

4. Jose T. Santos, Sinajana, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was hit by shrapnel from a United States shell during the bombardment and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$400.

5. Asuncion Pereda Sablan, Barrigada, Guam. On June 20, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when she was beaten by the Japanese, was disabled for 6 months and has a resulting 10 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,000.

6. Ana Namauleg Cruz, Tamuning, Guam. On July 20, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured when she was hit by bullets from a United States strafing plane, was disabled for 3 months and has a resulting 40-percent permanent disability of the left leg.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,591.79.

7. Felix Castro Castro, Dededo, Guam. On October 3, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese, was disabled for 2 months and has a resulting 40 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,961.78.

8. Antonio Salas Cruz, Piti, Guam. On June 3, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese, was disabled for 2 months and has a resulting 10 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$750.

9. Joaquin S. Alcantara, Agat, Guam. On August 17, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$200.

10. Ignacio Reyes Torres, Tamuning, Guam. On January 12, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$280.

11. Jose C. Comacho, Barrigada, Guam. On July 19, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured by a bullet fired from a United States machine gun, was disabled for 2 months and has a resulting 10 percent permanent disability of the left arm.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$515.82.

12. Antonio Salas Cruz, Piti, Guam. On June 4, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese, was disabled for 2 months and has a resulting 10 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$716.66.

13. William L. Charfauros, Sinajana, Guam. On December 8, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel from a Japanese bomb and was totally disabled for 6 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$600.

14. Francisco T. Ojeda, Agana, Guam. On February 15, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$299.99.

15. Jesus E. Esteban, Dededo, Guam. On June 22, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$250.

16. Maria Santos Delgado, Agana, Guam. On June 13, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when she was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese antiaircraft shell and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$320.

17. Preciosa U. Taitague, Talofofo, Guam. On July 19, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's ward, David Ulloa Taitague, was injured by a bullet from a United States strafing plane, was disabled for 3 months and has a resulting 2 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$538.05.

18. Jose Concepcion Garrido, Barrigada, Guam. On June 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's ward, Jose M. Garrido, was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese, was disabled for 1 month and has a resulting 90 percent loss of hearing in his right ear.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$535.28.

19. Manuel Martinez Santos, Mongmong, Guam. On July 10, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's ward, Juan Salas Santos, was injured when hit by shrapnel and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$280.

20. Jose Cruz Palacios, Barrigada, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese, was disabled for 2 months and has a resulting 100 percent loss of sight in his left eye.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,211.23.

21. Maria S. N. Kamminga, Piti, Guam. On August 5, 1945, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's ward, Nancy Kamminga, was injured when nearby Japanese remnant ammunition exploded, and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$240.

22. Pedro Duenas Camacho, Barrigada, Guam. On August 15, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 6 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$500.

23. Manuel Fernandez Camacho, Barrigada, Guam. On September 10, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's ward, Vicente Garrido Camacho, an incompetent, was injured when he was accidentally shot by a United States Marine, was disabled for 4 months and has a resulting 5 percent permanent disability to his nose and a 95 percent loss of vision in his left eye.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,505.23.

24. Francisco T. Quenga, Aguana, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when a land mine exploded, was disabled for 4 months and has a resulting 15 percent permanent loss of hearing and a 5 percent permanent loss of use of his left hand.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,011.40.

25. Jose Cruz Santos, Agana, Guam. On June 24, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel from a United States plane and was totally disabled for 6 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$600.

26. Maria Pablo Reyes, Talófofo, Guam. On January 15, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's ward, Teresa Pablo Reyes, was injured when she was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$300.

27. Jose L. Manglona, Asan, Guam. On March 10, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$280.

28. Vicente Benavente Leon Guerrero, Dededo, Guam. On July 19, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's ward, Maria Cruz Leon Guerrero, was injured when she was hit by shrapnel during the United States bombardment, was disabled for 8 months and has a resulting 10 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,113.36.

29. Lourdes Q. Santos, Piti, Guam. On August 5, 1945, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's ward, Florencia Q. Santos, was injured when nearby Japanese remnant ammunition exploded, and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$170.

30. Cecilio Garrido Camacho, Agana, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's ward, Juan Guerrero Rosario, was injured by shrapnel during the United States bombardment, was disabled for 2 months and has a resulting 5 percent permanent disability of the left hand.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$545.78.

31. Gertrudes Benavente Pablo, Sinajana, Guam. On August 6, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured when struck by shrapnel from an exploding shell during the United States bombardment, was totally disabled for 4 months and has a resulting 5 percent permanent disability of the left foot.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$519.67.

32. Manuel Q. Lizama, Yona, Guam. On June 7, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese, was totally disabled for 5 months and has a resulting 20 percent permanent partial loss of use of the right leg.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,120.90.

33. Ignacio Perez San Nicolas, Agana Heights, Guam. On July 17, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was shot in the right shoulder by a Japanese soldier, was totally disabled for 6 months and has a resulting 50 percent permanent loss of use of the right arm.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,258.96.

34. Pedro Martinez, Agana, Guam. On July 27, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's ward, Vicente Torres Martinez, was injured when hit by shrapnel from an exploding United States shell, and was totally disabled for 11 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$520.

35. Pedro Iriarte Cruz, Barrigada, Guam. On December 20, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese, was totally disabled for 6 months and has a resulting 10 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,000.

36. Dolores Q. Lizama, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 20, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's ward, Juan Q. Lizama, was injured by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$399.99.

37. Maria Flores Mendiola, Agana Heights, Guam. On July 4, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's ward, Lydia Blas Flores, was injured when hit by shrapnel during the United States bombardment and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$210.

38. Jesus C. Ignacio, Barrigada, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured when he was hit by shrapnel during the United States bombardment, was disabled for 4 months and has a resulting 20 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,070.90.

39. Harman G. E. Scharff, Dededo, Guam. On July 17, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was administered a beating by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$1,000; amount allowed, \$350.

40. Engracia Acfalle Mesa, Sinajana, Guam. On July 25, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's ward, Josephine Marie Bee, was injured when hit by shrapnel in shoulder and leg during the United States bombardment and was totally disabled for 6 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$740.

41. Dolores de la Cruz Mesa, Dededo, Guam. On August 6, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured when hit by shrapnel during the United States bombardment and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$420.

42. Santiago Arceo Cruz, Yona, Guam. On June 2, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was administered a beating by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$133.33.

43. Maria Babauta Guerrero, Agat, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's ward, Luis Babauta Charfauros, was injured when he was shot and bayoneted by Japanese soldiers and was totally disabled for 6 months.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$590.

44. Cecilio Salas Sablan, Agat, Guam. On July 21, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's ward, Alfonsina Quitano Sablan, was injured when she was bayoneted in the back by Japanese soldiers and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$170.

45. Solomon Blas Garrido, Sinajana, Guam. On June 13, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's ward, Enrique Salas Garrido, was injured when hit by shrapnel from bombs dropped by a United States plane and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$290.

46. Ignacio T. Castro, Asan, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was administered a beating by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$300.

47. Manuel Camacho Camacho, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's ward, Francisco G. Camacho, was injured when he was bayoneted in the back by Japanese soldiers and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$420.

48. Vicente Bae Cruz, Talofofo, Guam. On June 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when hit by shrapnel from a bomb dropped by a United States plane and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$300.

49. Jesus M. Ada, Barrigada, Guam. On June 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when hit by shrapnel during the United States bombardment, was totally disabled for 3 months, and has a resulting 10 percent permanent loss of use of the right eye.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$850.

50. Ana Crisostomo Afille, Asan, Guam. On June 23, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when she was administered a beating by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 6 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$800.

51. Carlos B. Leon Guerrero, Sinajana, Guam. On July 28, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's ward, Francisco C. Leon Guerrero, was injured when he was accidentally shot by a United States marine and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$420.

52. Engracia Acfalle Mesa, Sinajana, Guam. On July 25, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's ward, Dorothy Ruth Bee, was injured when she was hit by shrapnel during the United States bombardment and was totally disabled for 6 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$740.

53. Luis Cruz Camacho, Tamuning, Guam. On September 1, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was administered a beating by the Japanese, was totally disabled for 3 months and has a resulting 15 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,050.

54. Juan T. Evangelista, Yigo, Guam. On December 14, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant was injured when he was shot by a Japanese sniper and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$400.

55. Jose Aguigui Cruz, Dededo, Guam. On August 3, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's ward, Juan Tajeron Cruz, was injured when hit in the legs and head by shrapnel during the United States bombardment, was totally disabled for 4 months and has a resulting 100 percent permanent loss of sight of the left eye.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,771.83.

56. Jose Cruz San Nicolas, Asan, Guam. On January 15, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed, \$300.

57. Francisco Cruz Borja, Barrigada, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 4 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$300.

58. Jose Santos Torres, Sinajana, Guam. On June 12, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was hit by shrapnel from a United States bomb, was totally disabled for 17 months and has a resulting 70 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,874.94.

59. Vicente Benavente Leon Guerrero, Dededo, Guam. On July 19, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's ward, Joaquina Cruz Leon Guerrero, was injured when she was hit by shrapnel from a United States bomb and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$180.

60. Juan Reyes Garrido, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 21, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's ward, Jose Tajeron Garrido, was injured when he was shot by a Japanese soldier, was totally disabled for 6 months and has a resulting 5 percent permanent disability of the right arm.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$607.36.

61. Jesus Chargualaf Blas, Mongmong, Guam. On July 28, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 5 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$600.

62. Francisco N. Ignacio, Mongmong, Guam. On April 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 3 months. Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$350.

63. Antonio Q. Cruz, Sinajana, Guam. On June 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat activity, was totally disabled for 2 months and has a resulting 2 percent permanent disability in his neck movement.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$480.

64. Lourdes Peredo Camacho, Yona, Guam. On October 5, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when she was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 4 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$500.

65. Susana Pinaula Taitague, Agat, Guam. On July 21, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's ward, Rosa Pinaula Taitague, was injured when she was shot by Japanese soldiers, was totally disabled for 8 months and has a resulting 10 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,033.30.

66. Albert Percy Manley, Agana Heights, Guam. On December 12, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was hit by shrapnel from Japanese bombs, and has a resulting 98 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$5,000 amount allowed, \$4,245.90.

67. Atanacio T. Perez, 2056 East Seventy-eighth Street, Los Angeles, Calif. On July 7, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was hit by shrapnel from a United States bomb, was totally disabled for 3 months and has a resulting 50 percent permanent disability. Claimant is temporarily residing in the United States.

Amount claimed, \$10,000; amount allowed, \$2,428.62.

68. Felipe Reyes Aflague, Sinajana, Guam. On August 15, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured when he was shot in the chest by Japanese soldiers and due to Japanese noncombat activity has a resulting 100 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,859.26.

69. Pedro Palomo Esteban, Barrigada, Guam. On December 20, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was administered a beating by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$400.

70. Jose Eclavea Reyes, Sinajana, Guam. On July 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's ward, Edward Miner Eclavea, was injured when he was hit by shrapnel during the United States bombardment, was totally disabled for 5 months and has a resulting 20 percent permanent disability in the use of his left foot.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$559.16.

71. Mariano Cruz Guerrero, Dededo, Guam. On July 12, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's ward, Juan Esteban Guerrero, was injured when he was hit by shrapnel during the United States bombardment, was totally disabled for 3 months and has a resulting 35 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,700.21.

72. Jose Salas Sanchez, Sinajana, Guam. On May 1, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was thrown from a truck driven by a Japanese soldier and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$350.

73. Simplicia Lujan Salas, Mongmong, Guam. On July 27, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured when she was hit by shrapnel from a shell during the United States bombardment and was totally disabled for 11 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,041.66.

74. Jose C. Cruz, Chalan Pago, Guam. On March 19, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was administered a beating by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$350.

75. Joaquin Garrido Taitano, Barrigada, Guam. On June 20, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was hit by shrapnel from a United States bomb and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$45.

In the above claims the total amount claimed is \$307,000; total amount allowed is \$60,367.36.

This is the sixth of a series of letters forwarding personal-injury and death claims of Guamanians to the Congress for its consideration.

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 17, 1947.

Hon. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: Public Law 224, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved November 15, 1945, provides for the settlement of claims for damage occurring in Guam on account of damage to or loss or destruction of public property, both real and personal, or on account of damage to or loss or destruction of private property, both real and personal, of residents of Guam, when such damage, loss, or destruction is the result of or incident to hostilities or hostile occupation, or is caused by or incident to noncombat activities of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps forces or individual members thereof. It is further provided thereunder that the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority, if he deems any claim in excess of \$5,000 or any claims for death or personal injury to residents of Guam arising under the conditions herein set forth as a basis for property damage claims, to be meritorious, to certify such amount to Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy has ascertained, adjusted, and determined the claims set forth below to be just, reasonable, and meritorious. These claims arose on Guam and were presented in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 224. The amounts found due the claimants, which claimants have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration.

It is recommended, therefore, that the claims below be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor. A brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed follows:

1. Rosa Tainatongo Lujan, Merizo, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan Espinosa Lujan, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,576.

2. Trinidad Aefalle Mansapit, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jesus Maguadog Manspit, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,320.

3. Jesus Lujan Fernandez, Dededo, Guam. On September 1, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased wife, Josefa Duenas Fernandez, met her death when she was hit by shrapnel during a United States bombardment. Claimant is also the legal guardian of Rudolfo Duenas Fernandez, the minor son of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,270.99. (To Jesus Lujan Fernandez for himself, \$1,425.50; to the use and benefit of Rudolfo Duenas Fernandez, \$845.49.)

4. Catalina Eelavea Camaeho, Sinajana, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Roman Eelavea Camaeho, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,978.50.

5. Jose Duenas Flores and Rafaela S. N. Flores, Inarajan, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Jose San Nicolas Flores, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese mine.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,640.40.

6. Francisco F. Fejarang, Piti, Guam. On July 27, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased wife, Rosalia Aefalle Fejarang, met her death when she was hit by projectiles from a United States strafing plane.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$394.59.

7. Rita Carbullido Quinene, Agat, Guam. On December 30, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Silvestre Reyes Quinene, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from an underwater mine. Claimant is also the legal guardian of Jose Cargullido Quinene, the minor son of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,453.50. To Rita Carbullido Quinene, \$2,390.63 for herself; to the use and benefit of Jose Carbullido Quinene, \$1,062.87.

8. Ana Reyes Quinene and Pedro Fegurur Quinene, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Vicente Reyes Quinene, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,062.80.

9. Felisa Perez Anderson, Agana, Guam. On July 25, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Arthur Gifford Anderson, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is the natural guardian of the seven minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,684.80. To Felisa Perez Anderson, \$3,530.11 for herself; to the use and benefit of Evangelin Maria Anderson, \$22.10; Franklin George Anderson, \$22.10; Rosalia Perez Anderson, \$22.10; Anthony Lucian Anderson, \$22.10; Andrew Joseph Anderson, \$22.10; Arthur Gifford Anderson, \$22.10; Julia Lillias Anderson, \$22.09.

10. Maria Reyes Garrido, Merizo, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Ramon G. Garrido, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is also the natural guardian of the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,644.80. To Maria Reyes Garrido, \$2,329 for herself; to the use and benefit of Artemio R. Garrido, \$211.43; Jose R. Garrido, \$229.35; Jesus Reyes Garrido, \$263.38; Maria Reyes Garrido, \$288.76; Anita R. Garrido, \$322.88.

11. Rosalia Quitugua Tenorio, Piti, Guam. On September 26, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan Quitugua Tenorio, met his death when he was accidentally shot by a United States Marine. Claimant is also the natural guardian of the three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,628.89. To Rosalia Quitugua Tenorio, \$2,462.50 for herself; to the use and benefit of Anita Q. Tenorio, \$410.85; Sylvia Q. Tenorio, \$387.47; Eugenia Q. Tenorio, \$368.07.

12. Ana Q. Elliott, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Antonio Ramon Elliott, met his death when he was bayoneted by a Japanese soldier.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,174.03.

13. Maria Santos Santos, Sinajana, Guam. On October 16, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased son, Jesus Santos Santos, met his death from injuries received during the United States bombardment of the island on June 5, 1944.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,715.77.

14. Manuel Reyes Cruz, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased brother, Joaquin Reyes Cruz, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is the legal guardian of the six minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,612.82. To the use and benefit of Joaquin A. Cruz, \$733.77; Ana A. Cruz, \$701.42; Maria A. Cruz, \$650.41; Rosa A. Cruz, \$605.47; Jose A. Cruz, \$459.82; Jesus A. Cruz, \$461.93.

15. Vicente Flores San Nicolas, Asan, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Jose Limtiaco San Nicolas, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$868.34.

16. Joaquina Lujan Fernandez, Dededo, Guam. On August 5, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Santiago Lujan Fernandez, disappeared from a Japanese concentration camp and has not been seen since that time. His death is presumed to have occurred on August 5, 1945.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,523.60.

17. Jesus Santos Herrera, Agat, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Jose Taianao Herrera, met his death when he was shot and bayoneted by Japanese soldiers.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$950.20.

18. Teresa Cepeda Baza and Gloria Cepeda Baza Eustaquio, Yona, Guam. On June 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants'

respective husband and father, Vicente Sablan Baza, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$1,000; amount allowed, \$2,582.98. To Teresa Cepeda Baza, \$2,365.75; to Gloria Cepeda Baza Eustaquio, \$217.23.

19. Francisca G. Aguigui and Felix Babauta Aguigui, Fena, Guam. During July 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Balbino Guerrero Aguigui, met his death when he was shot by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,253.19.

20. Lourdes Quenga Santos and Gregorio Camacho Santos, Piti, Guam. On August 5, 1945, on Guam during the United States occupation, joint claimants' deceased daughter, Alvina Q. Santos, met her death when she was hit by shrapnel from exploding Japanese ammunition.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$840.20.

21. Mary Manibusan Diaz, Mongmong Village, Guam. On August 19, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose Flores Diaz, met his death when he was beaten by the Japanese. Claimant is also the natural guardian of the eight minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,697.77. To Mary Manibusan Diaz for herself \$3,232.77; to the use and benefit of Johnny M. Diaz, \$58.12; Helen M. Diaz, \$58.12; Rose M. Diaz, \$58.12; Frances M. Diaz, \$58.12; Nancy M. Diaz, \$58.13; Anthony M. Diaz, \$58.13; Vincente M. Diaz, \$58.13; Henry M. Diaz, \$58.13.

22. Barbara Cruz Camacho, Barrigada, Guam. On July 20, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased brother, Buena Ventura Cruz Camacho, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is the legal guardian of Florencia Cruz Camacho and Juan Cruz Camacho, the minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,048.32. To the use and benefit of Florencia Cruz Camacho, \$405.40; to the use and benefit of Juan Cruz Camacho, \$642.92.

23. Rosalia T. Mafnas, Santa Rita, Guam. On April 2, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Joaquin Cruz Mafnas, met his death when he was beaten by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian of Francisco T. Mafnas and Elias T. Mafnas, minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,656.10. To Rosalia T. Mafnas for herself \$2,620; to the use and benefit of Francisco T. Mafnas, \$585.15; to the use and benefit of Elias T. Mafnas, \$450.95.

24. Rita Lizama Mantanona, Inarajan, Guam. On August 13, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Casiano Achuga Mantanona, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,704.14.

25. Carmen Salas Santos and Juan Castro Santos, Agat, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Vicente Salas Santos, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,935.73.

26. Vicente Q. Perez and Rita Finona Perez, Acat, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Jesus Finona Perez, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,213.49.

27. Juan A. Cruz, Sinajana, Guam. On July 19, 1944, on Guam, during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Joaquin Taijeron Cruz, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a land mine.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,098.37.

28. Dolores Lujan Reyes, Dededo, Guam. On July 20, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Antonio Perez Reyes, met his death when he was hit by bullets from a United States strafing plane.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,664.

29. Susana Quichocho Salas, Sinajana, Guam. On March 28, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased grandson, Antonio Taijeron Salas, met his death due to Japanese noncombat activities. Claimant was wholly dependent on the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,085.88.

30. Maria Siguenza Santos, Asan, Guam. On August 4, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased nephew, Gregorio Cruz Siguenza, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is the legal guardian of Maria Cruz Siguenza, the minor sister of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$712.26; to the use and benefit of Maria Cruz Siguenza.

31. Vicente Martinez Perez, Asan, Guam. On August 24, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased wife, Soledad Reyes Perez, met her death when she was shot by a Japanese sniper.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$353.61.

32. Francisca Flores Takae, Sinajana, Guam. On July 10, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Vicente Azaro Takae, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,295.

33. Ignacia Perez Johnson, Agana, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Jesus Perez Johnson, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese land mine.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,781.12.

34. Manuela Champaco Fegurgur, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Antonio Champaco Fegurgur, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,732.67.

35. Eliza Royos Campos, Chalan Pago, Guam. On September 16, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased sister, Joaquina Campos Vergara, met her death as a result of a beating by the Japanese in 1943. Claimant is the legal guardian of Teresita Antonia Campos, the minor daughter of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,735.68.

36. Juana Carmen Santos, Sinajana, Guam. On August 4, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased sister, Cevera Santos Iwatsu, met her death when she was hit by shrapnel during a United States bombardment. Claimant is the legal guardian of Concepcion Isidora Santos, the minor sister of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$901.20.

37. Ignacio Guerrero Cruz and Carlota Quinata Cruz, Mongmong, Guam. On July 4, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Juan Quinata Cruz, met his death when he was hit by fragments during a United States bombing.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,739.28.

38. Jose Leon Guerrero Duenas, Barrigada, Guam. On August 10, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased brother, Pedro L. G. Duenas, disappeared in the jungle during hostilities and has not been seen since that time. His death is presumed to have occurred on August 11, 1945. Claimant is the legal guardian of Isabel Leon Guerrero Duenas, the incompetent dependent sister of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,123.88.

39. Jose Quitugua Iglesias and Ana Mendiola Iglesias, Dededo, Guam. On August 4, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Jesus Mendiola Iglesias, was hit by shrapnel during the United States bombardment and as a result died on August 30, 1944.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,098.12.

40. Martina Sablan Limtiaco, Piti, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased mother, Nicolasa Santos Sablan, met her death when she was shot by a Japanese soldier. Claimant is the legal guardian of Roque Santos Sablan, the minor son of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,545.87.

41. Jose J. G. Bitanga, Sinajana, Guam. On August 26, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased legally adopted son, Clemente Unsiog Bitanga, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese sniper.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$931.44.

42. Bacelia Camacho Perez, Piti, Guam. On June 23, 1944, on Guam, during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan Perez, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,415.82.

43. Maria Babauta Nauta, Agat, Guam. On July 21, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased father, Juan Blanco Babauta, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$221.67.

44. Pedro Leon Guerrero Cruz, Dededo, Guam. On July 19, 1944; on Guam, during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased mother, Vicenta Leon Guerrero Cruz, met her death when she was hit by bullets from a United States strafing plane. Claimant is the invalid son of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,329.08.

45. Fortunato Joaquin Babauta and Ana Sahagon Babauta, Dededo, Guam. On November 10, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Vincente Sahagon Babauta, met his death when he was beaten by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,526.06.

46. Rita Lujan Lizama, Merizo, Guam. On July 27, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased father, Dometro E. Lujan, met his death when he was hit by bullets from a United States strafing plane. Claimant is the administratrix of the estate of Maria Concepcion Lujan, the deceased's widow, who died on January 7, 1947.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,343.31.

47. Maria Santos Cruz, Agat, Guam. On September 19, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Vicente Terlaje Cruz, met his death as a result of beatings administered by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,507.01.

48. Ana Gutierrez Diaz, Asan, Guam. On September 12, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Zacarias G. Diaz, met his death when he was beaten by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,692.07.

49. Ana Namauleg Cruz, Sinajana, Guam. On July 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased infant son, Roque Mamauleg Cruz, disappeared during the United States bombardment and has not been seen since that time. His death is presumed to have occurred on July 19, 1945.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$714.79.

50. Jose C. Cruz and Consolacion V. Cruz, Sinajana, Guam. On September 3, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Antonio V. Cruz, died as a result of living conditions in a Japanese concentration camp.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,204.44.

51. Milagro M. Cruz, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Antonio C. Cruz, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier. Claimant is the legal guardian of his children.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,231.98. To Milagro M. Cruz, for herself, \$681.90; to the use and benefit of Antonia M. Cruz, \$669.02; Maria M. Cruz \$463.21; Jesus M. Cruz, \$553.26; Francisco M. Cruz, \$336.22; Rosita M. Cruz, \$283.68; Ignacio M. Cruz, \$244.69.

52. Vicente P. Afiaje, Yigo, Guam. On August 1, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Jesus T. Afieje, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$1,637.84.

53. Francisco A. Limtiaco, Asan, Guam. On September 27, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased wife, Ursula Ignacio Limtiaco, met her death when she was run over by a Japanese truck. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$3,451.98. To Francisco A. Limtiaco, for himself, \$1,686; to the use and benefit of Tomas I. Limtiaco, \$533.18; Cecilia I. Limtiaco, \$486.23; Francisco I. Limtiaco, \$337.10; Maria I. Limtiaco, \$20.05; Juan I. Limtiaco, \$129.42.

54. Gregorio Cruz Manalisay, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Prudencio Afalle Manalisay, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,288.33.

55. Emilia Flores Santos, Sinajana, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Francisco Blas Santos, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is also the natural guardian of the three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,628.69. To Emilia Flores Santos, for herself, \$2,476.88; to the use and benefit of Ruby Rose Flores Santos, \$419.22; Joseph Flores Santos, \$388.11; David Flores Santos, \$344.48.

56. Maria P. Blas and Antonio I. Blas, Sinajana, Guam. On August 18, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Antonio Perez Blas, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese sniper.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,534.39.

57. Rosa Toves Cruz, Agana Heights, Guam. On July 28, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Jesus Toves Cruz, was taken from his home by the Japanese and has not been seen since that time. His death is presumed to have occurred on July 29, 1945.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,534.38.

58. Carlotta C. Charfauros and Juan T. Charfauros, Umatac, Guam. On April 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Felix Cruz Charfauros, met his death as a result of a beating inflicted by the Japanese on March 30, 1944.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$2,119.50.

59. Maria Meno Crisostomo, Inarajan, Guam. On October 22, 1945, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Vicente Leon Guerrero Crisostomo, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese fugitive.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,619.05.

60. Maria Torres Perez and Vicente Perez Perez, Barrigada, Guam. On June 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Jesus Manibusan Perez, met his death when he was struck by shrapnel during a United States bombardment.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,777.75.

61. Feliciana R. Castro and Rosa T. Lujan, Agana, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, Maria Castro Tainatongeo and Cerilio Tajalle Tainatongeo, husband and wife, met their death when they were shot by Japanese soldiers. Feliciana R. Castro is the mother of Maria Castro Tainatongeo. Rosa T. Lujan is the sister of Cerilio Tajalle Tainatongeo and the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased. Amount claimed, \$8,000; amount allowed, \$7,185.43. To Feliciana R. Castro, \$1,735.98; to Rosa T. Lujan as guardian, \$5,449.45; to the use and benefit of Ovita C. Tainatongeo, \$1,719.12; Jose C. Tainatongeo, \$1,792.99; Teresita C. Tainatongeo, \$1,937.34.

62. Jose Salas Cruz, Sinajana, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Juan Benavente Cruz, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,089.26.

63. Antonia Taitano Mendiola, Piti, Guam. On November 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan Bae Mendiola, met his death as a result of a beating administered by the Japanese in July 1944.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,373.13.

64. Maria Indalecio Quichocho, Yona, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Jesus Indalecio Quichocho, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,610.67.

65. Nicolasa Duenas Naputi, Inarajan, Guam. On June 4, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased daughter, Teresa Naputi Gumataotao, met her death as a result of Japanese noncombat activity.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,716.21.

66. Ramon T. Duenas and Catalina D. Duenas, Inarajan, Guam. On May 15, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimant's deceased son, Vicente Delgado Duenas, left his home and has not been seen since that time. His death is presumed to have occurred on May 16, 1944.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,758.79.

67. Ana Aefalle Champaco, Merizo. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose E. Champaco, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,652.19.

68. Ana Leon Guerrero Sablan, Barrigada, Guam. On July 21, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Segundo Flores Sablan, met his death when he was hit by bullets from a United States strafing plane. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,589.78. To Ana Leon Guerrero Sablan for herself, \$2,342.88; to the use and benefit of Annie Leon Guerrero

Sablan, \$239.84; Rosa Leon Guerrero Sablan, \$276.73; Antonio Leon Guerrero Sablan, \$252.19; Patricia Leon Guerrero Sablan, \$234.14; Sylvia Leon Guerrero Sablan, \$214.

69. Jesusa Q. Duenas, Santa Rita, Guam. On February 22, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased father, Ignacio Reyes Quintanilla, met his death when he was beheaded by the Japanese. Claimant is the legal guardian for the four minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,611.48. To Jesusa Q. Duenas for the use and benefit of Julian T. Quintanilla, \$1,035.88; Agustin T. Quintanilla, \$951.83; Francisco T. Quintanilla, \$791.62; Juan T. Quintanilla, \$802.12.

70. Ana Salas Finona and Antonio C. Finona, Abguas, Piti, Guam. On August 3, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased children, Mariela Salas Finona and Maria Fegurgur Finona, met their death when they were struck by shrapnel during the United States bombardment.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,149.34.

71. Brigida Candaso San Nicolas, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan S. Taijeron, met his death when he was struck by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is also legal guardian of the two minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,316.29. To Brigida Candaso San Nicolas for herself, \$584.80; to the use and benefit of Rosita C. Taijeron, \$1,447.01; Maria C. Taijeron, \$1,284.48.

72. Juan Roberto Roberto, Agana, Guam. On June 19, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased wife, Rosalia Cruz Roberto, met her death when she was struck by shrapnel from an exploding shell during the United States bombardment. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,537.73. To Juan Roberto Roberto for himself, \$1,377.00; to the use and benefit of Wallace C. Roberto, \$816.54; Ester C. Roberto, \$743.39; Mercedes C. Roberto, \$600.80.

73. Vicente Aeosta Quitugua, Anigua, Guam. On July 20, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased wife, Maria Duenas Quitugua, met her death when she was hit by bullets from a strafing United States plane.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,437.50.

74. Antonia Santiago Babauta, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan Cruz Babauta, met his death when he was bayoneted by the Japanese. Claimant is also the legal guardian for the four minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,707.61. To Antonia Santiago Babauta for herself, \$3,209.12; to the use and benefit of Feline S. Babauta, \$124.62; Ignacio S. Babauta, \$124.62; Enrique S. Babauta, \$124.62; Joaquin S. Babauta, \$124.63.

75. Justa Santiago Cruz, Merizo, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Ramon P. Cruz, met his death when he was struck by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is also the legal guardian for one minor child of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,385.01. To Justa Santiago Cruz for herself, \$3,262.01; to the use and benefit of Ignacio Santiago Cruz, \$123.

76. Jose A. Cruz, Dededo, Guam. On August 5, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased wife, Elena T. Cruz, met her death when she was hit by shrapnel during the United States bombardment. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the four minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,697.74. To Jose A. Cruz for himself, \$1,790.63; to the use and benefit of Dorothea T. Cruz, \$539.13; Elpidia T. Cruz, \$523.85; Florencia T. Cruz, \$462.37; Juan T. Cruz, \$381.76.

77. Juana Santos Torres and Vicente Palomo Torres, Agat Village, Guam. On November 15, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Fred Santos Torres, met his death as a result of Japanese noncombat activity.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,205.68.

78. Isabel Gamboa Aefalle, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Felipe Meno Meno, met his death when he was shot by Japanese soldiers. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the two minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,779.19. To Isabel Gamboa Aefalle for herself, \$502.01; to the use and benefit of Jesus G. Meno, \$1,094.70; Dolores G. Meno, \$1,182.48.

79. Maria Meno Martinez, Inarajan, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased father, Jose Reyes Martinez, met his death when a Japanese land mine exploded. Claimant is the legal guardian of her minor child who was dependent on deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,161.04. To Maria Meno Martinez to the use and benefit of Jose Martinez Martinez, \$1,161.04.

80. Emilia Nauta Castro, Barrigada, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jesus Rosario Castro, met his death when he was shot by Japanese soldiers. Claimant is the legal guardian of the two minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,854.64. To Emilia Nauta Castro for herself, \$2,832.24; to the use and benefit of Rosario N. Castro, \$511.20; Tomas N. Castro, \$511.20.

81. Vicente U. Baza, Sinajana, Guam. On May 8, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased daughter, Francisca San Agustin Baza, met her death as a result of Japanese noncombat activity.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,365.47.

82. Dolores Castro Cabrera, Agana Heights, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Jose Castro Cabrera, met his death when he was shot by Japanese soldiers.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,815.98.

83. Joaquin Camacho Rosario, Magdalena Aguon Rosario, Barrigada, Guam. On July 29, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimant's deceased son, Francisco Aguon Rosario, met his death when he was taken from his home by the Japanese and has not been seen or heard from since that time. His death is presumed to have occurred on July 20, 1945.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,714.71.

84. Feliciano Cruz Pinaula, Asan, Guam. On March 24, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Antonio Cruz Pinaula, met his death when he was shot by Japanese soldiers.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,688.55.

85. Luisa Leon Guerrero Rabon, Barrigada, Guam. On August 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Joaquin Cepeda Rabon, met his death when he was accidentally shot by a United States marine.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,940.64.

86. Dolores Cruz Camacho, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Gaily Cruz Camacho, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,036.62.

87. Agueda Taitague Camacho, Asan, Guam. On January 3, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased father, Jose Cruz Taitague, met his death when he died as a result of shock from an exploding bomb and a severe beating administered by the Japanese. Claimant is the legal guardian of Catalina C. Taitague, an incompetent, the widow of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,653.07. To Agueda Taitague Camacho for the use and benefit of Catalina C. Taitague, \$1,653.07.

88. Cleto Cepeda Paulino, Inarajan, Guam. On October 17, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased son, Pedro L. G. Paulino, met his death as a result of Japanese noncombat activity.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,023.39.

89. Cecilia Leon Guerrero, Piti, Guam. On July 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased sisters, Diana Sablan Leon Guerrero and Josefina Sablan Leon Guerrero, met their deaths when they were bayoneted and buried alive by the Japanese. Claimant is the legal guardian of John Sablan Leon Guerrero, a minor dependent brother of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$8,000; amount allowed, \$1,969.48. To Cecilia Leon Guerrero for the use and benefit of John Sablan Leon Guerrero, \$1,969.48.

90. Francisca L. G. Shimizu, Agana, Guam. On June 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased daughter, Magdalena Nora L. G. Shimizu, met her death as a result of concussion due to falling bombs.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$816.98.

91. Dolores Terlaje Nededog, Agat, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Juan Terlaje Nededog, met his death when he was shot by Japanese soldiers. Claimant is also the legal guardian of her two minor children who were dependent on the deceased for support.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,379.76. To Dolores Terlaje Nededog for herself, \$1,420.02; to the use and benefit of Vicente T. Nededog, \$1,133.92; Jose T. Nededog, \$825.82.

92. Concepcion Yoshida Quidagua, Inarajan, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Pedro Charguane Quidagua, met his death when he was shot by Japanese soldiers. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,517.41. To Concepcion Yoshida Quidagua for herself, \$2,006.30; to the use and benefit of Dolores Y. Quidagua, \$455.60; Maria Y. Quidagua, \$505.29. Josefina Y. Quidagua, \$550.22.

93. Catalina Degracia Cruz, Piti, Guam. On July 12, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Tomas Degracia Santos, met his death when he was struck by shrapnel from the United States bombardment. On April 1, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Eneceto Degracia Santos, met his death when he was beheaded by Japanese soldiers. On July 13, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Jesus Degracia Santos, met his death when he was buried alive by Japanese soldiers after being struck by shrapnel from the United States bombardment. Claimant is also the legal guardian for five minor children who were partially dependent on the three deceased children.

Amount claimed, \$12,000; amount allowed, \$4,402.96; To Catalina Degracia Cruz for herself, \$2,262.36; to the use and benefit of Vicente Degracia Santos, \$233.43; Josefa Degracia Cruz, \$419.40; Miguel Degracia Santos, \$496.06; Francisco Degracia Santos, \$496.11; Cristina Degracia Cruz, \$495.60.

94. Regina Afleje San Nicolas, Asan, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose Cruz San Nicolas, met his death when he was beheaded by Japanese soldiers. Claimant is also the legal guardian of Joseph A. San Nicolas, a minor son of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; Amount allowed \$3,536.55. To claimant for herself \$2,608; for her ward, \$928.55.

95. Isabel Quinata Acfalle, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan Champaco Acfalle, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is also the legal guardian of the seven minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,689.50. To Isabel Quinata Acfalle for herself, \$3,209.50; to the use and benefit of Joaquin Q. Acfalle, \$68.58; Vicente Q. Acfalle, \$68.58; Jose Q. Acfalle, \$68.58; Jesus Q. Acfalle, \$68.57; Francisco Q. Acfalle, \$68.57; Antonio Q. Acfalle, \$68.56; Juan Q. Acfalle, \$68.56.

96. Jose Benavente Sablan, Sinajana, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased brother-in-law, Cristobal Padagos Cruz, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier. Claimant is the legal guardian of the four minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed \$3,743.65. To Jose Benevente Sablan to the use and benefit of Jose S. Cruz, \$966.17; Antonio S. Cruz, \$851.66; Matilde S. Cruz, \$943.51; Ana S. Cruz, \$982.31.

97. Maria L. G. Santos, San Antonio, Guam. On July 17, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jesus Villagomes Santos, met his death when he was hit by bullets from a United States strafing plane. Claimant is also the legal guardian of Pedro L. G. Santos, the minor child of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,678.10. To Maria L. G. Santos for herself, \$3,478.10; to the use and benefit of Pedro L. G. Santos, \$200.

98. Ana Ada Quinene, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased brother-in-law, Cresencio M. Chargualaf, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is the legal guardian of the four minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,333.47. To Ana Ada Quinene to the use and benefit of Eliza Ada Chargualaf, \$846.48; Lorenza Ada Chargualaf, \$705.52; Elias Ada Chargualaf, \$560.45; Vincente Ada Chargualaf, \$221.02.

99. Felicita Quinata Sablan, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Vicente Quidachay Taitague, met his death when he was shot and bayoneted by the Japanese. Claimant is the legal guardian of the three minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,048.37. To Felicita Quinata Sablan for herself, \$341; to the use and benefit of Delfinia Q. Taitague, \$772.64; Juan Q. Taitague, \$873; Tomas Q. Taitague, \$1,061.73.

100. Julia Javier Garrido, Guagua, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Tomas Sablan Garrido, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade. Claimant is the legal guardian of the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$3,396.39. To Julia Javier Garrido for herself, \$681.75; to the use and benefit of Josefa Javier Garrido, \$690.66; Jose Javier Garrido, \$601.76; Maria Javier Garrido, \$533.79; Roas Javier Garrido, \$467.69; Ana Javier Garrido, \$420.74.

In the above claims the total amount claimed is \$416,000; total amount allowed is \$235,658.23.

This is the fifth of a series of letters forwarding personal injury and death claims of Guamanians to the Congress for its consideration.

The first letter, dated March 6, 1947, forwarding 35 claims which were approved by the Congress on May 1, 1947, in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947. The second, third and fourth letters have not yet been acted upon by the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 13, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: Public Law 224, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved November 15, 1945, provides for the settlement of claims for damage occurring in Guam on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, public property, both real and personal, or on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, private property, both real and personal, of residents of Guam, when such damage, loss or destruction is the result of or incident to hostilities or hostile occupation, or is caused by or incident to noncombat activities of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps forces or individual members thereof. It is further provided thereunder that the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority, if he deems any claim in excess of \$5,000 or any claims for death or personal injury to residents of Guam arising under the conditions herein set forth as a basis for property damage claims, to be meritorious, to certify such amount to Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy has ascertained, adjusted, and determined the claims set forth below to be just, reasonable and meritorious. These claims arose on Guam and were presented in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 224. The amounts found due the claimants, which claimants have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration.

It is recommended, therefore, that the claims below be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor. A brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed and the amount allowed follows:

1. Conception L. Meno, Inarajan, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Vincent L. Meno, was killed by shrapnel from a Japanese land mine.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,570.41.

2. Juan Materne Materne and Potenciana Cruz Materne, Anigua, Guam. On June 14, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Luis C. Materne, was killed by shrapnel from a United States bomb.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Juan Materne Materne, \$389.07; Potenciana Cruz Materne, \$395.05; total, \$784.12.

3. Consolacion San Nicolas Toves, Agat, Guam. On July 12, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Jonn San Nicolas Toves, was killed by shrapnel during a United States bombardment.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$734.26.

4. Rosa Aguigui Degracia, Piti, Guam. On April 1, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Lorenzo Aguigui Degracia, met his death by execution by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,478.20.

5. Enrique C. Rapolla, Piti, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Ramon San Nicholas Rapolla, met his death by execution by the Japanese.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$860.36.

6. Maria Cruz Delgado and Mercedes Cruz Delgado, Agana, Guam. On June 13, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' respective husband and father, Jose Mendiola Delgado, was killed by shrapnel from a Japanese antiaircraft gun. Maria Cruz Delgado is the legal guardian of her minor daughter, Mercedes Cruz Delgado.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Maria Cruz Delgado, \$1,593.58; Mercedes Cruz Delgado, \$63.49; total \$1,657.07.

7. Vicente Perez Nededog and Maria Taimao Nededog, Agat, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Juan Taimao Nededog, met his death by shooting by the Japanese.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$1,151.17.

8. Carmen Rabago Castro and Jose Concepcion Castro, Agat, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased daughters, Asuncion Rabago Castro and Maria Rabago Castro, met their death by shooting by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Carmen Rabago Castro, \$1,751.76; Jose Concepcion Castro, \$1,754.66; total, \$3,506.42.

9. Antonia Guerrero Flores, Agana, Guam. On January 6, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Alfred G. Flores, met his death by execution by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed \$1,166.91.

10. Antonia Ogo Pangelinan and Maria Atoigue Pangelinan, Yona, Guam. On August 8, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' respective husband and son, Juan Atoigue Pangelinan, met his death by execution by the Japanese.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed, Antonia Ogo Pangelinan, \$2,078.75; Maria Atoigue Pangelinan, \$1,126.05; total, \$3,204.80.

11. Josefa C. Sablan and Antonio Castro Sablan, Agat, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Raleigh Carbullido Sablan, met his death by shooting by the Japanese.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed, Josefa C. Sablan, \$1,314.20; Antonio Castro Sablan, \$1,414.20; total, \$2,728.40.

12. Rosa Q. Toves and Isidro F. Toves, Yona, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Antonio Quichocho Toves, met his death by execution by the Japanese.

Amount claimed \$4,000; Amount allowed, Rosa Q. Toves, \$657.58; Isidro F. Toves, \$731.54; total, \$1,389.12.

13. Joaquin Borja Mendiola, Barrigada, Guam. On July 21, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased daughter, Consolacion Palomo Mendiola, was killed by a United States strafing plane.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$513.02.

14. Ana Cepeda Taitingfong, Barrigada, Guam. On June 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased daughter, Rosa Cepeda Taitingfong, was killed by shrapnel from a United States shell.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$662.36.

15. Joaquin P. Affleje and Rita S. Affleje, Piti, Guam. On October 10, 1945, on Guam during the United States occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Vicente Salas Affleje, was killed by a Japanese strafing plane.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,642.73.

16. Mariano G. Quidachay and Maria Q. Quidachay, Agat, Guam. On July 31, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased daughter, Rosa Quinata Quidachay, met her death by shooting by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$932.03.

17. Rita Blas Santos and Manuel Afague Santos, Asan, Guam. On August 4, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Enrique B. Santos, was killed by shooting by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Rita Blas Santos, \$494.27; Manuel Afague Santos, \$535.97; total, \$1,030.24.

18. Rosa Camacho Matanane and Jesus Cabrera Matanane, Sinajana, Guam. On July 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased daughter, Beatrice Camacho Matanane, was killed by a United States strafing plane.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$734.87.

19. Joaquina Lintiaeo Blas, Sinajana, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased daughter, Ana Lintiaeo Blas, was killed when bayoneted by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,353.18.

20. Carmen Trianao Babauta and Francisco Lizama Babauta, Agat, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Jesus Trianao Babauta, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,294.76.

21. Maria Untalan Guevara, Sinajana, Guam. On July 21, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Antonio Untalan Torres, was killed when shot by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,123.64.

22. Concepcion Untalan Colner, Sinajana, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Frank Untalan Colner, was killed when bayoneted by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,170.81.

23. Maria Cruz Mafnas and Serafin Baza Mafnas, Yona, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Serafin Cruz Mafnas, met his death by execution by the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,537.60.

24. Carmen Terlaje Nededog and Jesus Atao Nededog, Agat, Guam. During July 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased daughter, Ana Terlaje Nededog, met her death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,101.32.

25. Maria Sablan San Nicolas, Yigo, Guam. On July 29, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, David Sablan San Nicolas, disappeared from a Japanese concentration camp and has not been seen since that time. His death is presumed to have occurred on July 30, 1945.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$907.33.

26. Maria Baza Pangelinan and Juan Blas Pangelinan, Yona, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Jose Baza Pangelinan, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Maria Baza Pangelinan, \$778.65; Juan Blas Pangelinan, \$850.28; total, \$1,628.93.

27. Pedro C. Espinosa, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Jose T. Espinosa, met his death as a result of Japanese combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$925.20.

28. Jose Cruz Pangelinan, Agana, Guam. On December 8, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Lorenzo Lujan Pangelinan, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese bomb.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,800.73.

29. Venancio Tyquingco Cruz and Maria R. Cruz, Merizo, Guam. On November 13, 1945, on Guam during the United States occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Jesus Reyes Cruz, met his death when he was hit by a military government truck. Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$969.33.

30. Maria Guerrero Quenga and Vicente San Nicolas Quenga, Piti, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Jesus Guerrero Camacho, met his death when he was beheaded by Japanese soldiers.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,027.30.

31. Francisco S. N. Duenas, Piti, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Carlos Santos Duenas, met his death when he was executed by Japanese soldiers.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,165.46.

32. Tomasa T. Barcinas and Juan Santos Barcinas, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Jose T. Barcinas, met his death when struck by shrapnel from a hand grenade thrown by a Japanese soldier.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,141.01.

33. Ana Ulloa Bautista, Liguán, Dedado, Guam. On February 4, 1945, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Francisco B. Bautista, met his death when he was accidentally shot by a United States combat patrol.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,587.50.

34. Jesus Camacho Cruz, Sinajana, Guam. On December 8, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased brother, Francisco Camacho Cruz, met his death when he was hit by a United States truck. Claimant is the legal guardian for the five minor children of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,123.32; To the estate of Jose Camacho Cruz, \$585.48; Mariano C. Cruz, \$585.45; Agustin C. Cruz, \$551.53; Manuel C. Cruz, \$493.83.

35. Maria Tyquiengco Pangelinan, Merizo, Guam. On May 30, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Francisco Tyquiengco Pangelinan, met his death as a result of forced labor and mistreatment at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,299.05.

36. Maria Tainao Lizama and Pedro L. Lizama, Agat, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased daughter, Caridad T. Lizama, and joint claimants' deceased son, Gregorio T. Lizama, met their death when they were shot by Japanese soldiers.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,501.17.

37. Candelaria L. G. Meno, Inarajan, Guam. On August 28, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased son, Jose L. G. Meno, met his death as a result of mistreatment at the hands of the Japanese soldiers.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed \$1,282.77.

38. Juliana Flores Cruz and Jesus D. Cruz, Asan, Guam. On December 8, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Teddy Flores Cruz, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese bomb.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$1,992.93.

39. Regina Chargualaf Tajalle and Dolores T. Tajalle, Sinajana, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased mother, Gregoria Chargualaf Tajalle, met her death when she was shot by a Japanese soldier. Dolores T. Tajalle is the legal guardian of Edward Tajalle Tajalle, the dependent grandson of the deceased.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,713.33. To Regina Chargualaf Tajalle, \$305.62; to Dolores T. Tajalle for the estate of Edward Tajalle Tajalle, \$1,407.71.

40. Francisco Rivera Babauta, Agat, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Joaquin Babauta Babauta, met his death when machine gunned by Japanese soldiers.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,299.05.

41. Manuel Mafnas De La Rosa and Rita Leon Guerrero De La Rosa, Yona, Guam. On May 24, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased daughter, Felisa Leon Guerrero De La Rosa, met her death when run over by a Japanese-operated truck.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,116.46.

42. Catalina Concepcion Sablan, Agat, Guam. On July 30, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Gonzalo Gumataotao Tenorio, met his death when he was beheaded by Japanese soldiers.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$319.88.

43. Romona Rosario Pangelinan, Barrigada, Guam. On August 4, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Ignacio Rosario Pangelinan, met his death when accidentally shot by a United States soldier.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,452.23.

44. Blas Taimanglo Taimanglo and Ana Mantanona Taimanglo, Inarajan, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Francisco M. Taimanglo, met his death when a Japanese land mine exploded.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,103.24.

45. Maria Acosta Babauta, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 29, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Manuel Acosta Babauta, disappeared from his home and was presumed dead on July 30, 1945.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,170.87.

46. Vincenta C. Manibusan, Merizo, Guam. On July 17, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose M. Manibusan, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,736.42.

47. Dolores Fejeran Aguon, Inarajan, Guam. On August 24, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant's deceased son, Juan Fejeran Aguon, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,559.58.

48. Consolacion C. Santiago, Merizo, Guam. On July 24, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Gregorio C. Santiago, met his death when he was shot by a Japanese soldier.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,501.56.

49. Josefa Castro Garrido and Pedro Castro Aguon, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimant's respective husband and father, Pedro Chargualaf Aguon, met his death when he was hit by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade, Josefa Castro Garrido is the legal guardian of Pedro Castro Aguon.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,903.15. To Josefa Castro Garrido, \$635.60; to Josefa Castro Garrido for the estate of Pedro Castro Aguon, \$1,267.55.

50. Estefania G. Leon Guerrero and Pedro R. Leon Guerrero, Merizo, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Jesus Garrido Leon Guerrero, met his death when he was shot by Japanese soldiers.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed \$2,146.29.

51. Juan Castro Rabago, Agat, Guam. On July 8, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel from a United States shell, was totally disabled for 2 months, and has a resulting 2 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$446.61.

52. Vicente C. Gamboa, Merizo, Guam. On July 19, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese, was totally disabled for 3 months, and has a resulting 12 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$830.

53. Jesus Naputi Martinez, Inarajan, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured by a Japanese land mine, and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed \$280.

54. Jose Garrido Mendiola, Yona, Guam. On October 18, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese, and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$410.

55. Tomasa S. N. Mendiola, Barrigada, Guam. On August 10, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured when the United States Army truck in which she was riding overturned and she was totally disabled for 3 months. Claimant's legal guardian is Vicente F. Mendiola.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$310.

56. Jose Kaminga, Piti, Guam. On September 19, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese, was totally disabled for 5 months, and has a resulting 10 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$900.

57. Eldefonso Martinez Santos, Agana, Guam. On June 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was injured due to combat action, and was totally disabled for 2 months. Claimant's legal guardian is Rosa Martinez Santos.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$246.66.

58. Mariano Taijeron Chargualaf, Merizo, Guam. On September 4, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese

noncombat activities, was totally disabled for 3 months, and has a resulting 50 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,620.

59. Francisco A. Acfalle, Asan, Guam. On January 16, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese, and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$150.

60. Dolores Leon Guerrero Francisco, Barrigada, Guam. On July 28, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese, and was totally disabled for 1 year.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$900.

61. Jose Agnon Pablo, Talofofo, Guam. On March 31, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese, was totally disabled for 3 months and has a resulting 10-percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$770.

62. Jesus Munoz Leon Guerrero, Santa Rita, Guam. On August 6, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was shot by a Japanese soldier and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$420.

63. Ana Salas Finona, Piti, Guam. On August 3, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel from a United States shell, was totally disabled for 6 months and has a resulting 20-percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,500.

64. Jose Sablan Cruz, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat activities and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$180.

65. Olita B. Delgado, Mongmong, Guam. On August 3, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel from a United States bomb, was totally disabled for 4 months and has a resulting 5 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$700.

66. Roman Taienano Charfauros, Agat, Guam. On July 24, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$330.

67. Vicente Lizama Agnon, Yona, Guam. On June 12, 1942, and June 18, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$1,000; amount allowed, \$400.

68. Emeterio C. Matanane, Sinajana, Guam. On July 19, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was wounded by a United States strafing plane and was totally disabled for 2 months. Claimant's legal guardian is Jesus C. Matanane.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$400.

69. Jose Benavente Duenas, Dededo, Guam. On August 3, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel from a United States shell and was totally disabled for 4 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$500.

70. Jose Acfalle Baza, Merizo, Guam. On October 12, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$180.

71. Joaquin Guerrero, Barrigada, Guam. On August 15, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 4 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$500.

72. Jose Castro Guerrero, Sinajana, Guam. On August 5, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant, a minor, was accidentally shot by a United States Marine, and was totally disabled for 3 months. Claimant's legal guardian is Nicolasa Castro Guerrero.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$250.

73. Beatrice Peredo Peredo, Sinajana, Guam. On July 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was beaten by the Japanese, was totally disabled for 6 months and has a resulting 4 percent permanent disability. Claimant's legal guardian is Juana Taitingfong Peredo.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,000.

74. Jesus Torres Perez, Sinajana, Guam. On August 7, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was accidentally shot by a United States soldier, was totally disabled for 1 year and has a resulting 65 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,223.87.

75. Vicente Perez Perez, Barrigada, Guam. On August 2, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat activities, was totally disabled for 1 year and has a resulting 40 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,298.13.

76. Elias S. N. Aguigui, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was injured due to Japanese noncombat activity. Claimant's legal guardian is Dolores S. N. Aguigui.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$245.

77. Joaquin Mesa Blas, Barrigada, Guam. On June 12, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was injured as a result of American combat action. Claimant's legal guardian is Maria Mesa Blas.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$240.

78. Juan Matanane Matanane, Barrigada, Guam. On June 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was injured as a result of American combat action. Claimant's legal guardian is Victoriana M. Matanane.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$210.

79. Eugenio Garrido Tedpago, Merizo, Guam. On March 12, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured as a result of Japanese noncombat activity.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$180.

80. Antonio Garrido Iriarte, Sinajana, Guam. On October 15, 1944, on Guam during the American reoccupation, claimant was injured as a result of Japanese combat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 6 months' temporary and 30 percent total disability to left leg.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,733.41.

81. Andrea Chargualaf Acfalle, Merizo, Guam. On July 27, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured as a result of Japanese noncombat activity. As a result of said injury claimant suffered 3 months' temporary and 5 percent permanent disability to both hands.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$567.63.

82. Rosa Perez Gogue, Ordot, Sinajana, Guam. On August 21, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant was injured as a result of Japanese noncombat activity.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$399.99.

83. Rosa Q. Rapola, Piti, Guam. On August 5, 1945, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant, a minor, was injured as a result of Japanese noncombat activity. Claimant's legal guardian is Lorenzo C. Rapolla.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2 .

84. Isidro B. Espinosa, Malalo, Guam. On January 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured as a result of Japanese noncombat activity. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 6 months' temporary and 10 percent permanent disability to the right hand.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$944.01.

85. Magdalena L. San Nicolas, Asan, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured as a result of Japanese combat action and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$370.

86. Ignacio S. Fejeran, Piti, Guam. On June 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 1 month. Claimant's legal guardian is Dolores Salas Fejeran.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$95.

87. Maria Q. Cruz, Sinajana, Guam. On July 21, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was bayoneted in left arm by Japanese soldiers and was totally disabled for 6 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$600.

88. Ignacio T. Cruz, Sinajana, Guam. On August 30, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel from a grenade thrown by a Japanese soldier and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$320.

89. Pedro Delgado San Nicolas, Tumon Bay, Guam. On July 4, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel due to United States combat action and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$366.66.

90. Felisberto T. Cepeda, Inarajan, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant was injured by exploding Japanese land mine and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$336.66.

91. Edward Salas Fejerah, Piti, Guam. On June 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was clubbed and beaten by Japanese soldiers and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$178.97.

92. Lorenzo P. Gamboa, Piti, Guam. On June 19, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by Japanese soldiers and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$85.46.

93. Alminda T. Paulino, Inarajan, Guam. On August 2, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant was struck in right hand by Japanese bullet, causing 4 months' temporary total and 10 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$794.01.

94. Consolacion San Nicolas Mendiola, Barrigada, Guam. On August 10, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant, a minor, was injured when a United States Army truck turned over, resulting in 4 months' total disability. Claimant's legal guardian is Vicente F. Mendiola.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$180.

95. Francisco Santos Duenas, Piti, Guam. On July 10, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured by shot fired by Japanese soldier, resulting in 1 month's total disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$128.97.

96. Tomas Santos Delgado, Santa Rita, Guam. On June 13, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was injured by shrapnel from an exploding Japanese antiaircraft shell, resulting in 2 months' total disability. Claimant's legal guardian is Maria Santos Delgado.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$140.

97. Vicente A. Maanao, Asan, Guam. On December 18, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by a Japanese soldier, resulting in 3 months' total temporary disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$450.01.

98. Vicente Babauta Fejeran, Piti, Guam. On September 8, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by a Japanese soldier resulting in 2 months' total temporary disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$107.94.

99. Lorenzo C. Santos, Piti, Guam. On July 18, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel from an exploding United States bomb, resulting in 6 months' total temporary disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$500.

100. Luis Palomo Untalan, Barrigada, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured when he was shot by a Japanese soldier causing 9 months' total disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$750.

In the above claims the total amount claimed is \$400,000; total amount allowed is \$105,327.38.

This is the fourth of a series of letters forwarding personal injury and death claims of Guamanians to the Congress for its consideration.

The first letter, dated March 6, 1947, forwarded 35 claims which were approved by the Congress on May 1, 1947, in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947. The second and third letters have not yet been acted upon by the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 4, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: Public Law 224, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved November 15, 1945, provides for the settlement of claims for damage occurring in Guam on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, public property, both real and personal, or on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, private property, both real and personal of residents of Guam, when such damage, loss or destruction is the result of or incident to hostilities or hostile occupation, or is caused by or incident to noncombat activities of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps forces or individual members thereof. It is further provided thereunder that the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority, if he deems any claim in excess of \$5,000 or any claims for death or personal injury to residents of Guam arising under the conditions herein set forth as a basis for property damage claims, to be meritorious, to certify such amount to Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy has ascertained, adjusted, and determined the claims set forth below to be just, reasonable, and meritorious. These claims arose on Guam and were presented in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 224. The amounts found due the claimants, which claimants have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration.

It is recommended, therefore, that the claims below be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor. A brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed follows:

1. Magdalena Limtiaco San Nicolas, Asan Village, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased daughter, Maria Limtiaco San Nicolas, and deceased son, Joaquin Limtiaco San Nicolas, met death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,120.54.

2. Ana Flores Garcia, Anigua Village, Guam. On August 2, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Francisco Mesah Garcia, met death by beating at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed \$2,294.23.

3. Maria Techaira Castro and Pedro Camacho Castro, Barrigada Village, Guam. On June 19, 1944, on Guam during Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Ramon Techaira Castro, age 4 years, met death due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,057.15.

4. Milagro C. Santos and Jose Taitano Santos, Anigua Village, Guam. On July 1, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Pedro Cruz Santos, met death due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$706.64.

5. Ana Mesa Salas, Sinajana, Guam. On August 4, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Felix Mesa Salas, met death due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$652.52.

6. Josefa Guerrero Benavente and Felipe Camacho Benavente, Dededo, Guam. On August 3, 1944, on Guam during Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Juan Guerrero Benavente, met death due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$858.94.

7. Trinidad Quinata Taitano, Santa Cruz, Guam. On September 10, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Ramon Pangelinan Taitano, met death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$4,000.

8. Rosa Gumataotao Tenorio, Tutujan, Sinajana, Guam. On July 30, 1944, on Guam during Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Vicente Gumataotao Tenorio, met death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$863.15.

9. Manuel Maria Lujan, Dededo, Guam. On August 10, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased daughters, Mariquita L. Guerrero Lujan and Rosalia L. Guerrero Lujan, met death due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,309.38.

10. Ana Santos Laguana and Ramon Ignacio Laguana, Yona, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimants' deceased son, Felix Santos Laguana, met death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$863.42.

11. Ana Pereda Cepeda, Barrigada, Guam. On January 28, 1945, on Guam during American reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Trinidad Cepeda Cepeda, met death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,192.03.

12. Rosa Babauta Charfauros and Tomas Cruz Charfauros, Agat, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Antonio Babauta Charfauros, met death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,164.97.

13. Cristina Mendiola Cruz and Enrique Cruz, Agat, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation joint claimants' deceased son, Galo Mendiola Cruz, met death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Cristina Mendiola Cruz, \$392.14; Enrique Cruz, \$438.42; total, \$830.56.

14. Jose P. Guerrero and Nicolasa Castro Guerrero, Dededo, Guam. On August 6, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased daughter, Asuncion Castro Guerrero, met death due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Jose P. Guerrero, \$440.67; Nicolasa Castro Guerrero, \$391.55; total, \$832.22.

15. Catalina Pereda Aguon, Barrigada, Guam. On March 16, 1945, on Guam during American reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jesus Santos Aguon, met death due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,815.90.

16. Geronimo Cepeda Taijeron and Maria Santos Taijeron, Dededo, Guam. On August 6, 1944, on Guam during American reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Elias Santos Taijeron, met death due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,039.91.

17. Rosa Mesa Garcia, Anigua, Guam. On November 2, 1942, on Guam during Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Jaime Mesa Garcia, met death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,200.48.

18. Augustine Pedro Quitaro and Solidad Baza Quitaro, Yona, Guam. On July 30, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Ramon Baza Quitaro, met death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Augustine Pedro Quitaro, \$393.76, Solidad Baza Quitaro, \$391.30; total \$785.06.

19. Isabel M. Borja, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Vicente Munzo Borja, met death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$912.58.

20. Ana Manibusan Quidachay, Yona, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during American reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Ramon Pangelinan Quidachay, met death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$663.56.

21. Rita Cabrera Castro and Ignacio Pangelinan Castro, Talafofo, Guam. On July 20, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Ignacio Cabrera Castro, met death due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$880.26.

22. Mariano Reyes Mendiola and Maria Ulloa Mendiola, Agat, Guam. On July 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Juan Ulloa Mendiola, met death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,121.37.

23. Maria Taitano Carbullido and Antonio Pangelinan Carbullido, Agat Village, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased daughter, Evelyn Taitano Carbullido, met her death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount awarded, Maria Taitano Carbullido, \$261.13; Antonio Pangelinan Carbullido, \$337.56; total, \$598.69.

24. Maria Q. Concepcion and Joaquin Concepcion, Piti, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Juan Q. Concepcion, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount awarded, Maria Q. Concepcion, \$867.26; Joaquin Concepcion, \$908.11; total, \$1,775.37.

25. Maria Jesus Cruz and Mariano Castro Cruz, Agat, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased daughter, Dolores Jesus Cruz, met her death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount awarded, Maria Jesus Cruz, \$871.36; Mariano Castro Cruz, \$911.07 total, \$1,782.43.

26. Elvira S. Kamminga and Gaily R. Kamminga, Piti, Guam. On August 5, 1945, on Guam during the United States occupation, joint claimants' deceased daughter, Carmen Kamminga, was killed when nearby Japanese ammunition exploded.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount awarded, Elvira S. Kamminga, \$425.23; Gaily R. Kamminga, \$381.31; total, \$806.54.

27. Ana Taitingfong Taisipig, Yona, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased son, Jose Taitingfong Taisipig, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$989.15.

28. Isabel Pocaigue Fernandez, and Antonio Q. Fernandez, Yona, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Jose Pocaigue Fernandez, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Isabel Pocaigue Fernandez, \$526.58; Antonio Q. Fernandez, \$525.58; total, \$1,052.16.

29. Concepcion T. Cruz and Mariano Santos Cruz, Agat, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimant's deceased son, Vicente Taianao Cruz, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Concepcion T. Cruz, \$522.07; Mariano Santos Cruz, \$563.47; total \$1,085.54.

30. Pedro Chaco Babauta and Dolores Sablan Babauta, Agat, Guam. During July 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased daughter, Maria Sablan Babauta, met her death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Pedro Chaco Babauta, \$450.24; Dolores Sablan Babauta, \$452.42; total \$902.66

31. Maria Charguane Quidagua, Merizo, Guam. On July 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Jose Charguane Quidagua, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$923.91.

32. Cecilio Salas Sablan and Dolores Quitano Sablan, Agat, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Nicolas Quitano Sablan, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Cecilio Salas Sablan, \$746.80; Dolores Quitano Sablan, \$649.94, total, \$1,396.74.

33. Ana Pinaula Mesa and Jose Materne Mesa, Agat, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased daughter, Rosalia Pinaula Mesa, met her death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Ana Pinaula Mesa, \$519.95; Jose Materne Mesa, \$526.27; total \$1,046.22.

34. Rita Leon Guerrero Quitano, Agat, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased daughter, Ana Leon Guerrero Quitano, met her death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,187.14.

35. Josefa C. Sablan and Antonio C. Sablan, Agat, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, joint claimants' deceased daughter, Rosita Carbullido Sablan, met her death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Josefa C. Sablan, \$394.15; Antonio C. Sablan, \$494.82; total, \$888.97.

36. Juan Cruz Charfauros, Agat Village, Guam. On August 1, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$330.

37. Manuel Lujan Meno, Inarajan, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese combat action. Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$370.

38. Juan Charfauros Babauta, Agat Village, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$283.34.

39. Jose Q. Quidachay, Inarajan, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$269.47.

40. Roque Q. Fernandez, Yona, Guam. On August 25, 1944, on Guam during United States reoccupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese combat action. As a result of said injuries claimant suffered a 10 percent permanent disability of right hand and forearm.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$457.52.

41. Ramon Santos Salas, Tamuing, Dededo, Guam. On May 10, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$100.

42. Maria Quinata Salas, Barrigada, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese combat action. As a result of said injuries claimant suffered a 30 percent permanent disability of right arm and hand.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$756.40.

43. Juan Delgado Guevara, Sinajana Village, Guam. On July 10, 1944, on Guam during Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$140.

44. Beatrice Cepeda Baza, Yona, Guam. On November 16, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$62.28.

45. Jesus Lujan Atoigue, Sinajana Village, Guam. On June 10, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$86.51.

46. Pedro Baza Leon Guerrero, Sinajana Village, Guam. On August 31, 1944, on Guam during American reoccupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$304.23.

47. Antonio S. Chargualaf, Asan Village, Guam. On August 27, 1944, on Guam during American reoccupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$63.59.

48. Jesus Lujan Meno, Inarajan, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action. As a result of said injuries claimant suffered a 10 percent permanent disability to his right arm.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$298.80.

49. Angel Martinez Crisostimo, Inarajan, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$500.

50. Tomas A. Fejarang, Inarajan, Guam. On August 2, 1944, on Guam during American reoccupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$291.70.

51. Jose Lizama Mantanoma, Inarajan, Guam. On August 2, 1944, on Guam during American reoccupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$370.

52. Jesus G. Reyes, Sinajana Village, Guam. On May 29, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$50.

53. Ana Di Mapan Toves, Asan Village, Guam. On August 1, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000 amount allowed, \$310.

54. Romio P. Mantonona, Inarajan, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$329.95.

55. Jose Leon Untalan, Agana Heights, Guam. On June 23, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$400.

56. Rosalia T. Matanane, Inarajan, Guam. On June 14, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$310.

57. Miguel Pinaula Pinaula, Agat Village, Guam. On July 13, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$243.60.

58. Rosa Cruz Babauta, Agat Village, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$120.

59. Jesus Guzman Mesa, Yona, Guam. On October 15, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 40 percent permanent partial disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,938.93.

60. Jesus Cruz Borja, Sinajana, Guam. On September 28, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 20 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$884.76.

61. Juana Camacho Untalan, Agana, Guam. On July 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to American combat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 25 percent disability of right leg.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$545.20.

62. Catalina De Gracia Cruz, Piti, Guam. On March 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$120.

63. Juan Borja Cruz, Yona, Guam. On October 16, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 5 percent permanent partial disability to lumbar spine.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$399.47.

64. Juan L. G. Perez, Tamuning, Guam. On August 15, 1944, on Guam during the United States occupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel from United States bombing and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount awarded, \$250.

65. Felix Santos Fejeran, Barrigada, Guam. On July 4, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel from the United States bombardment and has resulting 1 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$282.23.

66. Joaquin Aflague Lintiac, Barrigada, Guam. On August 15, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$425.

67. Pilar L. G. Topasna, Barrigada, Guam. On June 20, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was injured by shrapnel from a United States bomb and was totally disabled for 1 month. Claimant's legal guardian is Paterno T. Topasna.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$100.33.

68. Pedro C. Zamora, Piti, Guam. On June 19, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$134.76.

69. Juan Guerrero Camacho, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 21, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$78.97.

70. Juan Cruz Borja, Merizo, Guam. On June 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured by the Japanese and has a resulting 25 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$481.56.

71. Francisco B. Anderson, Santa Rita, Guam. On September 30, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$128.97.

72. Juan Taitano Aflague, Asan, Guam. On October 12, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$136.90.

73. Luisa Baza Santos, Dededo Village, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured by a Japanese hand grenade and has a resulting 20 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,098.32.

74. Vincenta Flores Mesa, Sinajana Village, Guam. On August 4, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$169.

75. Joaquin T. Meno, Inarajan, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured due to an explosion of a Japanese mine and has a resulting 100 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed \$20,000; amount allowed \$3,671.70.

76. Manuel Taitano Charfauros, Merizo, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade and was totally disabled for 1 year.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$900.

77. Jesus Mata Espinosa, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 20, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured when bayoneted by a Japanese soldier and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$371.37.

78. Felix T. Carbullido, Agat, Guam. On November 6, 1942, on Guam, during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$170.

79. Tomas Javier Garrison, Sinajana, Guam. On May 15, 1942, on Guam, during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$126.67.

80. Jesus Pangelinan Quitugua, Yona, Guam. On October 16, 1942, on Guam, during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$120.

81. Jose O. Cruz, Agat Village, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured by Japanese combat activities and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$220.

82. Pedro Gogue Cruz, Sinajana, Guam. On June 16, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for about 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed \$250.

83. Felicidad Javier Ojeda, Anigua, Guam. On June 13, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel from a United States bomb and was totally disabled for 4 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$300.

84. Juan Pereira Crisostomo, Barrigada, Guam. On January 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$216.66.

85. Juan Cruz Santos, Tamuning, Guam. On June 10, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$134.76.

86. Jesus Cruz Siguenza, Asan, Guam. On May 10, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for about 1 month. Claimant's legal guardian is Jose Cruz Siguenza.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$120.

87. Jose Aguon Quinata, Umatac, Guam. On April 10, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese, was totally disabled for 3 months and has a resulting 12 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$850.

88. Nicolas A. Chargualaf, Merizo, Guam. On July 20, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was stabbed by a Japanese soldier, was totally disabled for 3 months and has a resulting 10 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$820.

89. Manuel Borja Cruz, Yona, Guam. On September 26, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and has a resulting 40 percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,671.67.

90. Rufina Leon Duenas, Barrigada, Guam. On October 10, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and has a resulting 90 percent disability of the left eye.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$759.60.

91. Augustin Nededog Unsiog, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was injured by shrapnel from a Japanese hand grenade and was totally disabled for 4 months. Claimant's legal guardian is Maria Nededog Unsiog.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$230.

92. Jesus Camacho Cruz, Santa Rita, Guam. On September 2, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$350.

93. Francisco P. Pangelinan, Barrigada, Guam. On October 3, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$300.

94. Jose Terlaje Castro, Asan, Guam. On June 18, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$78.97.

95. Jesus Borja Rodriguez, Sinajana, Guam. On December 5, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$200.66.

96. Concepcion Acfalle Baza, Merizo, Guam. On July 15, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese and was totally disabled for 2 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$266.66.

97. Felix Quidachay Aguero, Yona, Guam. On July 15, 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was beaten by the Japanese, was totally disabled for 5 months, and has a resulting 15-percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,050.

98. Vicente A. Lintiacio, Piti, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was bayoneted by the Japanese, was totally disabled for 4 months, and has a resulting 10-percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$607.54.

99. Rosa C. Matanane, Sinajana, Guam. On July 19, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was wounded by a United States strafing plane and was totally disabled for 3 months.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$400.

100. Mariano Aguon Cruz, Sinajana, Guam. On September 17, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to an explosion of a land mine, was totally disabled for 2 months and has a resulting 5-percent permanent disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$480.

In the above claims the total amount claimed is \$401,600; total amount allowed is \$72,870.47.

This is the third of a series of letters forwarding personal injury and death claims of Guamanians to the Congress for its consideration.

The first letter, dated March 6, 1947, forwarded 35 claims which were approved by the Congress on May 1, 1947, in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947. The second letter, dated May 12, 1947, has not yet been acted upon by the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 12, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: Public Law 224. Seventy-ninth Congress, approved November 15, 1945, provides for the settlement of claims for damage occurring in Guam on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, public property, both real and personal, or on account of damage to, or loss or destruction of, private property, both real and personal of residents of Guam, when such damage, loss or destruction is the result of or incident to hostilities or hostile occupation, or is caused by or incident to noncombat activities of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps forces or individual members thereof. It is further provided thereunder that the Secretary of the Navy shall have authority, if he deems any claim in excess of \$5,000 or any claims for death or personal injury to residents of Guam arising under the conditions herein set forth as a basis for property damage claims, to be meritorious, to certify such amount to Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy has ascertained, adjusted, and determined the claims set forth below to be just, reasonable, and meritorious. These claims arose on Guam and were presented in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 224. The amounts found due the claimants, which claimants have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration.

It is recommended, therefore, that the claims below be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor. A brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed follows:

1. Consolacion San Nicolas Toves, Agat, Guam. On April 1, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan Toves Toves, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,805.

2. Maria Orosio Lujan, Canada, Barrigada, Guam. On July 7, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jesus San Nicolas Lujan, met his death as a result of United States combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,886.54.

3. Joaquina Aquino Salas, Agat Village, Guam. On August 7, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Francisco Cruz Salas, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,077.22.

4. Concepcion B. Leon Guerrero, Tutujan, Sinajana, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan Salas Leon Guerrero, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,134.

5. Feliciana Pinaula Topasna, Agat Village, Guam. On July 22, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant's deceased husband, Pedro Aguon Topasna, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$3,704.18.

6. Maria Pereira Pangelinan, Mangilao, Barrigada, Guam. On July 25, 1944, on Guam during Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Emeterio Nestor Pereira Pangelinan, met his death due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$1,000; amount allowed, \$587.47.

7. Rosa Crisostomo San Agustin, Sinajana, Guam. On August 4, 1944, on Guam during Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Carlos San Agustin San Agustin, met his death as a result of American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$297.51.

8. Maria Leon Guerrero Concepcion, Barrigada, Guam. On August 10, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Juan C. Concepcion, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$2,195.04.

9. Vicenta Taijeron San Nicolas, Sinajana, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during the Japanese occupation claimant's deceased daughter, Olimpia Taijeron San Nicolas, met her death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$682.

10. Dolores Pablo Camacho, Anigua, Guam. On July 25, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Jose Santos Camacho, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,051.09.

11. Oliva Tenorio Quenga, Yona, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased husband, Ramon Ogo Comacho, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed; \$2,564.05.

12. Vicente Megofna Salas and Soledad Blas Salas, Piti Village, Guam. On June 13, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, one Juan Blas Salas, deceased son of joint claimants, met his death at the hands of the Japanese. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, one Juana Blas Salas, deceased daughter of joint claimants, met her death as a result of American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$499.58.

13. Olympia Toves Reyes and Teresa Cruz Reyes, Yona, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, one Joaquin Cruz Reyes, husband of Olympia Toves Reyes and son of Teresa Cruz Reyes, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, Olympia Toves Reyes, \$2,792.52; Teresa Cruz Reyes, \$397.59.

14. Juan Chapaco Rapolla and Vicenta Taijito Rapolla, Piti Village, Guam. On August 9, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Vicente Taijito Rapolla, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,030.14.

15. Jesus Pangelinan Sablan, Barrigada, Guam. On July 21, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant's deceased son, Francisco Quitugua Sablan, met his death as a result of American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$652.52.

16. Antonia Aflague Limtiaco, Asan, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during Japanese occupation action, claimant's deceased daughter, Rosa Aflague Limtiaco, met death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$657.80.

17. Ignacia Aguon San Nicolas and Vicente Ulloa San Nicolas, Mongmong, Guam. On July 8, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, joint claimants' deceased son, Candido Aguon San Nicolas, met his death at the hands of the Japanese.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,034.45.

18. Gervasio Ignacio Santos, Piti, Guam. During August 1942, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to noncombat activities of the Japanese. As a result of said injury the claimant has a 4 percent disability.

Amount claimed, \$5,000; amount allowed, \$210.

19. Rosilia Zamora Castro, Opop, Agat, Guam. During April 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to noncombat activities of the Japanese. As a result of said injury the claimant was disabled for a month.

Amount claimed, \$5,000; amount allowed, \$70.

20. Manuel Tedtaotao Tedtaotao, Sinajana, Guam. On August 10, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured due to combat

action of the Japanese. As a result of said injury claimant has a 50 percent disability of the left foot and a 5 percent disability of the left hand.

Amount claimed, \$5,000; amount allowed, \$693.98.

21. Vicente Taitano Borja, Santa Rita, Guam. On July 12, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat activities. As a result of said injuries claimant suffered a slight loss of vision.

Amount claimed, \$2,000; amount allowed, \$70.

22. Ignacio Mafnas Indalecio, Barrigada, Guam. On July 25, 1944, on Guam during the United States reoccupation, claimant was injured due to United States combat action. As a result of said injuries claimant suffered a 30 percent functional loss of his left arm.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$426.40.

23. Jesus Flores Salas, Sinajana, Guam. On June 29, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to United States combat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 4-percent functional loss of his right leg. Claimant's legal guardian is Jose Flores Salas.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$100.

24. Josefina Santos Cruz, Aleguas, Piti, Guam. During June, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to United States combat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 2-percent disability in the form of a back injury.

Amount claimed, \$3,000; amount allowed, \$100.

25. Antonio Atoigue Atoigue, Sinajana Village, Guam. On October 15, 1943, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat activities. As a result of said injury the claimant was totally disabled for 1 month.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$58.33.

26. Rosario Concepcion Concepcion, Barrigada, Guam. On June 11, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to United States combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$45.

27. Jose Mesa Camacho, Barrigada, Guam. On July 29, 1944, on Guam during Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to United States noncombat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$121.34.

28. Maria Cruz Lujan, Barrigada, Guam. On August 3, 1944, on Guam during the American reoccupation, claimant was injured due to United States combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$75.

29. Jose Royos Campos, Chalan Pago, Sinajana, Guam. On August 27, 1944, on Guam during American reoccupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese noncombat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$254.34.

30. Jesus Cruz Crisostomo, Sinajana Village, Guam. On August 27, 1944, on Guam during the American reoccupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese combat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 10 percent total disability of left leg.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$585.45.

31. Antonio Cruz Duenas, Lalo District, Barrigada, Guam. On September 26, 1944, on Guam during American reoccupation, claimant was injured due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$277.88.

32. Joaquin Taitingfong Sguenza, Afame, Sinajana, Guam. On August 25, 1944, on Guam during the American reoccupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$395.50.

33. Juan Lujan Fernandez, Dededo Village, Guam. On August 3, 1944, on Guam during American reoccupation, claimant was injured due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$500.

34. John Pablo Guzman, Barrigada, Guam. On August 7, 1944, on Guam during American reoccupation, claimant was injured due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$153.32.

35. Jesus Bautista Crisostomo, Sinajana, Guam. On August 27, 1944, on Guam during the American reoccupation, claimant, a minor, was injured due to Japanese noncombat activities. Claimant's legal guardian is Jesus Cruz Crisostomo.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$75.

36. Mercedes Cruz Delgado, Tutujan, Sinajana, Guam. On June 13, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was injured due to American combat action. Claimant's legal guardian is Maria Cruz Delgado.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$120.

37. Maria Cruz Delgado, Tutujan, Sinajana, Guam. On June 13, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$115.

38. Ana Mendiola Iglesias, Piti, Guam. On August 2, 1944, on Guam during Japanese occupation, claimant was injured by shrapnel due to United States combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$115.

39. Joaquin Flores Diaz, Mongmong, Sinajana, Guam. On August 23, 1944, on Guam during American reoccupation, claimant was injured by Japanese combat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 5 percent total body disability.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$512.20.

40. Jose L. G. Cruz, Barrigada, Guam. On December 10, 1941, on Guam during Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was injured due to Japanese combat action. Claimant's legal guardian is Maria L. G. Cruz.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$95.

41. Juan Lizama Charfauros, Agat, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to Japanese combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$475.26.

42. Jose F. Salas, Barrigada, Guam. On August 3, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to American combat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 25 percent disability of the left leg.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$787.36.

43. Joaquina L. G. Techaira, Barrigada, Guam. On July 21, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was injured due to American combat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 3 percent disability. Claimant's legal guardian is Maria L. G. Techaira.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$334.22.

44. Soledad Torres Cruz, Tutujan, Guam. On July 28, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to American combat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$140.

45. Vincente Camacho Leon Guerrero, Barrigada, Guam. On June 15, 1944; on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured due to American combat activity. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 15 percent loss of use of left leg. Claimant's legal guardian is Carmen C. Leon Guerrero.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$316.12.

46. Juan Lujan Lujan, Dededo, Guam. On January 8, 1945, on Guam during American reoccupation, claimant was injured by Japanese combat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 1 percent loss of use of left leg.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$250.27.

47. Candelario C. Babauta, Dededo, Guam. On August 3, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured by American combat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 15-percent loss of use of right ankle.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$407.82.

48. Joaquin Lujan Palomo, Sinajana, Guam. On July 5, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant, a minor, was injured due to American combat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 75-percent loss of use of right hand. Claimant's legal guardian is William U. Lujan.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$910.34.

49. Joseph Cruz Garrido, Agat, Guam. On July 23, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured by Japanese noncombat action.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$260.

50. Ignacio A. Santos, Dededo, Guam. On June 17, 1944, on Guam during the Japanese occupation, claimant was injured by American combat action. As a result of said injury claimant suffered a 75-percent disability of entire left arm and hand.

Amount claimed, \$4,000; amount allowed, \$1,513.06.

In the above claims the total amount claimed is \$200,000, total amount allowed is \$39,611.89.

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

ESTIMATED APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS AGAINST
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE NAVY
DEPARTMENT TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO OR LOSS OR
DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY OR PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH,
IN THE SUM OF \$55,418.56

JUNE 24, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Navy Department to pay claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death, in the sum of \$55,418.56, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, and which require an appropriation for payment.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Navy Department to pay claims for damages incident to activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, not cognizable under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Navy Department the act of July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), and which require an appropriation as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army," approved December 28, 1945, Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered —, Eightieth Congress..... \$55, 418. 56

The letters of the Navy Department submitting the estimate are transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 18, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Navy Department the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), and which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to non-combat activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$1,000, the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose on or after May 27, 1941, and was presented in writing within 1 year after the accident or incident out of which it arose or otherwise within the time provided in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which claimant has agreed to accept in full

satisfaction and final settlement of his claim, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

1. Joseph S. Civelli, 664 Woodstock Road, Hillsborough, Calif. Beginning in 1943 and continuing until the disestablishment in 1946 of the Point Montara Naval Gunnery School, Moss Beach Heights, Calif., vibration, resulting from practice firing of twin 5-inch 38-caliber guns, caused extensive damage to two dwellings owned by the claimant which were located immediately adjacent to the gunnery school.

Amount claimed, \$5,878.37; amount reported, \$2,550.

Total amount claimed	\$5, 878. 37
Total amount reported	2, 550. 00

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C., June 18, 1947.

Hon. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Navy Department the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), and which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted and determined, in an amount in excess of \$1,000, the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose during the summer months of 1942, and was presented in accordance with the provisions of the act. The amount found due the claimant, which claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

1. John Minsker, Rural Delivery No. 3, Mechanicsburg, Pa. During the summer months of 1942 blasting operations were conducted at the naval supply depot, Mechanicsburg, Pa., resulting in the contamination of drinking water in claimant's well, which is situated on his property on Sporting Hill Road approximately 500 feet north of the Sporting Hill gate of the depot and which is his only source of drinking water. The contamination of water in the well rendered it unfit for human consumption. Claimant secured 3 bids from private contractors, the low bid being in the amount of \$1,349 for installing 830 feet of water

line piping from the Riverton Consolidated Water Co. main at the point it turns into the naval supply depot, to claimant's dwelling.

Amount claimed, \$1,349; amount reported, \$1,349.

Total amount claimed.....	\$1, 349
Total amount reported.....	1, 349

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C., June 18, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,

Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Navy Department the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), and which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to non-combat activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$1,000, the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose on April 8, 1945, and was presented in writing within 1 year after the accident or incident out of which it arose or otherwise within the time provided in the act. The amount found due the Taylor Fibre Co. and Horace G. Reed, which claimants have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim is in the sum of \$8,550, with the understanding that an additional appropriation of \$7,750 would be requested to satisfy the subrogation claim of the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for the amount paid to the Taylor Fibre Co. and Horace G. Reed by the insurance company under the terms of the insurance policy on the dwellings that were destroyed as a result of the fire.

In accordance with the foregoing understanding, the claim of Taylor Fibre Co. and Horace G. Reed, and the claim of their insurance carrier, the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Co., are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported follows:

1. Taylor Fibre Co., Norristown, Pa., and Horace G. Reed, 46 East Eighty-first Street, New York, N. Y., and subrogation claim of Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia, Pa. On April 8, 1945, naval aircraft while on a duly authorized flight and engaged in target practice destroyed dwelling houses owned by the Taylor Fibre Co. and Horace G. Reed and destroyed personal property owned by Horace G. Reed located at Tuckernuck Island, Mass. The damage to the personal and real property of claimants was due to conflagration resulting from machine gun or rocket fire.

Amount claimed, \$29,029; amount reported, \$16,300.

Total amount claimed for damage, not including insurance-----	\$21, 279
Total amount determined for damage, not including insurance-----	8, 550
Total amount paid by the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Co-----	7, 750
Total amount reported-----	16, 300

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C., June 18, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Navy Department the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), and which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$1,000, the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose on May 17, 1946, and was presented in writing within 1 year after the accident or incident out of which it arose or otherwise within the time provided in the act. The amount found due the claimant, which claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of its claim, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

1. Charles S. Freeman and Abe Shore, doing business as Freeman & Shore, in care of George B. Rittenberg, counselor at law, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass. On May 17, 1946, United States Navy airplane SNJ-5, Bureau No. 90813, while on a duly authorized flight, crashed into premises located at 129, 145, and 150 Beach Ninety-eighth Street, Rockaway Beach, Long Island, N. Y., damaging personal property owned by Abe Shore and Charles S. Freeman, doing business as Freeman & Shore, within these premises.

Amount claimed, \$26,414.73; amount reported, \$21,930.71.

Total amount claimed-----	\$26, 414. 73
Total amount reported-----	21, 930. 71

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 6, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Navy Department the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), and which provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to non-combat activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$1,000, the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The claim arose in May 1942 and was presented in accordance with the provisions of the act. The claim in the amount found due the claimant, which amount claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of his claim, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that the claim be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported follows:

1. Andrew R. Sutherland, Route 1, Box 4, Langley, Wash. In May 1942, after the acquisition by the Naval Establishment of a tract of land, designated as the Smith Cove properties, in Seattle, Wash., it was necessary to demolish and burn a number of small houses and shacks located along old railroad tracks near the west boundary of the newly acquired properties. By reason of an incorrect survey, two houses owned by claimant and located on lots 19, 20 and 21, and 24, and 25, block 5, Hyde Park addition to the city of Seattle, Wash., were destroyed.

Amount claimed, \$2,400; amount reported, \$1,602.

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 23, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945, which made applicable to the Navy Department the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Navy Department or of the Navy. Pursuant to this authority the Navy Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined,

in an amount in excess of \$1,000, the claim set forth below for damage to property as hereinafter specified.

The amount found due the claimant, Mr. Joseph E. Parenteau, owner of the damaged property, which claimant has agreed to accept in full and final settlement of his claim for damages to property, real and personal, both insured and uninsured and for burial expenses for his wife and child but exclusive of any claims for the death of his wife and child is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to the Congress for its consideration, and it is recommended that it be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof.

The dwelling was insured by the Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Quincy, Mass., under one policy in the amount of \$2,000, and another policy in the amount of \$1,500. The contents of the house were insured by the Merchants & Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Worcester, Mass. in the amount of \$1,000. This office has been advised by Mr. Parenteau's attorney that no moneys have been received from the insurance companies nor has any subrogation agreement been entered into regarding this loss.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

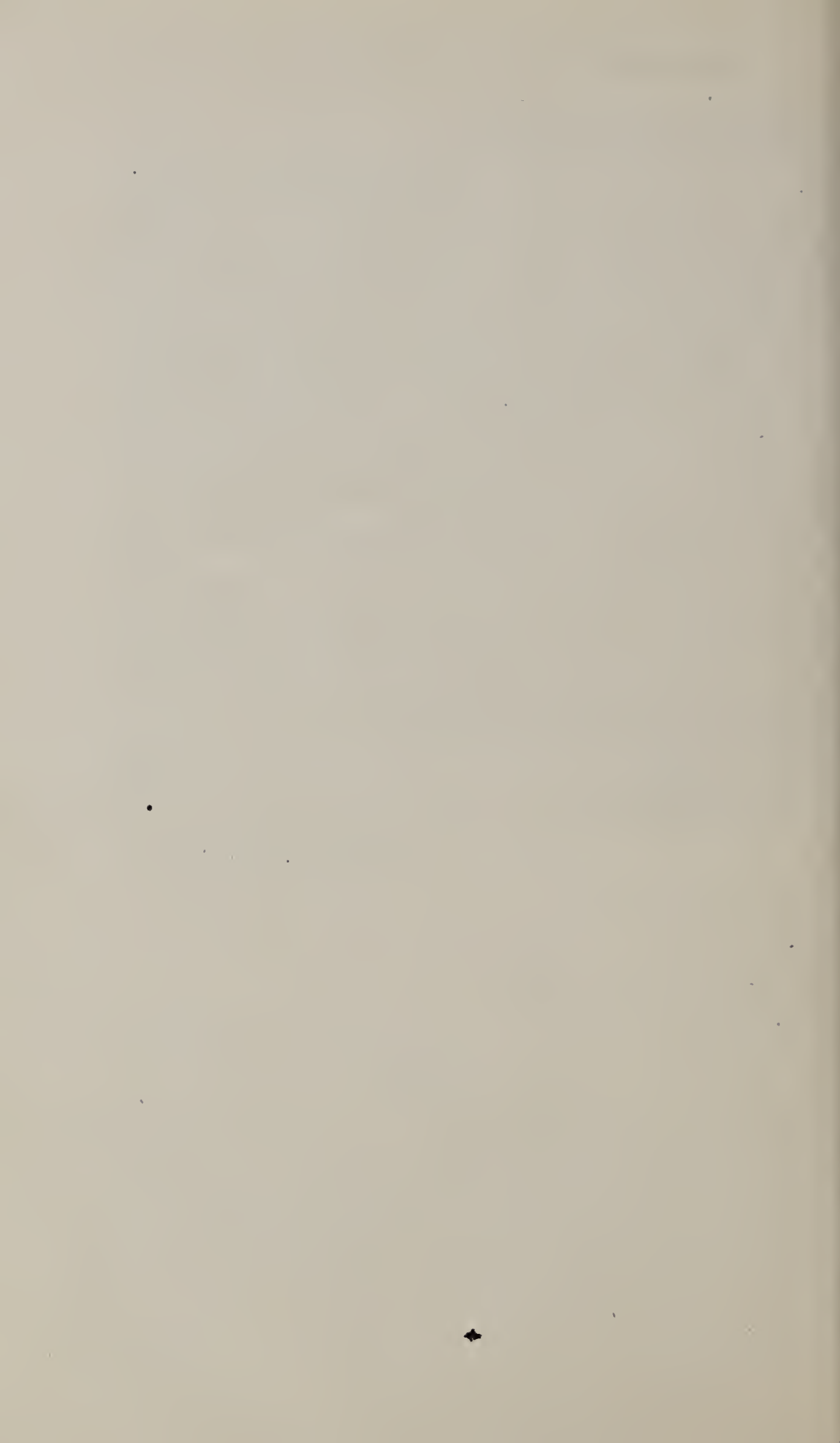
1. Mr. Joseph E. Parenteau, care of Michael DeCiantis, attorney, 1003 Main Street, West Warwick, R. I. On April 24, 1946, United States Navy airplane F4U, Bureau No. 81416, while on a duly authorized flight, collided in midair with another Navy airplane during practice maneuvers. As a result of the collision the F4U entered an inverted spiral from which the pilot was unable to recover and consequently was required to abandon the aircraft. The pilotless aircraft crashed into the home of Joseph E. Parenteau, exploded, demolishing the home and killing Mr. Parenteau's wife and child.

Amount claimed; \$11,686.85; amount reported \$11,686.85.

Total amount claimed.....	\$11, 686. 85
Total amount reported.....	11, 686. 85

Sincerely yours,

W. JOHN KENNEDY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.



ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE WAR
DEPARTMENT TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE WAR DEPART-
MENT TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO OR LOSS OR DESTRUCTION
OF PROPERTY OR PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH, IN THE SUM
OF \$15,405.48

JUNE 24, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation submitted by the War Department to pay claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death, in the sum of \$15,405.48, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), and which require an appropriation for their payment.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation submitted by the War Department to pay claims for damages, incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b) which claims are not cognizable under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, and which require an appropriation for their payment, as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army," approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered —, Eightieth Congress..... \$15, 405. 48

The letters of the War Department submitting this estimate are transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities, of the War Department or of the Army, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in amounts in excess of \$1,000 each, claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property and personal injury as hereinafter specified. Each of the claims arose on or after May 27, 1941, and was presented in writing within 1 year after the accident or incident out of which it arose or otherwise within the time provided in the act. The amounts found due the several claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their respective claims, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for

its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported follows:

1. Board of Water and Power Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. On June 6, 1945, an Army airplane engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, made a crash landing in a field striking a high tension power line tower, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,789.04.

Amount claimed, \$2,045.01; amount reported, \$1,789.04.

2. Frank Koslowski, Gron Hotel Bolivar, Lima, Peru, South America. On November 8, 1944, claimant's personal property, while in the custody and bailed to the Government, was lost by military personnel or civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army while acting within the scope of their employment, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,264.40.

Amount claimed, \$1,343; amount reported, \$1,264.40.

3. S. G. Rayl (deceased), Esmond Rayl, Fritzie Rayl, and Standard Electric Signal Co., 7501 San Leandro Street, Oakland 3, Calif. On June 17, 1943, military personnel or civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army, removed a building from claimants land and converted it to Army use, thereby resulting in a loss to claimants in the amount of \$2,533.43.

Amount claimed, \$3,408.43; amount reported, \$2,533.43.

(Summary, 3 claims)

Amount claimed	-----	\$6, 796. 44
Amount reported	-----	5, 586. 87

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with the act of July 3, 1943 (57 Stat. 372; 31 U. S. C. 223b), as amended, to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property, or personal injury or death, caused by military personnel or civilian employees acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities, of the War Department or of the Army, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in amounts in excess of \$1,000 each, claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property and personal injury as hereinafter specified. Each of the claims arose on or after May 27, 1941, and was presented in writing within 1 year after the accident or incident out of which it arose or otherwise within the time provided in the act. The amounts found due the several claimants, which they have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their respective claims, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance, are hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief

statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported follows:

1. A. A. and C. C. Smith, Post Office Box 7, Hartford, Ala. On September 22, 1943, an Army airplane engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, struck a pile driver which was clearly marked and crashed into claimants, bridge, thereby resulting in a loss to claimants in the amount of \$3,509.68.

Amount claimed, \$4,504.23; amount reported, \$3,509.68

2. Department of Conservation, State of Tennessee, State Office Building, Nashville, Tenn. During the years 1942, 1943, and 1944, military personnel engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, as a result of Army maneuvers, caused damages to the Cedars of Lebanon State Park, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$2,500.

Amount claimed, \$56,296.05; amount reported, \$2,500.

3. Jose Y. de la Rosa, Taal, Batangas, Philippine Islands. On or about April 2, 1942, claimant deposited funds with an authorized finance officer in accordance with an emergency measure to safeguard the money of military personnel, and while in the custody and bailed to the Government, were lost by military personnel acting within the scope of their employment, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$1,250.

Amount claimed \$1,250; amount reported \$1,250.

4. Roscoe Turner Aeronautical Corp., Municipal Airport, Indianapolis 44, Ind. On July 20, 1946, an Army airplane engaged in operations incident to noncombat activities of the War Department or of the Army, collided with claimant's airplane while taxiing on landing strip, thereby resulting in a loss to claimant in the amount of \$2,558.93.

Amount claimed \$2,558.93; amount reported \$2,558.93.

Summary, 4 claims

Amount claimed.....	\$64, 609. 21
Amounted reported.....	9, 818. 61

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.



ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS AMOUNTING TO \$44,496.30, TOGETHER WITH AN INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION TO PAY INTEREST

JUNE 24, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), an estimate of appropriation for payment of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts amounting to \$44,496.30, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts under the provisions of an act entitled "An act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, as follows:

Under Navy Department..... \$44,496.30

For the payment of these judgments there is required at this time an appropriation of \$44,496.30, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as and where specified in the judgments, provided that payment of these judgments is to be made only when the right of appeal shall have expired.

The letter from the Treasury Department and copies of the records of judgments submitted by the Department of Justice are transmitted herewith.

Since the foregoing are obligations of the Government, lawfully imposed, and which (subject to the reserved right of appeal) must be paid, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, June 18, 1947.

(Judgments under Public Vessels Act)
The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There are enclosed for submission to Congress in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C., 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), submitted to the Treasury Department by the Attorney General as follows:

Under Navy Department..... \$44,496.30

For the payment of these judgments there is required an appropriation of \$44,496.30, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest; provided payment is to be made only when the right of appeal shall have expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., April 2, 1947.

Re: Navy Launch *RB-54*—Water Taxi Seacraft I, Collision, November 11, 1945; *De Luxe Water Taxi Co. v. United States*, and cross-libel—Southern California Adm. No. 5886-B.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: Enclosed for report for appropriation is a certified copy of the stipulation for and consent decree entered in the above-entitled case on March 26, 1947, awarding libelant the amount of \$1,850 without interest and costs. Judgment was entered by consent pursuant to the acceptance by the Department of an offer in compromise and accordingly no appeal can be taken from this judgment.

The suit was brought under the jurisdictional provisions of the Public Vessels Act, 1925, for collision damage inflicted by the Navy launch *RB-54* on November 11, 1945.

The Navy Department is the agency in interest.

The judgment by its terms bears no interest.

Messrs. John C. McHose and Lillick, Geary, McHose, and Adams, 634 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 14, Calif., appear as proctors of record for libelant.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: De Luxe Water Taxi Co.

Date: March 26, 1947.

Amount: \$1,850.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Public Vessels Act for collision damage inflicted by the Navy launch *RB-54* on November 11, 1945 (Navy Department).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that DeLuxe Water Taxi Co., a corporation, have judgment against the United States of America for \$1,850 without interest or costs.

Court: District Court of the United States, Southern District of California, Central Division.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 13, 1947.

Re *S. S. Petar—Insurance Company of North America v. United States*.
Admiralty No. 127-197. Southern District of New York.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: Herewith to be reported for appropriation certified copy of final decree entered in the above-entitled case on April 17, 1947. This decree directs payment of \$27,852.58 by the United States of America to the Insurance Co. of North America, together with interest at 4 percent on said sum from the date the decree was entered until paid. This Department consented to the entry of the enclosed decree and no appeal will be taken therefrom. The Navy Department is the interested agency. Jurisdiction and payment of this judgment is governed by the act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 112, 46 U. S. C. 781-790).

Please advise this Department when it is likely that appropriation for this decree will be made.

Respectfully,

PEYTON FORD,
Acting Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Insurance Co. of North America.

Date: April 17, 1947.

Amount: \$27,852.58.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Insurance on a cargo of bauxite under Public Vessels Act of 1925 (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, judged, and decreed that the Insurance Co. of North America recover \$27,852.58 with interest at 4 percent from date of entry of decree until paid.

Court: United States District Court, Southern District of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., June 13, 1947.

Re Navy LCI(L)-657—Tug *Sister*, collision October 13, 1944. *Johnson Western Co. v. United States*, Southern California, Adm. No. 5850—WM.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: Enclosed for report for appropriation is a certified copy of the judgment entered in the above-entitled case on June 9, 1947, awarding libelants the sum of \$3,714.25 without interest and costs. Also enclosed is a certified copy of the stipulation pursuant to which judgment was entered.

Judgment was entered by consent pursuant to the acceptance by the Attorney General of an offer in compromise and accordingly no appeal can be taken from the judgment.

The suit was brought under the jurisdictional provisions of the Public Vessels Act, 1925, for collision damage inflicted by a vessel of the Navy Department on October 13, 1944.

The Navy Department is the agency in interest.

Messrs. McCutchen, Thomas, Matthew, Griffiths, and Greene, 704 Roosevelt Building, Los Angeles 14, Calif., appear as proctors of record for libelants.

Respectfully,

PEYTON FORD,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Johnson Western Co.

Date: June 9, 1947.

Amount: \$3,714.25.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Public Vessels Act for collision damages inflicted by Navy vessel (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the libelant have and recover the sum of \$3,714.25 without interest and costs.

Court: District Court of the United States, Southern District of California, Central Division.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., April 2, 1947.

Re U. S. S. *Crockett*—Ship Repairman's Injury July 28, 1945. *James F. Lane v. United States, Respondent, v. General Engineering & Dry Dock Co., Respondent*—Impleaded. Northern California, Adm. No. 24479-S.

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: Enclosed for report for appropriation are certified copies of the judgment entered in the above-entitled case on December 31, 1946, awarding libelant the sum of \$1,060.47 as damages plus \$19 costs and awarding the General Engineering & Dry Dock Co., respondent-impleaded, the sum of \$26 costs. The Department has determined to take no appeal from this judgment.

The suit was brought under the jurisdictional provisions of the Public Vessels Act, 1925, for injuries sustained by libelant while working as a repairman on the U. S. S. *Crockett* on July 28, 1945.

The Navy Department is the agency in interest.

The judgment by its terms bears no interest.

Fitz-Gerald Ames, Sr., 690 Market Street, San Francisco 4, Calif., appears as proctor of record for libelant. Messrs. C. F. Laumeister and Thacher, Jones, Casey, and Ball, Balfour Building, 351 California Street, San Francisco, Calif., appear as proctors of record for respondent-impleaded.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
 (For the Attorney General).

Name: James F. Lane.
 Date: December 31, 1946.
 Amount: \$1,060.47.
 Interest: None.
 Costs: \$19.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under provisions of Public Vessels Act 1925 for injuries sustained by libelant while working as a repairman on the U. S. S. *Crockett* (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the libelant be awarded \$1,060.47, with costs in the amount of \$19.

Court: United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Southern Division.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1947.

Re U. S. S. *General C. C. Ballau*, *James Shuler v. United States of America* (Ad. 17892, E. D. N. Y.).

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: Herewith, to be reported for appropriation, certified copy of final decree entered in the above-entitled case on May 26, 1947. This decree directs payment of \$10,000 by the United States of America to James Shuler, together with interest at 4 percent on said sum from the date the decree was entered until paid. Shuler is represented by Abraham M. Fisch, Esq., 225 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

This Department consented to the entry of the enclosed decree and no appeal will be taken therefrom. The Navy Department is the interested agency. Jurisdiction and payment of this judgment is governed by the act of March 3, 1935 (43 Stat. 112, 46 U. S. C. 781-790).

Please advise this Department when it is likely that appropriation for this decree will be made.

Respectfully,

PEYTON FORD,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: James Shuler.

Date: May 26, 1947.

Amount: \$10,000.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Public Vessels Act for personal injury (Navy).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the libellant, James Shuler, recover from the respondent \$10,000, without costs, which sum shall bear interest at 4 percent from the date of the entry of this decree until paid.

Court: District Court of the United States, Eastern District of New York.

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ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY PUBLIC
ROADS ADMINISTRATION FOR DAMAGE TO ROADS AND
HIGHWAYS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE PUBLIC ROADS
ADMINISTRATION TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO ROADS AND
HIGHWAYS OF STATES OR THEIR SUBDIVISIONS, IN THE SUM
OF \$336,034.58

JUNE 24, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Public Roads Administration to pay claims for damage to roads and highways of States or their subdivisions, in the sum of \$336,034.58. These claims have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of November 19, 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), and require an appropriation for payment.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Public Roads Administration to pay claims for damage to roads and highways by the Army, Navy, or any other agency of the Government, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of November 19, 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), and require an appropriation for payment as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substantially damaged by the Army or the Navy, or both, by any other agency of the Government, and so forth," as fully set forth in House Document Numbered —, Eightieth Congress----- \$336, 034. 58

The letters of the Public Roads Administration submitting this estimate are transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, June 13, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the town of De Witt, Onondaga County, N. Y., submitted by the New York Department of Public Works for reimbursement of the cost of repairs to 0.9 mile of Kinnie Street substantially damaged by contract hauling of materials used in the construction of the United States Army air base and the General Electric plant owned by the Defense Plant Corporation, both of which are located in the vicinity of the town of De Witt.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Damages resulting from the contract hauling of materials occurred between May 15, 1942 and September 1943.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to Kinnie Street by reason of this contract hauling.

3. The street was repaired and a claim submitted by the town of De Witt, in the amount of \$2,938.80. Of this amount \$362.66 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by the town of De Witt, \$2,938.80; amount recommended, \$2,576.14.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, June 11, 1947.

Hon. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of Onondaga County, N. Y., submitted by the New York Department of Public Works for reimbursement of the cost of repairs to 2.18 miles on Taft Settlement Road and 0.75 mile of Bartons Corner Road substantially damaged by contract hauling of materials used in the construction of the United States Army air base and the General Electric plant owned by the Defense Plant Corporation, both of which are established near Syracuse, N. Y.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Damages resulting from the contract hauling of materials occurred between May 15, 1942, and September 14, 1943.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to Taft Settlement Road and Bartons Corner Road by reason of this contract hauling.

3. The roads were repaired and a claim submitted by the county of Onondaga in the amount of \$36,375.79. Of this amount \$4,465.74 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by Onondaga County, \$36,375.79; amount recommended, \$31,910.05.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, June 11, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of Vigo County, Ind., submitted by the State Highway Commission of Indiana, for reimbursement of the cost of repairs to 10.3 miles of roads substantially damaged by contract hauling of materials used in the construction and operation of the Terre Haute ordnance depot in Vigo County.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Damages resulting from the contract hauling of materials occurred between July and November 1942.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to Fruitridge Avenue and Stump Road by reason of this contract hauling.
3. The roads were repaired and a claim submitted by Vigo County, Ind., in the amount of \$30,464.64. Of this amount \$17,242.33 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. Amount claimed by Vigo County, \$30,464.64; amount recommended, \$13,222.31.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, June 2, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the California Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, for reimbursement of the cost of repairs to 8.92 miles of State road No. 77-A in San Diego County, substantially damaged by Marine Corps maneuvers and contract hauling of materials used in the construction of Camp Elliott.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the

Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Damages resulting from the maneuvers and contract hauling occurred between October 1940 and April 30, 1942; however, the claim is limited to charges for those damages accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to State road No. 77-A in San Diego County by reason of the maneuvers and contract hauling.

3. The road was repaired and a claim submitted by the California Division of Highways in the amount of \$19,209.51. Of this amount \$811.88 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by the California Division of Highways, \$19,209.51; amount recommended, \$18,397.63.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, May 28, 1947.

Hon. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the Division of Highways, State of California, Department of Public Works, submitted by the California Division of Highways, for reimbursement of the cost of repairs to 4.2 miles of State road 77-A and 192-A in San Bernardino County, damaged by contract hauling of heavy materials used in the construction of the Cal-Aero Airport for the Army.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Contract hauling of heavy materials into the Cal-Aero Airport occurred between December 15, 1941, and April 21, 1942.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to State roads 77-A and 192-A in San Bernardino County by reason of this contract hauling.

3. The roads were repaired and a claim submitted by the California Division of Highways in the amount of \$8,415.40. Of this amount \$1,045.93 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by the California Division of Highways, \$8,415.40; amount recommended, \$7,369.47.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, May 28, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the California Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, for the reimbursement of the cost of repairs to 2.15 miles of State road 69-B in Alameda County substantially damaged by contract hauling of borrow used in the construction of the Army airport between San Leandro and Alameda, Calif.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Contract hauling of borrow for the Army airport occurred between December 12, 1941, and February 14, 1942.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 2.15 miles of State road 69-B between San Leandro and Alameda, Calif., by reason of this contract hauling.

3. The road was repaired and a claim submitted by the California Division of Highways in the amount of \$4,729.39. Of this amount \$383.33 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by the California Division of Highways, \$4,729.39; amount recommended, \$4,346.06.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, May 27, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the city of Tullahoma, Coffee County, Tenn., submitted by the State of Tennessee Department of Highways and Public Works, for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 25 miles of streets within said city substantially damaged by contract hauling of materials to William Northern Airfield and Camp Forrest and military operations out of Camp Forrest.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Damages occurred as a result of the activities of the United States Army at Camp Forrest between June 1941 and February 20, 1946.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to the city streets by reason of the hauling of heavy materials and military operations.
3. The streets were repaired and a claim submitted by the city of Tullahoma, Tenn., in the amount of \$142,469.65. Of this amount \$24,831.77 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. Amount claimed by the city of Tullahoma, Tenn., \$142,469.65; amount recommended, \$117,637.88.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, May 26, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the city of Arcata, Humboldt County, Calif., submitted by the State Department of Public Works of California, for the reimbursement of the cost of repairs to Eleventh and M Streets within said city substantially damaged by contract hauling of materials used in the construction of the naval section base and the lighter-than-air and seaplane base on Humboldt Bay.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Contract hauling of materials into the naval section base and lighter-than-air and seaplane base occurred between June 10, 1941, and July 10, 1943.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to the referred-to streets by reason of this contract hauling.
3. The streets were repaired and a claim submitted by the city of Arcata, Calif., in the amount of \$4,285.11.
4. Amount claimed by the city of Arcata, \$4,285.11; amount recommended, \$4,285.11.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, May 23, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the town of Kingston, Roane County, Tenn., submitted by the State of Tennessee, Department of Highways and Public Works, for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 1.12 miles of streets within said town substantially damaged by contract busses transporting personnel to and from the Clinton Engineering Works, an organization engaged in war work for the Army.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Contract bus transportation of personnel to and from the Clinton Engineering Works occurred between March 15, 1944, and June 1, 1946.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 1.12 miles of streets in the town of Kingston by reason of this transportation.
3. The streets were repaired and a claim submitted by the town of Kingston, Tenn., in the amount of \$2,194.36.
4. Amount claimed by the town of Kingston, Tenn., \$2,194.36; amount recommended, \$2,194.36.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

C. D. CURTISS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, May 12, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the township of Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J., submitted by the New Jersey State Highway Department for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 26.85 miles of township roads substantially damaged by the contract hauling of heavy materials used in the construction of the naval ammunition depot at Earle, N. J., including a pier at Leonardo, N. J.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public

Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Contract hauling of heavy materials occurred in the area covered by the claim between August 23, 1943, and September 1, 1944.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 26.85 miles of township roads by reason of this hauling.
3. The roads were repaired and a claim submitted by the township of Middletown, N. J., in the amount of \$91,279.75. Of this amount \$1,682.09 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. Amount claimed by the township of Middletown, N. J., \$91,279.75; amount recommended, \$89,597.66.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, April 7, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,

Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the California Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 2.42 miles of State Highway No. 21-A in Butte County, Calif., substantially damaged by the contract hauling of heavy materials used in the construction of the Oroville auxiliary airport, under the jurisdiction of the United States Engineer's office.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Contract hauling of heavy materials for use in the construction of the Oroville Airport occurred during the period between September 1, 1941, and September 30, 1942.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 2.42 miles of State Highway No. 21-A in Butte County, Calif., by reason of this hauling.
3. The highway was repaired and a claim submitted by the California Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, in the amount of \$14,850.69. Of this amount \$830.10 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. Amount claimed by the California Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, \$14,850.69; amount recommended, \$14,020.59.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, April 3, 1947.

HON. JAME E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the city of Watertown, Wilson County, Tenn., submitted by the Department of Highways and Public Works of Tennessee for the reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 1.35 miles of streets within said city substantially damaged by Army maneuvers.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Military maneuvers officially began in the area covered by this claim in June 1941 and terminated March 26, 1944.
2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 1.35 miles of streets in the city of Watertown, Tenn., by reason of these maneuvers.
3. The streets were repaired and a claim submitted by the city of Watertown, Tenn., in the amount of \$12,360.65. Of this amount \$10,355.20 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.
4. Amount claimed by the city of Watertown, Tenn., \$12,360.65, amount recommended, \$2,005.45.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION,
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,
Washington 25, March 31, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended by section 6 of Public Law 146, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 13, 1943, there is set forth below a brief statement of the claim of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, for reimbursement of the cost of necessary repairs to 4.9 miles of State Highways Nos. 116 and 117 on Martha's Vineyard Island, Dukes County, Mass., substantially damaged by the contract hauling of heavy materials used in the construction of the naval auxiliary air facilities at Martha's Vineyard Island, Dukes County, Mass.

I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined said claim accruing subsequent to May 27, 1941, and presented to the Public Roads Administration within the period specified in said act of Congress as follows:

1. Contract hauling of heavy materials occurred in the area covered by the claim between November 1, 1942, and August 15, 1943.

2. Investigations by the engineers of the Public Roads Administration disclose substantial damage to 4.9 miles of State Highways Nos. 116 and 117 by reason of this hauling.

3. The highways were repaired and a claim submitted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, in the amount of \$29,128.36. Of this amount, \$656.49 was for items considered ineligible for reimbursement.

4. Amount claimed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, \$29,128.36; amount recommended, \$28,471.87.

I hereby certify that the amount due claimant as herein set forth is based on information of record obtained by engineers of the Public Roads Administration after an investigation of the damages claimed.

Very truly yours,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Commissioner of Public Roads.

○

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE
WAR DEPARTMENT TO PAY DAMAGE CLAIMS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO PAY CLAIMS ON ACCOUNT OF DAMAGE ARISING OUT OF PERSONAL INJURY AND DAMAGE TO PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTY OCCASIONED BY ARMY PERSONNEL IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$29,944

JUNE 23, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate of appropriation submitted by the War Department to pay claims on account of damage arising out of personal injury and damage to privately owned property occasioned by Army personnel in a foreign country, in the amount of \$29,944, which have been considered and adjusted under the act of January 2, 1942, as amended (31 U. S. C. 224d), and which require an appropriation for payment.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation submitted by the War Department to pay claims on account of damage arising out of personal injury and damage to privately owned property of inhabitants of a foreign country resulting from noncombat activity of the Army in a foreign country which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of January 2, 1942, as amended by act of April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d), and which require an appropriation for payment, as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for personal injury and damage to privately owned property, adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the act entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries," approved January 2, 1942, as amended April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered —, Eightieth Congress..... \$29, 944

The letter of the War Department submitting this estimate is transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1947.

Hon. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with the act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 880; 31 U. S. C. 224d), as amended by the act of April 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 66), commonly referred to as the Foreign Claims Act, to promote and maintain friendly relations by the prompt settlement of meritorious claims on account of damage arising out of personal injury and damage to privately owned personal property of an inhabitant of a foreign country resulting from noncombat activity of the Army in foreign countries, this Department has considered, ascertained, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000 each, claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property and personal injury as hereinafter specified. These claims arose after January 2, 1942, and were presented within 1 year after the date of the accident causing the damage. The claimants, who are not nationals of any country at war with the United States, or of any ally of such enemy country, have agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claims the amount reported as meritorious by this Department, and the said claims are certified as having been determined to

be of the character contemplated by provisions of the act for report to Congress for its consideration, and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress for an appropriation for the payment thereof. A brief statement of the character of the claims, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

1. Cesareo C. Singzon and Juana Sison, Catbalogan, Samar, Philippine Islands. On September 11, 1945, claimants' premises, while in the custody of the United States Army, caught fire through the explosion of a gasoline unit which totally destroyed two houses and caused damage to other property, thereby resulting in a loss to claimants in the amount of \$12,421.20.

Amount claimed, \$26,000; amount reported, \$12,421.20.

2. Abelarda Gatchalian, 241 Apelo Cruz Road, Pasay, Rizal, Philippine Islands. On December 12, 1945, an enlisted man of the United States Army attempted to drive an Army air-compressor truck over an exposed gasoline pipe line which had been laid by Army personnel, causing pipe line to rupture and spread high-octane gasoline over a large area. Rain falling at the time assisted in spreading the gasoline over a wide residential area which became ignited through an unknown cause, resulting in a fire which burned and damaged claimant's five buildings and personal belongings in the amount of \$17,522.80.

Amount claimed, \$40,635.50; amount reported, \$17,522.80.

(Summary, 2 claims)

Amount claimed.....	\$66, 635. 50
Amount reported.....	29, 944. 00

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.

○

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR PAYMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR PAYMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, AMOUNTING TO \$5,568.70

JUNE 23, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), an estimate of appropriation under the War Department for payment of certain claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$5,568.70.

The necessity for this appropriation is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,*Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.*The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), an estimate of appropriation for the payment of certain claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$5,568.70, as covered by certificates of settlement transmitted to the Treasury Department for payment under Public Law 247, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 5, 1945, entitled "An act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the war with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands."

Since no appropriation for the payment of these claims is provided by the act of December 5, 1945, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time, as follows:

Under War Department: Travel pay and allowances, regulars, War
with Spain in the Philippine Islands, Act December 5, 1945----- \$5, 568. 70

The letter of the Treasury Department and a copy of the schedule covering the claims, the numbers of certificates of settlement of which are shown in the first column of this schedule, are submitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, June 18, 1947.

The DIRECTOR BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), there is presented for your consideration, with a view to its submission to Congress, a schedule covering claims allowed by the General Accounting Office under the certificates of settlement shown in the schedule, which have been transmitted to the Treasury Department for payment.

The authorization and direction for settlement of these claims in the General Accounting Office are contained in the following act:

Public Law 247, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 5, 1945, entitled "An Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands."

No appropriation is provided in the act of December 5, 1945, for the payment of these claims; therefore, there is required at this time an appropriation to meet the payment thereof as follows:

Under the War Department: Travel Pay and Allowances, Regulars,
War with Spain in the Philippine Islands----- \$5,568. 70

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

Enclosure.

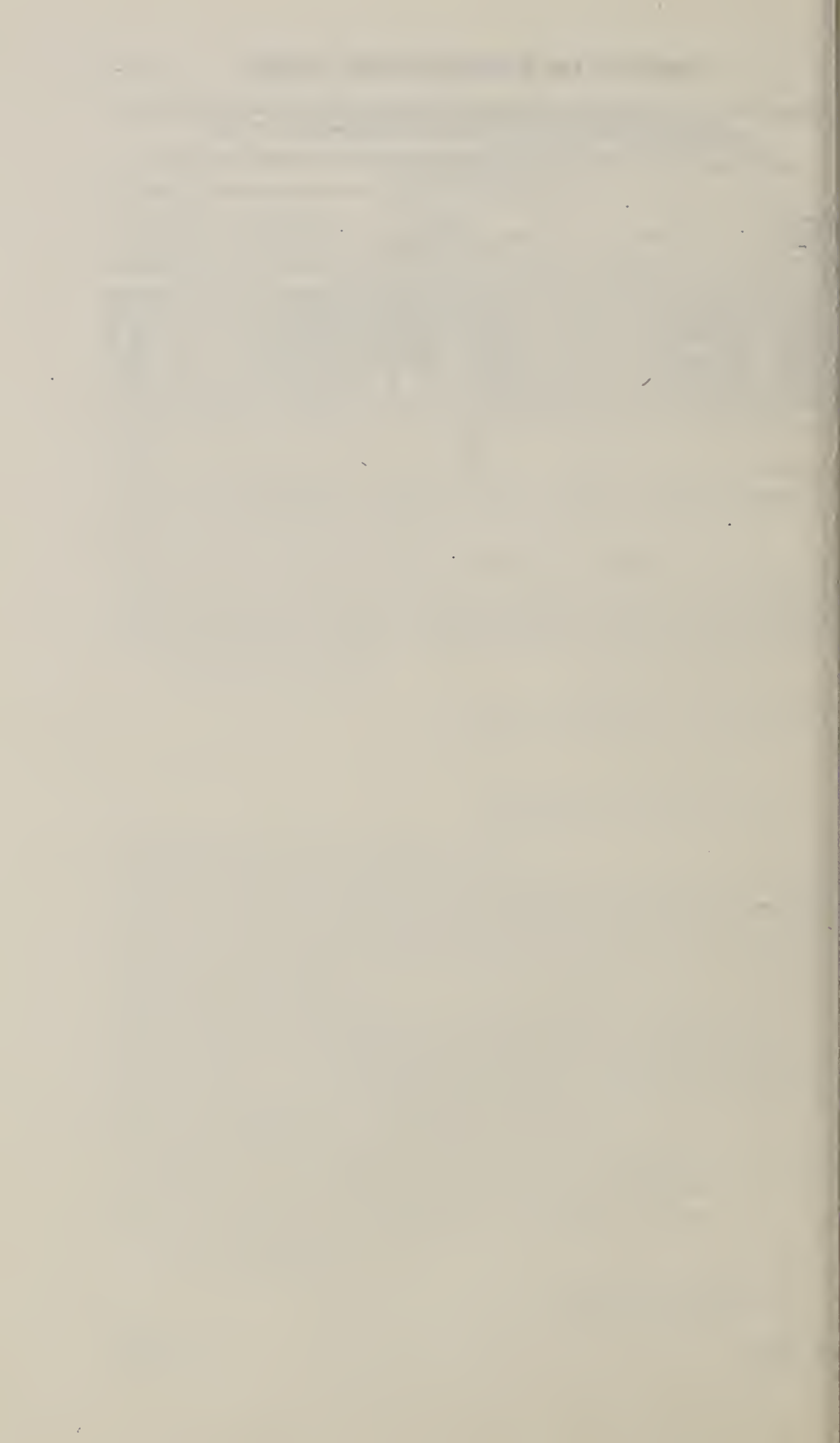
ESTIMATE FOR WAR DEPARTMENT CLAIMS

3

Schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office under the authority contained in Public Law 247, 79th Cong., approved Dec. 5, 1945

[Appropriations under War Department: "Travel pay and allowances, regulars," War with Spain in the Philippine Islands]

Certifi- cate of settle- ment No.	Name	Amount	Certifi- cate of settle- ment No.	Name	Amount
1556798	Allison, Hiram H.....	\$403. 50	1554902	Johnson, Neils C.....	\$374. 30
1561881	Bell, Richard.....	374. 30	1557359	Lester, Isaac.....	447. 30
1558985	Bordwell, Fred A.....	432. 70	1538602	Paxton, Robert M.....	374. 30
1544974	Corder, John W.....	374. 30	1535088	Porter, Edwin D.....	374. 30
1563548	Delameter, Rolla C.....	432. 70	1545898	Smith, James H.....	483. 80
1537625	Haigh, Fred R.....	374. 30	1543738	Taylor, Arthur W.....	374. 30
1561150	Hook, John R.....	374. 30		Total.....	5,568. 70
1533229	Hupp, Oscar L.....	374. 30			



SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE GENERAL
ACCOUNTING OFFICE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION AMOUNTING TO \$51,447,842.71, TO
COVER CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING
OFFICE AND FOR SERVICES OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS
AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES

JUNE 23, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), estimates of appropriation amounting to \$51,447,842.71, to cover claims allowed by the General Accounting Office and for the services of the several departments and independent offices.

The necessity for the appropriations asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), a schedule of claims amounting to \$51,447,842.71, allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement under appropriations, the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and for the services of the following departments and independent offices:

Executive Office of the President:	
Office for Emergency Management.....	\$69, 082. 43
Civilian Production Administration.....	591. 89
Foreign Economic Administration.....	7, 841. 26
Office of Scientific Research and Development.....	31, 748. 77
War Assets Administration.....	22, 952. 10
War Shipping Administration.....	27, 204. 63
Independent offices:	
Office of Price Administration.....	1, 283. 08
Veterans' Administration.....	2, 662. 10
Federal Security Agency:	
Public Health Service.....	7, 620. 57
Office of the Administrator.....	80. 50
National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority.....	60, 024. 61
Department of Agriculture.....	103, 803. 53
Department of Commerce.....	22, 368. 21
Department of the Interior: Civil.....	10, 495. 13
Department of Justice.....	4, 140. 85
Navy Department.....	10, 504, 759. 94
Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues).....	6, 559. 73
Department of State.....	7, 805. 90
Treasury Department.....	1, 135. 95
War Department.....	40, 555, 676. 73
District of Columbia (payable from District of Columbia revenues).....	4. 80
Total.....	51, 447, 842. 71

The appropriations necessary for payment of these claims are required in order to meet outstanding obligations of the Government heretofore authorized by Congress, the balances of appropriations concerned having been carried to the surplus fund prior to the allowance of the claims by the proper accounting officers, together with such additional sums, due to possible increases in rates of exchange, as may be necessary to pay certain claims in foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the certificates of settlement of the General Accounting Office.

The letter of the Treasury Department and a copy of the schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office are attached.

The claims are debts of the Government, the validity of which has been approved by the General Accounting Office, and new appropriations are, therefore, necessary at this time.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, June 18, 1947.

The DIRECTOR,
Bureau of the Budget.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith in compliance with section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), a schedule of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement which have been submitted to the Treasury Department, the numbers of which are shown in the first column of the schedule, under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), covering the services of the following departments and independent offices:

Executive.....	\$160, 704. 16
Independent offices:	
Federal Security Agency:	
Office of the Administrator.....	\$80. 50
Public Health Service.....	7, 620. 57
National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority.....	60, 024. 61
Veterans' Administration.....	2, 662. 10
	70, 387. 78
Department of Agriculture.....	103, 803. 53
Department of Commerce.....	22, 368. 21
Department of the Interior: Civil.....	10, 495. 13
Department of Justice.....	4, 140. 85
Navy Department.....	10, 504, 759. 94
Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues).....	6, 559. 73
Department of State.....	7, 805. 90
Treasury Department.....	1, 135. 95
War Department.....	40, 555, 676. 73
District of Columbia (payable from District of Columbia revenues).....	4. 80
	51, 447, 842. 71

For the payment of these claims there is required an appropriation of \$51,447,842.71, together with such additional sum, due to possible increases in rates of exchange, as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the certificates of settlement of the General Accounting Office.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment

EXECUTIVE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1538893	Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.	Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management (certified claims).		\$4, 356. 65
1540052	Utah-Idaho Sugar Co.	do		3, 850. 00
1550546	The National City Bank of New York, as assignee of Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.	do		56, 027. 27
1555548	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations	do		2, 781. 31
1564369	Leslie F. Young	do	\$1, 097. 43	

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

EXECUTIVE—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1564369	Treasurer, United States, for credit to: "11F5867 special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Executive Office of the President."	Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management (certified claims).	\$224. 77	\$1, 322. 20
1562920	Reconstruction Finance Corp.	do.....		745. 00
1544144	Farmers and Merchants Bank.	Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration (certified claims).		611. 58
1565306	Treasurer, United States, for credit to: "11F5885 special deposits, proceeds of sale of Surplus property, War Assets Administration."	do.....		671. 50
1555570	Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	Salaries and expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development (certified claims).		31, 748. 77
1553387	The regents of the University of Michigan.	Salaries and expenses, Civilian Production Administration (certified claims).		591. 89
1542445	W. & J. Sloane	Maritime training fund, War Shipping Administration (certified claims).		4, 962. 73
1547190	Oscar L. Aronsen	do.....		800. 00
1511316	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....		2, 523. 35
257002	do.....	Salaries and expenses, Foreign Economic Administration (certified claims).		5, 081. 62
1565373	United States Commercial Co.	do.....		2, 759. 64
1545515	Treasurer, United States, for credit to "11F5875 special deposits, suspense, Executive Office of the President."	Federal property utilization program, War Assets Administration (certified claims).		22, 952. 10
1347292	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Working fund, Executive, War Shipping Administration (certified claims).		18, 918. 55

RECAPITULATION

Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management (certified claims)	\$69, 082. 43
Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration (certified claims)	1, 283. 08
Salaries and expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development (certified claims)	31, 748. 77
Salaries and expenses, Civilian Production Administration (certified claims)	591. 89
Maritime training fund, War Shipping Administration (certified claims)	8, 286. 08
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Economic Administration (certified claims)	7, 841. 26
Federal property utilization program, War Assets Administration (certified claims)	22, 952. 10
Working fund, executive, War Shipping Administration (certified claims)	18, 918. 55
Total, executive establishment	160, 704. 16

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
1558370	Arnold E. Leeds	Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service (certified claims).		\$708. 90
1546076	Uniontown Hospital School of Nursing.	Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense) (certified claims).		1, 474. 27
1545681	James A. Grider, Jr.	Pay, etc., commissioned officers, Public Health Service (certified claims).	\$3, 135. 10	
		Expenses, division of venereal diseases, Public Health Service (certified claims).	2, 302. 30	
		Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency (certified claims).	80. 50	5, 517. 93

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY				
1547861	The Valley National Bank of Phoenix, as assignee of Porter W. Womack.	Emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (transfer from National Housing Agency, office of Administrator, to Federal Public Housing Authority, (certified claims).	-----	\$982.62
1544954	Palace Corp.	do.	-----	1,421.02
1548896	Clerk, District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, Norfolk Division.	Emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment to National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority) (certified claims).	-----	3,500.00
1548897	do.	do.	-----	675.00
1552336	Johnson Housing, Inc.	do.	-----	35,453.80
1548898	Clerk, District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, Norfolk Division.	do.	-----	1,028.54
1554767	do.	do.	-----	12,821.84
1553111	Akron Metropolitan Housing Authority.	do.	-----	2,047.00
1542035	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.	-----	1,289.79
1563574	Hilyard R. Robinsou.	do.	-----	805.00
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
1539990	Fulton Thermometer Co.	Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration (certified claims).	\$1,155.90	
1539990	Treasurer of the United States for credit to "364275 reimbursement, excess cost over contract price" (case of Fulton Thermometer Co.).	do.	418.20	1,574.10
1524507	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.	-----	1,088.00

RECAPITULATION

Independent offices:

Federal Security Agency:

Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service (certified claims)...	\$708.90
Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense) (certified claims).....	1,474.27
Pay, etc., commissioned officers, Public Health Service (certified claims).....	3,135.10
Expenses, division of venereal diseases, Public Health Service (certified claims).....	2,302.30
Traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency (certified claims).....	80.50

National Housing Agency:

Emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (transfer from National Housing Agency, office of Administrator, to Federal Public Housing Authority) (certified claims).....	2,403.64
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Emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment to National Housing Agency, Federal Public Housing Authority) (certified claims).....	57,620.97
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Veterans' Administration: Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration (certified claims).....	2,662.10
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Total, independent offices..... 70,387.78

AGRICULTURE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1555352	Kargl Aerial Surveys.....	Salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service (certified claims).	-----	\$15,288.37
T-332774	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.....	Salaries and expenses, Forest Service (certified claims).	-----	706.64
1552929	Collins Flour Mills, Inc.....	Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	-----	1,050.00

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

AGRICULTURE—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1561554	First National Bank in Evans-ton.	Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).		\$547.25
258475	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.		2,677.40
258477	do.	do.		61,921.29
T-334080	Texas & Pacific Ry. Co.	do.		1,043.79
T-332661	Northern Pacific Ry. Co.	do.		631.68
266494	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation) (certified claims).		885.00
1550532	Kargl Aerial Surveys.	Parity payments, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).		3,020.62
1551717	N. V. Swets and Zeitlinger.	Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).		1,929.50
1551718	do.	do.		1,012.00
1551719	do.	do.		1,394.00
1542487	Mico Instrument Co.	do.		805.00
1542415	The Pfaudler Co.	Salaries and expenses, regional research laboratories, Agricultural Research Administration (certified claims).		874.00
1554124	Kargl Aerial Surveys.	Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	\$4,072.13	
1554124	do.	Parity payments, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	2,194.79	
1561112	do.	Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	2,125.68	6,266.92
1561112	do.	Parity payments, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	1,624.39	
				3,750.07

RECAPITULATION

Salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service (certified claims).	\$15,288.37
Salaries and expenses, Forest Service (certified claims).	706.64
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	67,871.41
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation) (certified claims).	885.00
Parity payments, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	6,839.80
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture (certified claims).	11,338.31
Salaries and expenses, regional research laboratories, Agricultural Research Administration (certified claims).	874.00
Total, Department of Agriculture.	103,803.53

COMMERCE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1563887	Rapid Roller Co.	Aeronautical charts, Coast and Geodetic Survey (certified claims).		\$541.20
1553396	Pacific-Atlantic steamship Co., as agent for U. S. Maritime Commission.	Coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey (certified claims).		2,114.58
1507867	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.		667.39
1554734	Howard Industries, Inc.	Enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims).		6,396.83

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

COMMERCE—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1546312	Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.	Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority (certified claims).	-----	\$10,000.00
1558937	Crouse-Hinds Co.-----	Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce (certified claims).	-----	1,524.37
1549923	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do-----	-----	563.84
1568189	Tinius Olsen Testing Machine Co.	Aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims).	-----	560.00

RECAPITULATION

Aeronautical charts, Coast and Geodetic Survey (certified claims)-----	\$541.20
Coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey (certified claims)-----	2,781.97
Enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (certified claims) ..	6,396.83
Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority (certified claims)-----	10,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce (certified claims)-----	2,088.21
Aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards) (certified claims)-----	560.00
Total, Department of Commerce-----	22,368.21

INTERIOR (CIVIL)

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1552922	Henry Powell Hopkins-----	Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite and alunite, Bureau of Mines (national defense) (certified claims).	-----	\$4,423.75
1561497	The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	Working fund, Interior, Mines (certified claims).	-----	5,350.00
1464162	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Working fund, Interior, Reclamation (certified claims).	-----	721.38

RECAPITULATION

Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite and alunite, Bureau of Mines (national defense) (certified claims)-----	\$4,423.75
Working fund, Interior, Mines (certified claims)-----	5,350.00
Working fund, Interior, Reclamation (certified claims)-----	721.38
Total, Department of the Interior (civil)-----	10,495.13

JUSTICE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1555235	Sadie V. Gottesman, as administratrix of the estate of Sidney M. Gottesman, deceased.	Salaries and expenses, lands division, Department of Justice (certified claims).	-----	\$1,000.00
1563619	Charles E. Murphy-----	do-----	-----	1,650.00
1540051	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Salaries and expenses, immigration and naturalization service (certified claims).	-----	1,490.85

RECAPITULATION

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice (certified claims)-----	\$2,650.00
Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (certified claims)-----	1,490.85
Total, Department of Justice-----	4,140.85

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1554766	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Printing and binding, Navy Department (certified claims).	-----	\$4, 259. 37
266523	-----do-----	Maintenance, naval home, Philadelphia, Pa. (certified claims).	-----	1, 107. 60
1550070	Philco Corp., storage-battery division.	Engineering, Navy (certified claims).	-----	6, 911. 86
1565498	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).	-----	3, 115. 00
1566105	General Electric Co.	-----do-----	-----	15, 360. 48
1566130	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----	4, 576. 72
1565363	Western Electric Co., Inc.	-----do-----	-----	25, 178. 63
1561847	Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co.	-----do-----	-----	818. 18
1562771	General Electric Co.	-----do-----	-----	5, 831. 36
1566143	Mine Safety Appliances Co.	-----do-----	-----	49, 947. 15
1567693	The Treasury Solicitor.	-----do-----	-----	15, 739. 54
1567692	General Electric Co.	-----do-----	-----	28, 712. 55
1567679	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----	86, 137. 65
1567097	Detroit Diesel Engine Division, General Motors Corp.	-----do-----	-----	817. 70
1541437	First National Bank of Boston, as assignee of Submarine Signal Co.	-----do-----	-----	554. 00
1543727	Hazeltine Corp., for deposit in Navy controlled account in National City Bank, 57th St branch.	-----do-----	-----	10, 573. 20
1541868	Anderson & Cristofani	-----do-----	-----	5, 184. 00
1545528	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.	-----do-----	-----	611. 20
1541474	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----	1, 668. 80
1541471	First National Bank of Greenport, as assignee of the Greenport Basin and Construction Co.	-----do-----	-----	12, 951. 21
1547871	General Electric Co., Electronics Department.	-----do-----	-----	64, 833. 30
1541924	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----	34, 787. 50
1537898	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----	1, 201. 23
1537327	South Coast Co.	-----do-----	-----	637. 83
1538882	The First National Bank of Boston, as assignee of the National Co., Inc.	-----do-----	-----	58, 224. 90
1542412	Buffalo Pumps, Inc.	-----do-----	-----	1, 605. 00
1538894	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----	2, 213. 50
T-328192	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	-----do-----	-----	47, 714. 34
1546322	International General Electric Co., Inc.	-----do-----	-----	186, 964. 00
1555351	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	-----do-----	-----	14, 269. 32
1554764	General Electric Co.	-----do-----	-----	1, 166. 67
1554760	The First National Bank of Boston, as assignee of George Lawley & Son Corp.	-----do-----	-----	14, 188. 16
1554731	Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.	-----do-----	-----	1, 168. 48
1549517	Albina Engine & Machine Works, Inc.	-----do-----	-----	6, 658. 77
1554132	Columbia Steel Casting Co.	-----do-----	-----	20, 975. 70
1553410	The National City Bank of New York, as assignee of Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.	-----do-----	-----	2, 176. 80
1553113	Borg-Warner Corp., Detroit gear aircraft parts division.	-----do-----	-----	1, 200. 00
1553112	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.	-----do-----	-----	1, 435. 36
1552935	Schutte & Koerting Co.	-----do-----	-----	13, 320. 00
1549721	Atlas Imperial Diesel Engine Co.	-----do-----	-----	540. 00
1552338	Walsh Construction Co. and J. Rich Steers, Inc.	-----do-----	-----	40, 771. 53
1552337	Western Electric Co., Inc.	-----do-----	-----	4, 193. 00
1549356	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	-----do-----	-----	3, 115. 00
1551038	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----	5, 950. 00
1551714	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----	10, 083. 00
1538857	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----	571. 03
1536745	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----	524. 00
1551713	Waukesha Motor Co.	-----do-----	-----	4, 461. 89
1551054	Commercial Engineering Co., Inc.	-----do-----	-----	4, 853. 00

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1551043	The National Supply Co., Superior engine division.	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).		\$86,555.56
1550071	Basalt Rock Co., Inc.	do		2,000.00
1550069	The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, as assignee of American Type Founders, Inc.	do		18,594.65
1549541	Radio Corp. of America	do		701.58
1549493	Pacific Marine Supply Co.	do		7,000.00
1538448	General Electric Co.	do		1,382.66
1536665	do	do		1,427.50
1546072	do	do		1,644.35
1549487	do	do		64,285.35
1543563	Allis-Chalmers Manufactur- ing Co.	do		25,294.72
1542448	General Motors Corp., Detroit diesel-engine divi- sion.	do		1,364.45
1558799	Radio Corp. of America, RCA Victor division.	do		10,978.00
1560462	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do		5,041.50
1553576	Worthington Pump & Ma- chinery Corp.	do		740.00
1556472	do	do		2,821.50
1557052	George E. Swett & Co.	do		1,722.00
1556901	General Electric Co.	do		193,513.31
1556454	Longines-Wittnauer Watch Co., Inc.	do		6,375.00
1556452	Bludworth Marine Division of National-Simplex-Blud- worth, Inc.	do		10,000.00
1553135	Runyan Machine & Boiler Works, Inc.	do		810.00
1562011	Electric Boat Co.	do		5,091.70
1562229	Master Tire & Rubber Corp.	do		3,150.00
1559718	Lake Union Dry Dock & Ma- chine Works, a corporation, and Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co., a corporation, doing business as Associated Shipbuilders.	do		5,198.62
1562875	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do		780.00
1564871	The Baldwin Locomotive Works.	do		27,490.10
1564845	General Electric Co.	do		5,565,139.65
1564350	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do		69,500.00
1563570	Buffalo Pumps, Inc.	do		5,740.00
1514991	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropria- tions.	do		937,475.27
1533414	do	do		555.66
1551703	do	do		4,500.00
266080	do	do		71,856.20
263437	do	do		836.49
1547930	Brad Foote Gear Works, Inc.	Increase and replacement of naval vessels, emergency construction (certified claims).		1,240.00
1542863	General Electric Co.	do		77,475.00
1541890	Western Electric Co., Inc.	do		13,798.36
1541869	American Locomotive Co., Diesel engine division.	do		1,075.57
1540349	Dravo Corp., engineering works division.	do		557.00
1556451	Radio Corp. of America	do		160,930.00
1562818	Commercial Credit Co., as assignee of the Kaydon Engineering Corp.	do		42,257.26
1549787	Kobe, Inc.	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).		978.20
1552358	Edison General Electric Ap- pliance Co., Inc.	do		4,198.13
1549491	W. A. Apple Manufacturing Co.	do		1,180.50
1552350	Gillette Safety Razor Co.	do		68,284.29
1550537	General Time Instruments Corp.	do		950.00
1543729	Maguire Industries, Inc., Electronic Division.	do		1,097.71

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1543562	American Cystoscope Makers, Inc.	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims)		\$22,108.00
1543723	Perfex Corp.	do		1,396.41
1538862	General Electric Co.	do		639.65
1541862	do	do		2,802.50
1535613	Blaw-Knox Co.	do		668.00
1537903	Ford Instrument Co., Inc.	do	\$41,548.05	
1537903	Treasurer, United States, for credit to 17X0704, increase and replacement of naval vessels, armor, armament, and ammunition.	do	295.55	41,843.60
1537902	City National Bank & Trust Co., as assignee of Wilcox Electric Co., Inc.	do		55,488.00
1540861	Pollak Manufacturing Co.	do		4,632.32
1557807	Carl L. Norden, Inc.	do		48,730.89
T-329757	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do		1,166.41
1560857	Ford Instrument Co., Inc.	do		6,264.80
T-333072	Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul & Pacific R. R. Co.	do		1,932.61
1518792	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do		3,722.17
265197	do	do		28,547.01
T-333110	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co.	do		1,932.52
1566070	Treasurer, United States, for the purchase of draft through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in favor of New Zealand Reparation Estates, for £300 16s. 3d., New Zealand currency.	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).		979.20
266735	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do		2,630.10
1566492	Gerald M. Daly, lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve.	do		1,217.20
1566863	Irving S. Mendelson	do		559.60
T-333067	Southern Ry. Co.	do		711.36
1568443	William Warren Munson	do		751.60
1539255	Reginald C. Jenkins	do		1,138.70
1539161	Herman Strock	do		1,772.40
1539082	James B. Judge	do		1,066.20
1555555	Joseph Coudon, commander (MC), U. S. Navy.	do		1,428.10
1557453	George Edwin Cutley, Jr.	do		997.50
1556847	Aaron Harry Neimark	do		745.10
1556499	Nicholas Richard Zubon	do		1,036.20
1473406	Robert V. Royer	do		637.50
T-332006	Henry A. Gardner, trustee, Alton R. R. Co.	do		506.46
1560597	Harold B. Phelps	do		615.00
1561317	Selmer A. Melbostad, chief ship's clerk, U. S. Navy (retired).	do		507.08
1538679	The Western Pacific R. R. Co.	do		904.00
1559821	Clarence D. Finn	do		695.28
1561763	Earl Clifton Hawley	do		500.25
T-332206	Southern Pacific Co.	do		1,255.11
1561046	Judge Advocate General of the Philippine Army, as administrator of the estate of Gaudencio Sugang, deceased.	do		1,487.17
1562439	Robert Ricks	do		1,021.20
1564311	Samuel P. Flenniken, Jr.	do		944.74
266580	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do		24,614.72
1564860	William J. Henning, lieutenant commander, U. S. Navy (100384).	do		1,936.37
1562953	Marion A. Thomas	do		935.20
1562843	Theodore E. Thomson	do		1,278.70

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1565488	Howard J. Kramer, commander, DC, U. S. Naval Reserve.	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).		\$815.40
1566104	Thomas J. Rogers, Jr., as administrator of the estate of Thomas Joseph Rogers, deceased.	do.		1,804.04
1562936	Leslie R. Schumacher	do.		937.20
T-333274	Spokane International R. R. Co.	do.		662.36
1554249	Frank K. Scott	do.		1,156.20
1555275	Harry B. Lucas	do.		630.50
T-329544	Spokane International R. R. Co.	do.		1,834.36
1545166	Pauline Virginia Smith, as designated beneficiary of Henry Francis Smith, deceased.	do.		969.44
1538436	Western Pacific R. R. Co.	do.		786.00
1550599	David G. Watrous	do.		843.50
1552022	William Abbott Brannon, as father and designated beneficiary of William Paul Brannon, deceased.	do.		825.01
1551423	Justus M. Koch	do.		626.64
1548679	John D. Bosler, captain, U. S. M. S.	do.		1,093.73
1540652	James G. Thomas	do.		845.30
1547206	Perry Pinkney Reynolds, lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. Navy, 199222.	do.		989.55
1545903	Rose Jenny Lowe, as designated beneficiary of Robert Budd Lowe, deceased.	do.		934.73
1546412	The Western Pacific R. R. Co.	do.		579.00
1546112	Eugene S. Givler, chief radio-man (PA), U. S. Navy.	do.		693.00
1543392	John D. Siegle, lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. Navy.	do.		1,168.55
1540082	John F. Love	do.		993.83
1543593	Reginald W. Bass	do.		754.86
1543075	Richard Hail Brown	do.		691.52
1542874	Paul J. Gerhardt	do.		835.10
1542419	Leonard E. Skilling, captain (M. C.), U. S. Navy.	do.		749.40
1537530	Standard Oil Co. of California.	do.		908.50
1528395	Richard W. Dellenbach	do.		1,002.70
1518173	John F. Ryder, commander, U. S. Navy (77101).	do.		3,749.59
1536561	Ana Babauta Perez, as administratrix of the estate of Antonio Concepcion Perez, deceased.	do.		1,133.20
1553842	Francis C. Carr & Co., Inc.	Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims).		2,750.83
T-239705	Henry A. Seaudrett, Walter J. Cummings, George I. Haight, trustees, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co.	do.		2,335.77
T-330384	Howard S. Palmer, James Lee Loomis, Henry B. Sawyer, trustees, New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.	do.		677.90
1540842	Charles F. Geiss	Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (certified claims).	\$439.68	
1540842	Treasurer, United States, for credit to 17F5867 special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, Navy Department.	do.	66.60	506.28
1568219	Edward Everett Harding	do.		656.40
1552332	National-Simplex-Bludworth, Inc., Bludworth Marine Division.	General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims).		2,975.00
1538452	Alcoa Steamship Co., Inc., agents for U. S. Maritime Commission.	do.		1,009.83

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1550019	Receiver General of Canada	General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims).	\$2,150.18	\$10,001.28
1550019	do	Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (certified claims).	7,851.10	
1562027	Treasurer, United States, for the purchase of a draft through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, N. Y., in favor of the Receiver General of Canada for \$4,430.39 Canadian currency.	do	816.81	
1562027	do	General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims).	3,613.53	
1536060	George William Jones	Medical Department, Navy (certified claims).		4,430.39
1561133	H. D. Justi & Sons, Inc.	do		826.65
1566119	The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co.	do		619.24
1556453	A. M. Hazell, Inc.	Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks (certified claims).		10,836.48
1562801	American Trust Co., as assignee of Haddock-Engineers, Ltd., III.	do		2,730.00
1565364	Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Service.	do		4,393.88
226077	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	General expenses, Coast Guard (Navy) (certified claims).		7,202.52
1538895	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	Aviation, Navy (certified claims)		13,652.83
1544041	do	do		1,500.00
1551037	do	do		55,813.75
1552928	do	do		3,000.00
1553110	American Phenolic Corp.	do		10,000.00
1549450	Conveyor Systems, Inc.	do		1,677.00
1551053	Bendix Products Division of Bendix Aviation Corp.	do		26,828.75
1544475	The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	do		2,070.00
1549496	Philadelphia Air Transport Co.	do		3,770.88
1546998	Atlantic Diesel Corp.	do		1,953.62
1543442	United Aircraft Corp., Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division.	do		9,625.00
1540916	United States Gauge.	do		1,360.68
1538011	Walter Kidde & Co., Inc.	do		1,487.26
1538850	The Heil Co.	do		1,481.10
1369107	Aermotive Equipment Corp., formerly Air Communications, Inc.	do		2,358.83
1539977	Standard Pressed Steel Co.	do		759.08
1539541	Kaufman Construction Co.	do		1,485.00
1538841	Mine Safety Appliances Co.	do		2,488.69
1542453	The National City Bank of New York, as assignee of Columbia Machine Works, Inc.	do		2,183.83
1544477	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd.	do		3,188.00
1556899	General Electric Co., electronics department.	do		2,216.45
1558346	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as assignee of Frank G. Schenuit, doing business as Frank G. Schenuit Rubber Co.	do		43,362.04
1551035	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	do		3,253.82
1551036	do	do		5,280.00
1551057	The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.	do		\$6,800.00
1551034	The University of Wisconsin, State of Wisconsin General Hospital.	do		19,310.76
1558520	Eclipse-Pioneer Division, Bendix Aviation Corp.	do		1,940.00
1561010	Radio Corp. of America, RCA Victor Division.	do		1,004.27
				2,158.98

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1561939	Measurements Corp.....	Aviation, Navy (certified claims).		\$5,322.29
1562816	Lavoie Laboratories.....	do.....		1,702.36
1566073	Lockheed Aircraft Corp.....	do.....		1,659.78
1565332	United Aircraft Corp., Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division.	do.....		729.83
1565497	Westinghouse Electric Supply Co.	do.....		1,015.95
1554978	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	do.....		562.50
1567669	General Electric Co.....	do.....		774.02
1567174	Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc.	do.....		627.97
1536251	Engelo Theodos, as father of Gregory Engelo Theodos, deceased.	Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims).	\$584.12	
1536251	Fotini Theodos (Mrs. Engelo Theodos), as mother of Gregory Engelo Theodos, deceased.	do.....	584.12	1,168.24
1561219	Laura Christine Doherty, as undesignated beneficiary of Bernard Richard Doherty, deceased.	do.....		561.60
1562079	Daisy Eunice Roberts Bailey, as widow and designated beneficiary of Elwood Ray Bailey, deceased.	do.....		1,485.00
T-325181	Southern Pacific Co.....	General expenses, Marine Corps (certified claims).		1,436.80
T-325244	do.....	do.....		513.12
T-326707	do.....	do.....		907.82
T-325400	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	do.....	1,961.33	
T-325400	Treasurer, United States, for credit to 174256 refund of transportation charges.	do.....	802.05	2,763.38
T-325401	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.	do.....		3,026.10
1541928	Automatic Electric Sales Corp.	do.....		2,400.00
T-330454	Western Pacific R. R. Co.	do.....		2,310.84
T-330364	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.	do.....		2,194.40
T-331145	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	do.....		2,182.45
T-332702	do.....	do.....		712.76
T-331213	Western Pacific R. R. Co.	do.....		616.07
T-334108	Southern Pacific Co.	do.....		996.82
261463	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).	29,757.04	
		Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).	729,367.17	
		Aviation, Navy (certified claims).	25,665.16	784,789.37
262746	do.....	Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).	1,241.65	
		Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	9,458.86	10,700.51
242108	do.....	Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims).	1,070.21	
		General expenses, Marine Corps (certified claims).	362.89	1,433.10
259992	do.....	Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).	105,709.94	
		Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).	66,942.49	172,652.43
260212	do.....	General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims).	432.47	
		Salaries and expenses, merchant marine inspection, Coast Guard (certified claims).	269.04	701.51
265545	do.....	Miscellaneous expenses, Navy (certified claims).	172.98	
		Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	1,148.10	1,321.08

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

NAVY—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
267026	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims).	\$12,407.55	\$103,489.30
		Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims).	84,591.92	
		General expenses, Marine Corps (certified claims).	6,489.83	
263437	do	Instruction, Navy (certified claims).	10,175.00	377,831.98
		Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims).	43,917.15	
		Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims).	323,739.83	

RECAPITULATION

Naval establishment:	
Miscellaneous expenses, Navy (certified claims)	\$172.98
Printing and binding, Navy Department (certified claims)	4,259.37
Instruction, Navy (certified claims)	10,175.00
Engineering, Navy (certified claims)	6,911.86
Maintenance, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa. (certified claims)	1,107.60
Maintenance, Bureau of Ships (certified claims)	8,141,530.63
Increase and replacement of naval vessels, emergency construction (certified claims)	297,333.19
Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy (certified claims)	1,419,854.86
Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy (certified claims)	104,899.76
Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (certified claims)	5,764.50
Pay and allowances, Coast Guard (certified claims)	9,830.59
General expenses, Coast Guard (certified claims)	10,181.06
Salaries and expenses, merchant marine inspection, Coast Guard (certified claims)	269.04
Medical Department, Navy (certified claims)	12,282.37
Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks (certified claims)	14,325.40
General expenses, Coast Guard (Navy) (certified claims)	13,652.83
Aviation, Navy (certified claims)	336,417.65
Pay, Marine Corps (certified claims)	88,876.97
General expenses, Marine Corps (certified claims)	26,913.28
Total, Navy Department	10,504,759.94

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE

Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
Louis Ellis Zany	City delivery carriers		\$31.85
Benjamin D. Simpson	do		36.62
Charles Ulinski	do	\$20.77	31.39
Do	do	1.22	
Do	do	9.40	
John E. Allen	do	28.65	29.91
Do	do	1.26	
Lindley Griffiee Bacheller	do	40.15	53.57
Do	do	2.82	
Do	do	10.60	
Joc B. Bishop	do	29.41	30.67
Do	do	1.26	
Robert W. Craig	do		40.48
Alphonse R. Ferro	do	23.75	25.00
Do	do	1.25	
Robert M. Gibson	do	27.01	
Do	do	1.26	28.27
Fred A. Keller	do	26.42	
Do	do	1.25	
John T. Maners	do	28.35	27.67
Do	do	1.26	
Raymond G. Mathews	do		29.61
Hilton V. Newton	do	29.43	8.62
Do	do	1.26	30.69

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE—Continued

Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
Forrest Norrod	City delivery carriers	\$29.98	
Do	do	1.25	
			\$31.23
William E. Pastrow	do		4.19
Glen L. Penniman	do		2.04
Richard A. Peterson	do		20.09
Robert C. Phelps	do		11.49
Troy W. Rogers	do	27.82	
Do	do	1.26	
			29.08
Benjamin D. Simpson	do	38.57	
Do	do	2.92	
Do	do	2.00	
			43.49
Vincent C. Spanier	do	1.84	
Do	do	.29	
			2.13
Earl Wolfe	do	27.02	
Do	do	1.26	
			28.28
Gene C. Young	do	34.52	
Do	do	1.25	
			35.77
Lida M. French	Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.	.06	
Do	do	.20	
			.26
Albert W. Miller	do		31.04
Ernest P. Wise	do		18.41
Lida M. French	do		.33
Albert W. Miller	do		54.70
Ernest P. Wise	do		44.56
Lida M. French	do		.33
Albert W. Miller	do		35.34
Ernest P. Wise	do		49.34
Lida M. French	do		.13
Arvid R. Hand	do		4.49
Albert W. Miller	do		24.17
Calvin G. Mitchamore	do		.61
Zollie L. Schultz	do		2.98
Ernest P. Wise	do		38.09
John P. Yates	do	5.44	
Do	do	1.12	
			6.56
Louis Ellis Zany	do		26.65
Arvid R. Hand	do		23.67
Ruth A. Jennings	do		2.73
Albert W. Miller	do		41.08
Calvin G. Mitchamore	do		3.08
Ernest P. Wise	do		56.33
Lida M. French	do		.13
Arvid R. Hand	do		22.75
Ruth A. Jennings	do		2.60
Albert W. Miller	do	18.61	
Do	do	28.35	
			46.96
Calvin G. Mitchamore	do		2.96
Zollie L. Schultz	do		.37
Ernest P. Wise	do		51.31
Claudia P. Groce	do		1.23
Arvid R. Hand	do	12.24	
Do	do	3.90	
			16.14
Ruth A. Jennings	do	4.01	
Do	do	1.92	
			5.93
Gilbert Meinen	do		8.39
Albert M. Miller	do	20.34	
Do	do	28.35	
			48.69
Calvin G. Mitchamore	do		1.41
Marvin L. Simon	do		5.85
Grace Springer	do	45.03	
Do	do	1.64	
			46.67
Ernest P. Wise	do	2.02	
Do	do	64.20	
			66.22

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE—Continued

Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
Claudie P. Groce	Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.		\$4.61
Kenneth F. Gruner	do		12.16
Arvid R. Hand	do		1.58
Ruth A. Jennings	do		.06
Albert W. Miller	do		25.93
William M. Reynolds	do		36.75
Marvin L. Simon	do	\$4.83	
Do	do	2.19	
			7.02
Ernest P. Wise	do		35.70
Raymond J. Amaral	do	39.61	
Do	do	1.67	
Do	do	3.70	
			44.38
Mrs. Lillian Arnold	do	30.63	
Do	do	1.39	
			32.02
Lindley Griffee Bacheller	do		2.73
George F. Baremore	do	37.90	
Do	do	2.50	
Do	do	9.60	
			50.00
Irene M. Bond	do	20.96	
Do	do	1.12	
Do	do	3.70	
			25.78
Alyce A. Douda	do	9.99	
Do	do	2.05	
			12.04
Neil J. Frederiek	do	31.59	
Do	do	1.26	
			32.85
Claudie B. Groce	do		.33
Kenneth F. Gruner	do		.59
Louis Hansen	do		4.16
John A. Higginbotham	do		46.66
Bernice R. Hill	do		11.31
Anderson P. Hudspeth	do		2.86
Dorothy G. Lesnau	do	19.43	
Do	do	3.90	
			23.33
Harold W. Long	do		33.08
Joseph W. Looney	do		58.33
Raymond G. Mathews	do	32.36	
Do	do	2.04	
			34.40
Grace R. Novvak	do	27.09	
Do	do	1.25	
			28.34
William G. Otwell	do	53.21	
Do	do	2.50	
Do	do	1.80	
			57.51
William E. Pastrow	do	20.02	
Do	do	1.14	
			21.16
Glen L. Penniman	do	29.22	
Do	do	5.70	
			34.92
Richard A. Peterson	do	55.18	
Do	do	3.39	
			58.57
Robert C. Phelps	do	25.37	
Do	do	1.84	
Do	do	3.40	
			30.61
Arlo I. Pierce	do	65.05	
Do	do	8.96	
Do	do	5.60	
			79.61
Dorothy M. Rehms	do		19.37
Asel M. Robinette	do	19.51	
Do	do	.84	
			20.35

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE—Continued

Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
Sophie Ryszewski.....	Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.	\$24.54	
Do.....	do.	4.20	\$28.74
Carl A. Sattergren.....	do.	165.02	
Do.....	do.	7.50	
Do.....	do.	40.40	
Vincent C. Spanier.....	do.		212.92
William H. Weichert.....	do.		4.51
Elmer E. Draeger.....	Compensation to postmasters		.45
Northeast Airlines, Inc.	Domestic air mail service.	41.42	17.42
Do.....	do.	141.53	
Panama R. R. Co.....	Foreign mail transportation		182.95
Robert E. Lee Hudson.....	Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department.		14.80
Do.....	do.	51.35	15.00
Do.....	do.	3.75	
Do.....	do.	4.90	
Kiyoki Otani.....	do.		60.00
Federal Equipment Co.....	Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies.	215.00	73.80
Do.....	do.	215.00	
Do.....	do.	71.00	
Lula F. Brown.....	Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service.		501.00
Do.....	do.		9.00
Alegra Steamship Co., Inc.....	do.		7.50
Bull-Insular Line, Inc.....	do.	14.15	20.13
Do.....	do.	54.30	
Oliver E. Fowler.....	Railway mail service, salaries		68.45
Thomas J. Mayton.....	do.		36.25
James C. Semiers.....	do.		338.51
Thomas B. Tibbals.....	do.		36.38
Frank Garibaldi.....	Rent, light, fuel, and water		75.39
Do.....	do.		70.00
Housing Authority of the City of Vancouver.	do.		420.00
First National Bank of Tampa, executor.	do.		783.82
Frank Garibaldi.....	do.		400.00
Mountain Trust Bank, receiver	do.		420.00
Theodore J. Peterson.....	Rural delivery service		350.00
Do.....	do.		3.20
Denver F. Walden.....	do.		12.00
The Western Pacific R. R. Co.....	Transportation of equipment and supplies.		44.46
Universal Carloading & Distributing Co.	do.		1.92
William F. Kincannon.....	Vehicle service		.80
Clay Ledbetter.....	do.		15.89
Walter D. Moorman.....	do.		11.36
Fred Wallace.....	do.		11.02
			18.33

RECAPITULATION OF CERTIFIED CLAIMS UNDER POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postal service:

City-delivery carriers.....	\$612.14
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.....	1,928.21
Compensation to postmasters.....	17.42
Domestic air-mail service.....	182.95
Foreign-mail transportation.....	14.80
Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department.....	148.80
Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies.....	501.00
Railroad transportation and mail messenger service.....	105.08
Railway mail service, salaries.....	486.53
Rent, light, fuel, and water.....	2,443.82
Rural delivery service.....	59.66
Transportation of equipment and supplies.....	2.72
Vehicle service.....	56.60

Total, Post Office Department (postal service) (certified claims), payable from postal revenues..... 6,559.73

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

STATE

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1551091	William L. Schultz.....	Salaries, Foreign Service clerks (certified claims).	\$552.78	\$666.00
	Treasurer of the United States, for credit to 19F5867 special deposits, Federal tax withheld from salaries of Federal employees, State Department.	do.....	113.22	
1542451	Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.	Salaries and expenses, Office of Inter-American Affairs functions, Department of State (certified claims).	-----	1,906.34
1553826	Willard Pictures.....	do.....	-----	3,328.34
256797	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Transportation, Foreign Service (certified claims).	-----	731.00
1553409	Marie Madeleine G. Cocks, widow, as representative of the estate of Jack E. Cocks, deceased.	Salaries, Foreign Service clerks (certified claims).	1,013.22	-----
		Office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Service (certified claims).	161.00	-----
				1,174.22

RECAPITULATION

Salaries, Foreign Service clerks (certified claims).....	\$1,679.22
Salaries and expenses, Office of Inter-American Affairs functions, Department of State (certified claims).....	5,234.68
Transportation, Foreign Service (certified claims).....	731.00
Office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Service (certified claims).....	161.00
Total, Department of State.....	7,805.90

TREASURY

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1535609	Harris-Seybold Co.....	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (certified claims).	-----	\$1,135.95

WAR

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
T-330530	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....	Office building and appurtenances, War Department, Arlington County, Va. (certified claims).	-----	\$628.32
257715-6	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Working fund, War, Air Corps (certified claims).	-----	221,869.84
255035-322 thru 325	do.....	do.....	-----	158,408.66
260603	do.....	do.....	-----	617,500.00
260605	do.....	do.....	-----	30,903,610.52
252994 etc.	do.....	do.....	-----	
256118-1710	do.....	do.....	-----	8,192,618.31
1714	do.....	do.....	-----	
1715	do.....	do.....	-----	
256119 etc.	do.....	do.....	-----	449,066.08
265050	do.....	Working fund, War, Ordnance (certified claims).	-----	11,399.83

Statement of appropriations required to meet the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, as covered by certificates of settlement submitted to the Treasury Department for payment—Continued

WAR—Continued

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
1558493	Treasurer, United States, for the purchase of draft through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in favor of Livraria Portugalia, for 14,120 escudos and 50 centavos (Portuguese currency).	Salaries and expenses, strategic services functions, War Department (certified claims).	-----	\$575.17

RECAPITULATION

Military activities:

Office building and appurtenances, War Department, Arlington County, Va. (certified claims).....	\$628.32
Working fund, War, Air Corps (certified claims).....	40,543,073.41
Working fund, War, Ordnance (certified claims).....	11,399.83
Salaries and expenses, strategic services functions, War Department (certified claims)...	575.17
Total, War Department (military activities).....	40,555,676.73

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Certificate No.	Name of claimant	Appropriation from which payable	Amount	Total
268196	Treasurer, United States, for adjustment of appropriations.	Miscellaneous expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia (certified claims).	-----	\$4.80

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

Executive.....	\$160,704.16
Independent offices:	
Federal Security Agency:	
Office of the Administrator.....	\$80.50
Public Health Service.....	7,620.57
National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority.....	60,024.61
Veterans' Administration.....	2,662.10
	70,387.78
Department of Agriculture.....	103,803.53
Department of Commerce.....	22,368.21
Department of the Interior: Civil.....	10,495.13
Department of Justice.....	4,140.85
Navy Department.....	10,504,759.94
Post Office Department (payable from postal revenues).....	6,559.73
Department of State.....	7,805.90
Treasury Department.....	1,135.95
War Department.....	40,555,676.73
District of Columbia (payable from District of Columbia revenues).....	4.80
Total.....	51,447,842.71



ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE
SEVERAL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND INDEPEND-
ENT OFFICES TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION SUBMITTED BY THE SEVERAL
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES TO
PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO OR LOSSES OF PRIVATELY OWNED
PROPERTY, IN THE SUM OF \$883.18

JUNE 23, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress estimates of appropriation submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property, in the sum of \$883.18, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and which require appropriations for their payment.

The necessity for the appropriations asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comment and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration estimates of appropriation submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property, not cognizable under the Federal Tort Claims Act, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and which require appropriations for their payment as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered —, Eightieth Congress, as follows:

Federal Security Agency.....	\$272. 88
National Housing Agency.....	222. 27
Department of the Interior.....	383. 20
Treasury Department.....	4. 83
Total.....	883. 18

The letters from the several departments and independent offices submitting these estimates are transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that these estimates be transmitted to Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
Washington, June 12, 1947.

The Honorable JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim on account of loss of privately owned property, caused by the negligence of an employee of the Government acting within the scope of his employment, and presented to this Agency within 1 year of the date of accrual.

This claim has been examined by the general counsel of this Agency, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the said act. I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, as a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor. Below

is a brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed.

Mrs. M. H. Fitzhugh, 1124 South Main Street, Malvern, Ark. On August 17, 1943, an employee or employees of the Public Health Service, engaged in malaria control work in Malvern, Ark., set fire to some briars along a creek. The fire got out of control, spread across a field, and burned a barn, some fence posts, and about 500 feet of wire fence. At the time of the fire the weather was hot and very dry, and it is stated that there was a "stiff breeze" from the north. Although specific instructions had been issued to area supervisors not to permit foremen and laborers to burn brush during the hot dry weather, it appears that in this instance one or more laborers ignited the brush without the knowledge of the foreman or supervisor. The burning of brush alone, without the use of any larvicidal agent, is in itself a recognized means of malaria control where conditions therefor are favorable. Thus the employee burning the brush in this case, even though contrary to instructions, was acting within the scope of his employment and the loss of the claimant's property was caused by his negligence.

Amount claimed, \$1,000; amount allowed, \$272.88.

Sincerely yours,

MAURICE COLLINS,
Acting Administrator.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY,
Washington 25, D. C., May 14, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property, due to the negligence of employees of the Federal Public Housing Authority, National Housing Agency, acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Agency within 1 year from the date of accrual of said claims.

I certify the amounts due the claimants, as herein set forth, constitute legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor:

1. The Michigan Central Railroad; the New York Central Railroad Co., lessee, filed claim with the Federal Public Housing Authority for damage to a flashlight signal on August 26, 1944, the result of being struck by a United States Government truck. It has been determined that through failure of the brakes to function, the driver was forced to leave the road to avoid collision with an approaching train, striking the flashlight signal.

Amount claimed, \$88.57; amount allowed, \$88.57.

2. On February 29, 1944, when Mr. Leonard McNabb, 5599 Apricot Court, Greendale, Wis., was driving down Angle Lane his vehicle was struck by a Government truck driven by John H. P. Meyer, an FPHA employee, who negligently backed from a driveway without any warning and collided with Mr. McNabb's automobile.

Amount claimed, \$88.70; amount allowed, \$88.70.

(Summary, 2 claims)

Total amount claimed	-----	\$177. 27
Total amount allowed	-----	177. 27

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND M. FOLEY, *Administrator.*

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY,
Washington 25, D. C., May 28, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property, due to the negligence of an employee of the Federal Public Housing Authority, National Housing Agency, acting within the scope of his employment, and presented to the Agency within 1 year from the date of accrual of said claim.

I certify the amount due the claimant, as herein set forth, constitutes a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor:

Mr. Norman L. Holben, 32162 Genesee Court, Wayne, Mich. On December 6, 1943, Harry Mehl, an FPHA employee, driving a Government-owned truck, negligently backed into the claimant's vehicle and damaged the left rear quarter panel.

Amount claimed, \$45; amount allowed, \$45.

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND M. FOLEY, *Administrator.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D. C., May 20, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), I have considered and determined the claim described below for loss of privately owned property due to the operations of the War Relocation Authority. Since the claim accrued prior to January 1, 1945, it was not cognizable under the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921 et seq.). The claim was presented to the Department within a year of its accrual.

The claim has been examined by the Solicitor of this Department, who has advised me that it is a legal claim for submission under the act of December 28, 1922. I certify that the amount found due the claimant is a legal claim and recommend that it be certified to the Congress for payment.

Kazuo Kaibe, 4656 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago 15, Ill., filed a claim in the amount of \$342.90 for compensation because of the loss of a metal tool chest, containing automobile repair and other miscellaneous tools, by the War Relocation Authority while acting as bailee of the tool chest.

Amount claimed, \$342.90; amount allowed, \$200.

Sincerely yours,

C. GIRARD DAVIDSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 24, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved on December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066, 31 U. S. C., sec. 215), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following described claim on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of an employee of the War Relocation Authority, acting within the scope of his employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of the accrual thereof.

This claim has been examined by the Solicitor of the Department, who has advised me that it is a legal claim for submission under the said act. A copy of the Solicitor's opinion is enclosed.

I certify the amount due the claimant, as herein set forth, is a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

Harold C. Maas, of 13 South Third Street, Belleville, Ill., has filed a claim in the amount of \$108.20 against the United States for compensation for damage to his personal effects in July 1944 while they were being packed and shipped by the War Relocation Authority in connection with transfer of claimant from the Jerome Relocation Center, Arkansas, to the Minidoka Relocation Center, Idaho.

Amount claimed, \$108.20; amount allowed, \$108.20.

Sincerely yours,

WARNER W. GARDNER,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D. C., April 10, 1947.

HON. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. WEBB: Pursuant to the act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), I have considered and determined the claim described below for damage to privately owned property due to the operations of the Office of Indian Affairs. Since the claim accrued prior to January 1, 1945, it was not cognizable under the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921 et seq.). The claim was presented to the Department within a year of its accrual.

The claim has been examined by the Solicitor of this Department, who has advised me that it is a legal claim for submission under the act of December 28, 1922. I certify that the amount found due the claimant is a legal claim and recommend that it be certified to the Congress for payment.

Robinson Carr Locke, Box 8, Sells Star Route, Tucson, Ariz., filed a claim in the amount of \$75 for damage to his horse, which was struck and injured on the Sells-Tucson Highway, Arizona, by a Government-owned car assigned to the Sells Indian Agency.

Amount claimed, \$75; amount allowed, \$75.

Sincerely yours,

GIRARD DAVIDSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 11, 1947.

The DIRECTOR,
Bureau of the Budget.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith for your consideration an estimate of appropriation, in the amount of \$4.83, under the provisions of the act approved December 28, 1922, entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case" (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 215-217), which requires an appropriation for its payment as follows:

Claims for Damages, Act of December 28, 1922, Treasury Department... \$4.83

This estimate arises out of the following claim accruing since April 6, 1917, and presented within 1 year from the date of its accrual, on account of damages to or loss of privately owned property caused by the negligence of an employee of the Treasury Department, acting within the scope of his employment.

1. John W. Davis, 238 West Washington Avenue, Kirkwood, Mo. On March 5, 1946, the claimant sustained damage to personal property because of the negligence of Government employees who failed to take proper care of merchandise in customs custody.

Amount claimed, \$4.83; amount allowed, \$4.83.

The above claim has been submitted to the general counsel of the Treasury, who has rendered opinions to the effect that it falls within the purview of the act of December 28, 1922.

In view of the facts above stated, the foregoing claim in the amount of \$4.83 is certified for submission to Congress as a legal claim against the United States, which has been considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined by me, under, and by virtue of, the act of December 28, 1922, above-mentioned.

Very truly yours,

E. H. FOLEY, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

○

PROPOSED PROVISION RELATING TO JUDGMENTS
RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY THE
COURT OF CLAIMS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED PROVISION RELATING TO JUDGMENTS RENDERED
AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS

JUNE 24, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a proposed provision relating to judgments rendered against the Government by the Court of Claims.

The details of this provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a proposed provision of legislation transmitted by the Treasury Department relating to judgments rendered against the Government by the Court of Claims, resulting from suits in connection with property

2 PROVISION RELATING TO JUDGMENTS BY COURT OF CLAIMS

requisitioned under provisions of the Act of October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742), as follows:

For the payment of judgments Nos. 46,066 and 46,084, rendered by the Court of Claims, in the total amount of \$197,908.81, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest, to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

These judgments are for amounts found by the court to constitute fair and just compensation for property which has been requisitioned by the Government and has been placed in the hands of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its former subsidiaries for disposition.

The above provision is necessary in order that these judgments may be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The letter from the Treasury Department and copies of the records of judgment are submitted herewith.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, June 18, 1947.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: On October 9 and December 6, 1946, the Court of Claims rendered judgments in favor of the Illinois Pure Aluminum Co. and the Arkansas Valley Railway, Inc., in the respective amounts of \$21,025.18 and \$176,883.63, with interest as specified.

These judgments result from suits in connection with materials requisitioned under the provisions of Public Law 274 approved October 16, 1941 (55 Stat. 742). Regarding this matter, there is attached copy of letter from the general counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation dated August 29, 1945, in which the Attorney General was advised that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will interpose no objection to its designation as the agency against which appropriations for the payment of judgments against the United States shall be charged in cases where such judgments are for amounts found by the court to constitute fair and just compensation for property which has been requisitioned by the Government and has been placed in the hands of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its former subsidiaries for disposition.

In view of the above, it is requested that the following authorizations to pay the judgments be transmitted to Congress for inclusion in the deficiency bill now under consideration:

For the payment of judgment No. 46,084 rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of the Illinois Pure Aluminum Company, a corporation, \$21,025.18 with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from May 20, 1942, to date of payment, not as interest, but as a part of just compensation, together with interest at the same rate on \$15,395.92 from May 20 to October 19, 1942, to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

For the payment of judgment No. 46,066 rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Arkansas Valley Railway, Incorporated, a corporation, \$176,833.63 and 4 per centum per annum on \$167,743.23 from July 26, 1943, down to date of pay-

ment of the judgment, all as just compensation, to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION,
Washington 25, D. C., August 29, 1945.

Re *William Lee Brown v. U. S.; Gladding, McBean & Co. v. U. S.*

The honorable the ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: Mr. Ragland's letter of August 17 and prior correspondence present the question whether this Corporation may be designated by the Bureau of the Budget as the agency against which appropriations for the payment of the judgments in the subject cases should be charged.

We understand that the subject judgments represent the unpaid balances of the amounts found by the court to constitute fair and just compensation for certain materials and property requisitioned from the judgment creditors by the Government acting through the War Production Board, under Public Law 274, Seventy-seventh Congress (55 Stat. 742), as amended. The materials and property requisitioned were turned over to us, or to one of our former subsidiaries, for disposition and were disposed of accordingly under allocations by WPB.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation will interpose no objection to its designation as the agency against which appropriations for the payment of judgments against the United States shall be charged in cases where such judgments are for amounts found by the court to constitute fair and just compensation for property which has been requisitioned by the Government and has been placed in the hands of this Corporation or any of its former subsidiaries for disposition.

Very truly yours,

JOHN D. GOODLOE,
General Counsel.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., April 25, 1947.

Re *The Illinois Pure Aluminum Company v. United States* (Court of Claims No. 46084).

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: The Supreme Court has denied the Government's petition for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the plaintiff in the above-captioned case.

Accordingly, the judgment of the Court of Claims may be certified to Congress for an appropriation.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General,
(For the Attorney General).

4 PROVISION RELATING TO JUDGMENTS BY COURT OF CLAIMS

Name: The Illinois Pure Aluminum Co., a corporation.

Date: October 7, 1946.

Amount: \$21,025.18.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Property requisitioned by the Government (Reconstruction Finance Corporation).

Final Decree: Adjudged and ordered that the plaintiff recover \$21,025.18 with interest at 4 percent from May 20, 1942, to date of payment, together with interest at the same rate on \$15,395.92 from May 20 to October 19, 1942.

Court: Court of Claims of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., April 30, 1947.

Re *Arkansas Valley Railway, Inc. v. The United States* (Court of Claims No. 46,066).

Mr. PAUL GLOVER,

*Assistant Chief, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. GLOVER: This is in reply to your letter of April 7, stating that a transcript of the judgment against the United States in the above-entitled action has been presented to you for certification to Congress. This is to advise you that the Department of Justice contemplates taking no further proceedings in this matter. There would therefore, appear to be no reason why this judgment, in the amount of \$176,883.63, should not be certified to Congress at this time.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. SONNETT,
Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General.)

Name: Arkansas Valley Railway, Inc., a corporation.

Date: December 2, 1946.

Amount: \$176,883.63.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Property requisitioned by the Government (Reconstruction Finance Corporation).

Final decree: Adjudged and ordered that the plaintiff recover \$176,883.63, with interest at 4 percent on \$167,743.23 from July 26, 1943, to date of payment.

Court: Court of Claims of the United States.



RECORDS OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE
GOVERNMENT BY THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT
COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

RECORDS OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERN-
MENT BY THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS IN SPECIAL CASES SUBMITTED
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE THROUGH THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT, AND WHICH REQUIRE AN APPROPRIATION OF
\$47,825.27

JUNE 24, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts in special cases submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, and which require an appropriation of \$47,825.27.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments against the Government by the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts in special cases, submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, as follows:

Under Treasury Department: Coast Guard----- \$47, 825. 27

The references to the special conditions under which the judgments were rendered in these cases are shown in the accompanying papers.

For the payment of these judgments there is required at this time an appropriation of \$47,825.27, provided that payment is to be made only when right of appeal shall have expired.

Since the foregoing are obligations of the Government, lawfully imposed, which (subject to the reserved right of appeal) must be paid, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, June 18, 1947.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There are enclosed for submission to Congress in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), record of judgments rendered against the Government by the District Court for the District of Massachusetts, in special cases submitted to the Treasury Department by the Attorney General as indicated on the attached schedules, in the total amount of \$47,825.27.

Under the Treasury Department (Coast Guard)----- \$47, 825. 27

The references to the special conditions under which the judgments were rendered in these cases are shown in the accompanying papers.

For the payment of these judgments there is required an appropriation of \$47,825.27; provided that said judgments shall not be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 20, 1947.

Re *John A. Atkins and Ruth A. Tyrrell, Administrators of the Estate of Bertha L. Tatrault v. United States; Alfred Files v. United States; and Edith Mae Drake, Minnie L. Bickford, Irene M. Paolini, and Marjorie E. Drake v. United States.*

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: There are enclosed for report for appropriation certified copies of judgments entered on January 22, 1947, in the above-captioned cases.

The suit in favor of Edith Mae Drake, Minnie L. Bickford, Irene M. Paolini and Marjorie E. Drake was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts as Civil No. 3299 under the authority of private law of December 14, 1944 (ch. 584, 58 Stat. pt. 2, 1068). In this suit judgments were as follows: For Irene M. Paolini in the sum of \$3,160.11; Edith Mae Reid, formerly Drake, \$3,386; Minnie L. Bickford, \$1,082; and Marjorie E. Drake, a minor, in the sum of \$5,326.80.

The suit of Alfred Files was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts as Civil No. 3396, under the authority of private law of December 14, 1944 (ch. 585, 58 Stat. pt. 2, 1068). The judgment in favor of the said Alfred Files was in the amount of \$26,870.36.

The suit in favor of John A. Atkins and Ruth W. Tyrrell, administrators of the estate of Bertha L. Tatrault, was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts as Civil No. 3350, under the authority of private law of December 14, 1944 (ch. 586, 58 Stat. pt. 2, 1069). The judgment in favor of the said John A. Atkins and Ruth W. Tyrrell, administrators, was in the amount of \$8,000.

The United States Coast Guard is the agency of the Government at interest. No appeal has been taken in any of these cases and no further proceedings are contemplated.

The attorney for Edith M. Drake and others is Frank P. Ryan, Esq., 332 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. The attorney for Alfred Files is John P. Driscoll, Esq., Mullancy Building, Framingham, Mass. The attorneys for John A. Atkins, and others, as administrators, are Vaughan, Esty, Clark, and Crotty, Esqs., 332 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

Sincerely yours,

PEYTON FORD,
Acting Assistant Attorney General,
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Doris L. Johnson, as guardian of Marjorie E. Drake, a minor.

Date: January 22, 1947.

Amount: \$5,326.80.

Interest: None.

Cests: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Private Law 485 (78th Cong.), being an act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims

4 RECORDS OF JUDGMENTS BY MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT COURT

of Marjorie E. Drake, Edith Mae Drake, Minnie L. Bickford, and Irene M. Paolini (Coast Guard—Treasury).

Final decree: Ordered, judgment for the plaintiff Doris L. Johnson, as Guardian of Marjorie E. Drake a minor, in the sum of \$5,326.80.

Court: District Court of the United States, District of Massachusetts.

Name: Edith Mae Reid (formerly Drake).

Date: January 22, 1947.

Amount: \$3,386.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Private Law 485 (78th Cong.) being an act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Marjorie E. Drake, Edith Mae Drake, Minnie L. Bickford, and Irene M. Paolini (Coast Guard—Treasury).

Final decree: Ordered, judgment for the plaintiff Edith Mae Reid in the sum of \$3,386.

Court: District Court of the United States, District of Massachusetts.

Name: Minnie L. Bickford.

Date: January 22, 1947.

Amount: \$1,082.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Private Law 485 (78th Cong.) being an act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Marjorie E. Drake, Edith Mae Drake, Minnie L. Bickford, and Irene M. Paolini (Coast Guard—Treasury).

Final decree: Ordered, judgment for the plaintiff Minnie L. Bickford in the sum of \$1,082.

Court: District Court of the United States, District of Massachusetts.

Name: Irene M. Paolini.

Date: January 22, 1947.

Amount: \$3,160.11.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Private Law 485 (78th Cong.) being an act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Marjorie E. Drake, Edith Mae Drake, Minnie L. Bickford, and Irene M. Paolini (Coast Guard—Treasury).

Final decree: Ordered, judgment for the plaintiff Irene M. Paolini, in the sum of \$3,160.11.

Court: District Court of the United States, District of Massachusetts.

Name: Alfred Files.

Date: January 22, 1947.

Amount: \$26,870.36.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Private Law 486 (78th Cong.) being an act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Alfred Files (Coast Guard—Treasury).

Final decree: Ordered, judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$26,870.36.

Court: District Court of the United States, District of Massachusetts.

Name: John A. Atkins and Ruth W. Tyrrell, administrators of the estate of Bertha L. Tatrault.

Date: January 22, 1947.

Amount: \$8,000.

Interest: None.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under Private Law No. 487 (78th Cong.), being an act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the estate of Bertha L. Tatrault (Coast Guard—Treasury).

Final decree: Ordered, judgment for the plaintiffs, John A. Atkins and Ruth W. Tyrrell, administrators of the estate of Bertha L. Tatrault in the sum of \$8,000.

Court: District Court of the United States, District of Massachusetts.



RECORDS OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE
GOVERNMENT BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

RECORDS OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERN-
MENT BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS, AS SUBMITTED
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE THROUGH THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT, AND WHICH REQUIRE AN APPROPRIATION OF
\$13,684.32

JUNE 24, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, and which require an appropriation of \$13,684.32, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest and costs.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department as follows:

Under—

Department of Agriculture-----	\$6, 218. 33
Treasury Department-----	500. 00
War Department-----	6, 965. 99
Total-----	13, 684. 32

For the payment of these judgments there is required at this time an appropriation of \$13,684.32, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest and costs, provided that payment is to be made only when right of appeal shall have expired.

The letter from the Treasury Department and copies of the records of judgments submitted by the Department of Justice are attached.

Since the foregoing are obligations of the Government, lawfully imposed, which (subject to the reserved right of appeal) must be paid, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, June 18, 1947.

Judgments under Tueker Act.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There are transmitted herewith for submission to Congress in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), as submitted to the Treasury Department by the Attorney General, as follows:

Under executive departments—

Agriculture-----	\$6, 218. 33
Treasury-----	500. 00
War-----	6, 965. 99
Total-----	13, 684. 32

For the payment of these judgments, there is required an appropriation of \$13,684.32, together with such amount as may be necessary

to pay interest: provided, that payment of these judgments is to be made only when the right of appeal shall have expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 13, 1947.

Mr. JOSEPH A. WOODSON,
*Chief, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants,
Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR MR. WOODSON: There is enclosed for report to Congress for appropriation a certified copy of a judgment entered on March 24, 1947, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois in the case of *Illinois Commercial Telephone Company v. United States, Civil No. 386*.

The action was brought¹ to recover just compensation for the taking of a telephone pole and line easement in Williamson County, Ill. The Department of Agriculture is the agency in interest. The plaintiff was represented by Stevens & Herndon, attorneys at law, 916 Illinois Building, Springfield, Ill. There will be no further proceedings in the case.

The amount of the judgment is \$6,218.33, together with interest at 4 percent from March 24, 1947.

Sincerely,

A. DEVITT VANECH,
Assistant Attorney General.

Name: Illinois Commercial Telephone Co. Civil 386.

Date: March 24, 1947.

Amount: \$6,218.33.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Tucker Act to recover just compensation for the taking of a telephone pole and line easement (Agriculture).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the Illinois Commercial Telephone Co. have judgment in the sum of \$6,218.33.

Court: United States District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 21, 1947.

Re *Ingalls Iron Works Co. v. United States*, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division. Civil No. 5526.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention Chief, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants.

DEAR SIR: There are enclosed for report for appropriation two copies of the consent judgment entered in the above case on April 18, 1947, awarding judgment for plaintiff in the amount of \$500.

¹ Department of Justice advises in supplemental letter of May 27, 1947, that the judgment was rendered under authority of the Tucker Act.

Suit was brought under the Tucker Act (28 U. S. C. 41 (20)) for \$3,807 and interest for alleged breach of contract made with the Treasury Department to furnish 65 tons of steel for an underpass. The judgment was entered with our consent and represents a compromise settlement. No appeals will be taken.

The agency in interest is the Treasury Department (Procurement Division).

The judgment will bear interest at 4 percent from its date until appropriation is made for its payment under the Tucker Act (28 U. S. C. 765).

The attorneys of record for plaintiff were Lange, Simpson, Brantley & Robinson, 1029 Frank Nelson Building, Birmingham, Ala.

Sincerely yours,

PEYTON FORD,
Acting Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Ingalls Iron Works, a corporation. Civil 5526.

Date: April 18, 1947.

Amount: \$500.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Tucker Act for alleged breach of contract made with the Treasury Department to furnish 65 tons of steel for an underpass (Treasury Department).

Final decree: Ordered and decreed that the Ingalls Iron Works Co. have and recover of the defendant the sum of \$500.

Court: District Court of the United States for the Southern Division of the Northern District of Alabama.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 27, 1947.

Re *Harwood Beebe and George White, Copartners, etc., v. United States.*

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of South Carolina, Spartanburg Division. Civil Action 687.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There are enclosed for report for appropriation, two certified copies of the judgment by the court, entered in the above-entitled case on May 14, 1947, for the plaintiffs, in the sum of \$2,500 without interest or costs. This judgment was entered upon a stipulation between the parties, and an order for judgment made by the Honorable C. C. Wyche, United States district judge for the Western District of South Carolina, on May 12, 1947.

This suit was brought by plaintiffs under the Tucker Act (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 41 (20)) to recover the sum of \$3,000, together with interest, costs, and disbursements in the action, for the alleged failure of the United States to compensate them for conducting a land survey at Camp Croft, S. C., under a contract implied in fact. The action was compromised by stipulation for the sum of \$2,500, without interest or costs.

The War Department is the Department in interest.

The judgment will bear interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum from the date of entry until an appropriation is made for its payment,

as provided by section 10 of the Tucker Act as amended (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 765). J. Davis Kerr and C. E. Daniel, 524 Montgomery Building, Spartanburg, S. C., appear as attorneys of record for plaintiffs.

Sincerely yours,

PEYTON FORD,
Acting Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Harwood Beebe and George White. Civil 687.

Date: May 14, 1947.

Amount: \$2,500.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit brought under Tucker Act to recover compensation for land survey under a contract implied in fact (War).

Final decree: Judgment entered in favor of plaintiffs for \$2,500, to bear interest at 4 percent per annum under section 10 of the Tucker Act.

Court: District Court of the United States for the Western District of South Carolina, Spartanburg Division.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1947.

Re *George A. Jackson v. United States* (N. D. Texas No. 1892, C. C. A. 5, No. 11705).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: There are enclosed for report for appropriation one certified and one uncertified copy of the judgment entered in the above case on March 15, 1946, awarding judgment for the plaintiff in the amount of \$4,146.66.

Suit is brought under the Tucker Act (act of March 3, 1887, as amended, Judicial Code, sec. 24 (20), 28 U. S. C. 41 (20)) for the above amount as transportation charges alleged to be due the plaintiff under a contract for the purchase of certain lumber.

The War Department is the Department in interest.

A petition of certiorari to review the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit will not be filed. The judgment will bear interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum from the time of entry until an appropriation is made for its payment (see sec. 10 of the Tucker Act, 28 U. S. C. 765).

Messrs. Channey and Davenport, of Dallas, Tex., appear as attorneys of record for the plaintiff.

Sincerely yours,

PEYTON FORD,
Acting Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: George A. Jackson. Civil 1892.

Date: March 15, 1946.

Amount: \$4,146.66.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: Indefinite.

Nature of claim: Suit brought under Tucker Act as transportation charges alleged to be due the plaintiff under contract for purchase of certain lumber (War).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the plaintiff recover \$4,146.66, together with his costs in this behalf expended since the filing of answer herein by the defendant.

Court: District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 19, 1947.

Re *Northern Pacific Railway Company, a Corporation, v. United States of America in the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, Civil No. 90.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: There are enclosed for report for appropriation two copies of the judgment entered in the above case on April 22, 1947, awarding judgment for plaintiff in the amount of \$319.33.

Suit was brought under the Tucker Act (act of March 3, 1887, as amended, 28 U. S. C. 41 (20)) for the difference between the commercial freight rates and the land-grant freight rates for a number of shipments. The case involved the construction of section 321 (a) of the Transportation Act of 1940 which entitled "military or naval property of the United States moving for military or naval and not for civil use" to land-grant rates. The case was taken to the Supreme Court which sustained the Government's contentions that on nearly all of the shipments involved, land-grant rates were applicable (*Northern Pacific Railway Company v. United States*, Civil No. 400, March 3, 1947). The plaintiffs brought suit for \$3,889.08, and the judgment for \$319.33 constitutes an important victory for the Government. The Government conceded liability in the amount of the judgment which was for transportation of coal to Fort Missoula, Mont., under a War Department contract.

The agency in interest is the War Department.

The judgment will bear interest at the rate of 4 percent from date of entry until appropriation is made for its payment, in accordance with section 10 of the Tucker Act (28 U. S. C. 765).

The attorneys for the record were Mr. L. Countryman and L. B. da Ponte, Northern Pacific Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Sincerely yours,

PEYTON FORD,
Acting Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: Northern Pacific Railway Co. Civil 90.

Date: February 21, 1946.

Amount: \$319.33.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: None.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Tucker Act for the difference between the commercial freight rates and the land-grant freight rates on certain shipments (War).

Final decree: Ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the Northern Pacific Railway Co. recover the sum of \$319.33.

Court: District Court of the United States of America for the Western District of Wisconsin.

RECORD OF JUDGMENT RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

RECORD OF A JUDGMENT RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE THROUGH THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AND WHICH REQUIRES AN APPROPRIATION OF \$2,899.49, TOGETHER WITH AN INDEFINITE APPROPRIATION TO PAY INTEREST

JUNE 24, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), record of a judgment rendered against the Government by the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, and which requires an appropriation of \$2,899.49, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT;
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration in accordance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), record of a judgment rendered against the Government by the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 932), submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, as follows:

Under Navy Department----- \$2, 899. 49

For the payment of this judgment there is required at this time an appropriation of \$2,899.49, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest, provided that payment is to be made only when right of appeal shall have expired.

The letter from the Treasury Department and a copy of the record of judgment submitted by the Department of Justice are transmitted herewith.

Since the foregoing is an obligation of the Government, lawfully imposed, which (subject to the reserved right of appeal) must be paid, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, June 18, 1947.

Judgment under Federal Tort Claims Act.

THE DIRECTOR,
Bureau of the Budget.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith for submission to Congress, in compliance with the provisions contained in the Deficiency Act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), record of judgment rendered against the Government by the United States District Court for the District of Maryland under the provisions of section 411 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, approved August 2, 1946 (28 U. S. C. 932) as submitted to the Treasury Department by the Attorney General as follows:

Under Executive Departments, Navy----- \$2, 899. 49

For the payment of this judgment there is required an appropriation of \$2,899.49, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest; provided that payment of this judgment is to be made only when the right of appeal shall have expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1947.

Re State of Maryland for use of Oscar B. Wilson and Meta Grace Wilson; Oscar E. Wilson, administrator, estate of Stanley Wailes Wilson, deceased, and Oscar Elwood Wilson

CHIEF, DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

SIR: We enclose for a report for appropriation by the Congress one certified and one uncertified copy of a judgment of February 14, 1947, in favor of certain of plaintiffs above and in the amount of \$2,850.00 plus costs.

The Solicitor General of the United States determined on April 15, 1947, that there would be no appeal from the aforesaid judgment by the United States. We also forward two copies, one certified, of an order of the court, dated March 7, 1947, allowing counsel for plaintiffs a fee of \$350, same to be paid out of the proceeds of the judgment entered for plaintiffs February 14, 1947. It thus appears that the judgment is now in order to be placed in line for payment and in accordance with the provisions of section 411 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 932).

The Navy Department is the agency in interest. In the preliminaries in preparing this case for trial, we have been in liaison with the Office of the Judge Advocate General at the Navy Department. For your information, our records show that counsel for the plaintiff was K. Thomas Everngam of Denton, Md.; and Harry C. Dashiell of Princess Anne, Md.

Sincerely yours,

PEYTON FORD,
Acting Assistant Attorney General
(For the Attorney General).

Name: State of Maryland for the use of Oscar Elwood Wilson and Meta Grace Wilson, Oscar Elwood Wilson, administrator of the estate of Stanley Wailes Wilson, deceased, and Oscar Elwood Wilson, individually.

Date: February 14, 1947.

Amount: \$2,850.

Interest: Indefinite.

Costs: \$49.49.

Nature of claim: Suit was brought under the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 932) (Navy).

Final decree: Judgment was rendered in the above-entitled cause, on the 14th day of February 1947, in favor of Oscar Elwood Wilson, as father of Stanley Wailes Wilson, for the sum of \$1,500, and in favor of Oscar Elwood Wilson, administrator, for the sum of \$350; and in favor of Oscar Elwood Wilson, individually, for the sum of \$1,000, and costs of suit. Plaintiff's costs: \$49.49; Defendant's costs: \$44.85.

Court: District Court for the District for Maryland.



SCHEDULE OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY THE COURT
OF CLAIMS WHICH HAS BEEN SUBMITTED BY THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SCHEDULE OF JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY THE COURT OF
CLAIMS WHICH HAS BEEN SUBMITTED BY THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT AND REQUIRES AN APPROPRIATION FOR PAY-
MENT, AMOUNTING TO \$382,494.38

JUNE 23, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 23, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, in compliance with the provisions of the act of September 30, 1890 (31 U. S. C. 226), and the act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims which has been submitted by the Treasury Department and requires an appropriation for payment, amounting to \$382,494.38.

The necessity for the appropriation asked is explained in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, in compliance with the provisions of the act of September 30, 1890

2 SCHEDULE OF JUDGMENTS FOR TREASURY DEPARTMENT CLAIMS

(31 U. S. C. 226), and the act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims which has been submitted by the Treasury Department with the request for an appropriation for their payment, as follows:

Under—

Independent offices:

U. S. Maritime Commission.....	\$30, 125. 00
Federal Works Agency.....	12, 622. 69
Department of Justice.....	87, 347. 21
Navy Department.....	26, 893. 02
Treasury Department.....	112, 285. 85
War Department.....	113, 220. 61

Total.....	382, 494. 38
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For the payment of these judgments there is required an appropriation of \$382,494.38, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest, provided that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Since the foregoing are obligations of the Government, lawfully imposed, and which (subject to the reserved right of appeal) must be paid, an appropriation for that purpose is necessary at this time.

Respectfully yours,—

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, June 18, 1947.

Judgments, Court of Claims.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There is enclosed for submission to Congress in compliance with the provisions contained in the act of September 30, 1890 (31 U. S. C. 226), and the act of April 27, 1904 (31 U. S. C. 583, par. 2), a list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims which have been presented to this Department as follows:

Under—

Independent offices:

Federal Works Agency.....	\$12, 622. 69
Maritime Commission.....	30, 125. 00

Executive departments:

Justice.....	87, 347. 21
Navy.....	26, 893. 02
Treasury.....	112, 285. 85
War.....	113, 220. 61

Total.....	382, 494. 38
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For the payment of these judgments there is required an appropriation of \$382,494.38, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest; provided that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Very truly yours,

W. L. JOHNSON,
Budget Officer, Treasury.

Schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States
[Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants]

No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	When presented for payment	When payable if not appealed	Nature of claim
INDEPENDENT OFFICES						
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY						
46243	Square Construction Co., a copartnership composed of Frank P. Ragonese and Joseph V. Scaravelli.	\$12,622.69	Mar. 5, 1947	Mar. 11, 1947	June 5, 1947	Sewer construction, Fairfax County.
46199	Lillian Kendall, executrix of the estate of Eugene H. Kendall, deceased.	113,750.00	Apr. 9, 1947	June 10, 1947	July 9, 1947	Compensation for yacht requisitioned.
46273	Edward Leslie Turkington and Mrs. Elaine Horton Turkington.	16,375.00	May 7, 1947	May 12, 1947	Aug. 7, 1947	Compensation for tug requisitioned.
MARITIME COMMISSION						
Total		30,125.00				
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS						
JUSTICE						
47057	Joseph I. Aasen.	1,339.34	do.	May 23, 1947	do.	Overtime pay, immigration inspector.
47151	Thomas S. Baskin.	2,893.90	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47394	Albert R. Blaekmer.	1,021.19	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47377	Edmund S. Brown.	1,225.34	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47592	Robert L. Chambers.	3,721.09	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47058	John T. Chandler.	1,020.03	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47059	Allen D. Clayton.	277.63	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47060	James C. Craig.	381.45	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47353	Robert L. Dixon.	2,847.80	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47063	Charles E. Duckworth.	600.08	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47184	Frederick J. Gubbins.	1,393.62	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47169	Richard N. Hall.	966.84	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47066	Robert M. Hodge.	732.66	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47276	Dwight O. Hoerle.	3,250.21	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47053	Merle R. Hungerford.	958.81	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47159	Howard E. Johnson.	654.45	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47591	William T. Joyce.	2,520.36	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47596	Edward B. Lynch.	3,197.87	do.	do.	do.	Do.
47352	Hugh E. McCartney.	2,626.94	do.	do.	do.	Do.

¹ With interest at 4 percent per annum from Feb. 1, 1943, to date of payment, not as interest but as a part of just compensation, together with interest at the same rate on \$11,250 from Feb. 1, 1943, to Oct. 2, 1943.
² Plus interest at 3 percent on \$8,625 from Feb. 29, 1944, to date of payment of that amount on Sept. 14, 1944, and plus 3 percent interest on \$16,375 from Feb. 29, 1944, to date of payment thereof, not as interest but as a part of just compensation.

Schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the United States—Continued

[Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants]

No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	When presented for payment	When payable if not appealed	Nature of claim
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued						
JUSTICE—continued						
47235	William L. McCombs	\$1,392.30	May 7, 1917	May 23, 1917	Aug. 7, 1917	Overtime pay, immigration inspector.
47069	Frank M. McCord	657.68	do	do	do	Do.
47070	Preston R. McLaughlin	238.72	do	do	do	Do.
47072	Horace C. Mapes	1,121.43	do	do	do	Do.
47071	Jack S. McNutt	810.84	do	do	do	Do.
47554	John J. Meade	3,199.43	do	do	do	Do.
47073	Everett W. Moss	594.47	do	do	do	Do.
47074	Clarence E. Parks	841.41	do	do	do	Do.
47077	Jack E. Prather	858.16	do	do	do	Do.
47186	Dwight H. Squires	3,938.78	do	do	do	Do.
47234	Robert G. Schurt	1,412.21	do	do	do	Do.
47078	Harry A. Sweeney	3,315.35	do	do	do	Do.
47187	John L. Todd	3,071.52	do	do	do	Do.
47578	Evangeline A. Veale	514.09	do	do	do	Do.
47285	Frederick E. Werner	1,552.32	do	do	do	Do.
43614	Kokusai Kisen Kaisha Ltd.	194.01	Oct. 9, 1946	Jan. 14, 1947	Jan. 9, 1947	To recover surveyors' and other navigation fees. This judgment will not be paid to the plaintiff, an alien enemy, but to the Attorney General as successor to the Alien Property Custodian, to be held, used, administered, or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States as provided in the Trading With the Enemy Act as amended, and particularly in secs. 5 (h), 32 and 34 of that act.
43615	Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	323.74	do	do	do	Do.
45744	Buffalo & Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority ³	17,695.07	May 8, 1946	July 18, 1946	Aug. 8, 1946	Rental of space in buildings at Peace Bridge.
47188	Buffalo & Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority (operating the Peace Bridge). ⁴	13,956.07	June 2, 1947	June 2, 1947	Sept. 2, 1947	Do.
	Total	87,347.21				
45988	George W. Russell	3,244.00	Feb. 5, 1947	Feb. 25, 1947	May 5, 1947	Back pay, naval officer.

SCHEDULE OF JUDGMENTS FOR TREASURY DEPARTMENT CLAIMS 5

46108	Julius Stibel and Gertrude Stibel, doing business under name and style of Chemical Service Co.	23, 649.02	Jan. 8, 1947	Jan. 8, 1947	Apr. 8, 1947	Breach of contract.
	Total-----	26, 893.02				
	TREASURY					
46530	Philip R. Baits-----	2, 501.13	Nov. 6, 1946	Nov. 8, 1946	Feb. 8, 1947	Overtime pay, customs inspector.
46589	Ole P. Becken-----	1, 004.12	do-----	do-----	do-----	Do.
46532	William H. Hayes-----	2, 541.90	do-----	do-----	do-----	Do.
46779	Fred W. Moore-----	1, 334.54	do-----	do-----	do-----	Do.
46780	Milford E. Winters-----	1, 736.63	do-----	do-----	do-----	Do.
45744	Buffalo & Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority ³ -----	20, 941.26	May 8, 1946	July 18, 1946	Aug. 8, 1946	Rental of space in buildings at Peace Bridge.
47188	Buffalo & Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority (operating the Peace Bridge). ⁴ -----	10, 166.27	June 2, 1947	June 2, 1947	Sept. 2, 1947	Do.
46314	North American Aviation, Inc., of Kansas-----	50, 000.00	Oct. 9, 1946	May 1, 1947	Jan. 9, 1947	Refund of taxes.
46367	Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp-----	22, 000.00	Mar. 5, 1947	Mar. 7, 1947	June 5, 1947	Adjustment on price of coal furnished.
	Total-----	112, 285.85				
	WAR					
46125	Albert & Harrison, Inc., a corporation-----	19, 766.95	Dec. 4, 1946	Feb. 6, 1947	Mar. 4, 1947	Construction of arsenal.
45221	Eugene De Armas-----	1, 875.00	Apr. 9, 1947	June 2, 1947	July 9, 1947	Remission of liquidated damages.
46057	William W. Ford-----	1, 619.06	Feb. 5, 1947	Feb. 25, 1947	May 5, 1947	Overtime pay.
46117	Froemming Bros. Inc. of Texas-----	20, 905.87	Mar. 5, 1947	May 7, 1947	June 5, 1947	Construction of airfield.
46558	Interstate Construction Co-----	15, 000.00	June 2, 1947	June 4, 1947	Sept. 2, 1947	Construction of sewer.
46088	Norman R. Latham and Edgar H. Latham, Jr-----	11, 000.00	Apr. 9, 1947	Apr. 13, 1947	July 9, 1947	Increased cost, construction of airport.
45804	Oscar Schmeller-----	1, 173.93	do-----	Apr. 21, 1947	do-----	Rental and substructure.
46282	Standard-Knapp Corp-----	19, 156.00	Mar. 5, 1947	May 12, 1947	June 5, 1947	Machine constructed.
46561	Swords-McDougal Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, and Charles C. Ely, Jr., an individual, trading as Ely Dredging & Construction Co.-----	11, 500.00	May 7, 1947	May 19, 1947	Aug. 7, 1947	Construction of airport runways.
46046	Walsh Bros-----	11, 229.80	Jan. 8, 1947	Jan. 9, 1947	Apr. 8, 1947	Construction of temporary housing at Army camps.
	Total-----	113, 220.61				
	SUMMARY					
	Total independent offices-----	42, 747.69				
	Total executive departments-----	339, 494.38				
	Grand total-----	382, 494.38				

³ Total of Judgment No. 45744, \$38,636.33 (Justice, \$17,695.07; Treasury, \$20,941.26).
⁴ Total of Judgment No. 47188, \$24,122.34 (Justice, \$13,956.07; Treasury, \$10,166.27).

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948 FOR THE
SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

REVISED ESTIMATE INVOLVING A DECREASE OF \$3,020,000 FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1948 FOR THE SUGAR RATIONING ADMINIS-
TRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUNE 27, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 27, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a revised estimate involving a decrease of \$3,020,000 for the fiscal year 1948 for the Sugar Rationing Administration, Department of Agriculture, in the form of an amendment to my submission of May 26, 1947, contained in House Document 279, Eightieth Congress.

The details of the revised estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 26, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a revised estimate involving a decrease of \$3,020,000 for the fiscal year 1948 for the Sugar Rationing Administration, Department of Agriculture, in the form of an amendment to my letter to you of May 22, 1947, contained in House Document 279, Eightieth Congress, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION

On page 2 of House Document 279, 80th Congress, decrease the amount of the estimate for "Salaries and expenses" from "\$5,000,000" to "\$1,980,000"; decrease the amount of the limitation for test purchase of commodities and ration currency for enforcement purposes from "\$35,000" to "\$20,000"; and decrease the amount that may be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for penalty mail from "\$167,400" to "\$89,600"

(decrease)-- \$3, 020, 000

Recent program changes, particularly the discontinuance of consumer and institutional rationing of sugar, enable the Department of Agriculture to effect substantial reductions in administrative costs from those contemplated in late May when the \$5,000,000 estimate was transmitted to the Congress. The estimate, therefore, has been reviewed and revised to \$1,980,000. This latter figure is based on the assumption that controls on industrial users, wholesalers, and retailers will be needed until October 31, 1947, and then terminated.

I recommend that the foregoing amendment be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$350,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE

JULY 1, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 1, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$350,000 for the Department of Commerce.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 30, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$350,000 for the Department of Commerce, in the form of an amendment to my letter to you of June 5, 1947, now contained in House Document 304, Eightieth Congress, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

On page 2 of House Document 304, increase the amount of the estimate for "Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls" from "\$785,000" to "\$1,135,000"; increase the limitation on the amount which may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce" from "\$250,000" to "\$600,000"; increase the limitation on the amount which may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce" from "\$5,000" to "\$12,000"; increase the limitation on the amount which may be transferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail costs, Department of Commerce" from "\$2,000" to "\$3,000"; in line 2 of the paragraph, after the word "out" insert the words "the purposes of the Act of —, 1947 (Public Law —), section 6(a) of the Act of June 7, 1939, as amended by the Act of July 23, 1946 (Public Law 520), and"; and in lines 12 and 13 of the paragraph delete the words "for carrying out said provisions of Public Law 24" ----- (increase) -- \$350, 000

The additional amount recommended is required to continue controls over the importation, allocation, and distribution of certain searee materials; and to provide priority assistance for the exportation of materials necessary to promote the national defense and to fulfill international commitments, as provided in title III of the Second War Powers Act, as amended.

This amount also provides for the continuation of functions with respect to determining, under section 6 (a) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act, the amount of strategic and critical materials to make up any deficiency of the supply thereof for the current requirements of industry.

I recommend that the foregoing estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$750,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE

JULY 1, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE, *Washington, July 1, 1947.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$750,000 for the Department of Commerce.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., June 30, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$750,000 for the Department of Commerce, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Export control: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1948, to carry out the purposes of section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 701), and as further amended by the Act of May 23, 1946 (Public Law 389), and the Act of —, 1947 (Public Law —), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$750,000, of which not to exceed \$16,000 shall be available for printing and binding, and not to exceed \$15,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail, Department of Commerce"----- \$750, 000

This estimate is submitted to provide funds for the continuance of licensing control on the exportation of certain commodities as outlined in your messages of March 19 and May 23, 1947, to the Congress. This control is necessary in order to conserve for domestic consumption, supplies of scarce items and to channel the available export supply of these items to countries where they are required for the fulfillment of United States commitments.

The recent decision to reimpose controls on petroleum products has added a substantial burden which has contributed to increasing the estimated cost beyond that provided for as a contingency item in the 1948 Budget.

I recommend that the foregoing estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY.

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$181,000 FOR THE FEDERAL SEC-
URITY AGENCY

JULY 7, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 3, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$181,000 for the Federal Security Agency.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1947:

The PRESIDENT,
The White House:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$181,000 for the Federal Security Agency, as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1948, for
"Salaries and expenses"----- \$181,000

The additional funds recommended are to provide salary increases for the instructional staff so that the salary schedule at Howard University will be comparable to that recently approved by Congress for the teaching staff in the public schools of the District of Columbia.

I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget:

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$4,025,300 FOR THE NATIONAL
LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

JULY 7, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 7, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$4,025,300 for the National Labor Relations Board.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

2 SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D. C., July 3, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$4,025,300 for the National Labor Relations Board, as follows:

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The appropriations made in the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1948 under the titles "Salaries", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Penalty mail costs", and "Printing and binding" are hereby consolidated under the title "Salaries and expenses", and there is hereby appropriated an additional amount of \$4,025,300 for the fiscal year 1948, which sum shall be merged with said consolidated appropriation, and said total appropriation of \$9,000,000 shall be available for expenses necessary (including salaries of 5 Board members and a general counsel) in accordance with the provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101), to perform the functions vested in the National Labor Relations Board by said Act, and other law, including not to exceed \$400,000 for printing and binding; not to exceed \$75,000 for deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); and payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 601): *Provided*, That the provisions of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (5 U. S. C. 947 (g) (1)) shall not apply with respect to officers and employees of the National Labor Relations Board: *Provided further*, That in making apportionments pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration, be apportioned for obligation during the first eight months of the fiscal year----- \$4, 025, 300

The Labor-Management Relations Act has a radical impact on the Board's work load, pattern of operation, and organization. The unfair labor practices defined in the previous law are preserved virtually intact but a new series of unfair labor practices is added, applicable to labor organizations. The rules regarding representation questions are revised, with new opportunities for elections. The Board is required to conduct secret-ballot elections to determine the eligibility of labor organizations to negotiate union security agreements. In disputes affecting an entire industry, the national emergency provisions of the act require the Board to determine by election whether the employees of each employer wish to accept the final offer as stated by him.

The Congress has appropriated the sum of \$4,974,700 for the National Labor Relations Board for fiscal year 1948. This appropriation was not intended by the Congress to encompass the new tasks of the Board, as defined in the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947.

It is very difficult at this early stage to forecast budgetary requirements of the Board in administering the many new provisions of the revised act. For this reason, the proposed appropriation language provides that funds now appropriated to the Board will be transferred to and merged with this appropriation to make a single appropriation

for all functions of the Board, including the new functions authorized by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, in the amount of \$9,000,000. This estimate represents the minimum appropriation necessary for fiscal year 1948, with authority contained therein for the Bureau of the Budget to apportion the entire appropriation for obligation in the first 8 months of the fiscal year, if found by the Bureau of the Budget to be necessary for the effective administration of the act.

The increased personnel requirements of the Board resulting from its amended statute are the basis for proposed exemption from the provision of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 pertaining to personnel limitations.

The foregoing supplemental appropriation is necessary for administration of those provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101), relating to the National Labor Relations Board. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$50,000 FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
BRANCH, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

JULY 10, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 10, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES;

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$50,000 for the legislative branch, Architect of the Capitol.

The details of these estimates are set forth in the accompanying letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN;

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 9, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$50,000 for the legislative branch, Architect of the Capitol, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, fiscal year 1948, to carry out the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost for an additional office building for the use of the United States Senate," approved July —, 1947-----	\$25, 000
House Office Buildings: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, fiscal year 1948, to carry out the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost for the erection of an addition or extension to the House Office Buildings and the remodelling of the fifth floor of the Old House Office Building," approved July —, 1947-----	25, 000

The letter of the Architect of the Capitol, dated July 8, 1947, submitting these estimates, is transmitted herewith.

These being estimates for the legislative branch, I make no observation regarding their necessity.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1947.

Hon. JAMES E. WEBB,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D. C.

SIR: I am forwarding, herewith, in quintuplicate, supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year 1948, for inclusion in the pending deficiency appropriation bill, as follows:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, fiscal year 1948, to carry out the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost for an additional office building for the use of the United States Senate", approved July —, 1947, \$25,000.

House Office Buildings: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, fiscal year 1948, to carry out the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost of for the erection of an addition or extension to the House Office Buildings and the remodelling of the fifth floor of the Old House Office Building", approved July — 1947, \$25,000.

Yours very truly,

DAVID LYNN,
Architect of the Capitol.

By the Legislative Establishment, Architect of the Capitol:

Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, fiscal year 1948, to carry out the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost for an additional office building for the use of the United States Senate," approved July —, 1947, \$25,000.
(Act of July —, 1947, Public Law —, S. 723.)

House Office Buildings: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, fiscal year 1948, to carry out the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost of for the erection of an addition or extension to the House Office Buildings and the remodeling of the fifth floor of the Old House Office Building," approved July —, 1947, \$25,000.
(Act of July —, 1947, Public Law —, H. R. 3072.)

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DEFICIENCY ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
NAVY DEPARTMENT AND THE NAVAL ESTABLISH-
MENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1944 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$730,000 FOR THE NAVY DEPART-
MENT AND THE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

JULY 11, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 11, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year
1944 in the amount of \$730,000 for the Navy Department and the
Naval Establishment.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons
for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director
of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose com-
ments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 10, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a
deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 in the

amount of \$730,000 for the Navy Department and the Naval Establishment, as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT—NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

FUEL AND TRANSPORTATION, NAVY

Fuel and Transportation, Navy: For an additional amount, fiscal year
1944, for "Fuel and transportation, Navy"----- \$730, 000

The foregoing deficiency estimate of appropriation is the result of the delay of the Navy Department in recording obligations incurred under this appropriation account during the fiscal year 1944. The obligations necessitating this estimate were incurred pursuant to the authority contained in 41 U. S. C. 11. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$2,350 FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 11, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 11, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$2,350 for the legislative branch, House of Representatives.

The details of this estimate are set forth in the accompanying letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 10, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$2,350 for the legislative branch, House of Representatives, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and for the second session, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$200; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress, additional, \$500; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress, second additional, \$750; first session, Eightieth Congress, additional, \$900; in all \$2,350, to remain available until expended. \$2,350

The letter of the Clerk, House of Representatives, dated July 10, 1947, submitting this estimate is transmitted herewith.

This being an estimate for the legislative branch, I make no observation regarding its necessity.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1947.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Executive Office of the President, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I submit herewith for transmission to Congress supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the legislative branch, House of Representatives, as follows:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$200; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress, additional, \$500; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress, second additional, \$750; first session, Eightieth Congress, additional, \$900; in all \$2,350, to remain available until expended.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.



REVISED ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

REVISED ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
1948 INVOLVING A DECREASE OF \$25,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE

JULY 16, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 16, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress revised estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year
1948 involving a decrease of \$25,000 for the Department of Commerce.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons
for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the
Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose
comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., July 16, 1947.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration
revised estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 involving

a decrease of \$25,000 for the Department of Commerce in the form of amendments to my letters to you of June 30, 1947, now contained in House Documents 372 and 373, respectively, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

On page 2 of House Document 372, Eightieth Congress, decrease the amount of the estimate for "Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls" from "\$1,135,000" to "\$1,080,000"; decrease the limitation on the amount which may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce" from "\$600,000" to "\$510,000"; increase the limitation on the amount which may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce" from "\$12,000" to "\$15,000"; and in line 12 of the paragraph after the words "Act of" insert the words "July 15, 1947 (Public Law 188)" (decrease) _ \$55, 000

The total amount of \$1,080,000 recommended for this appropriation includes \$535,000 for liquidation activities which will extend throughout the entire year; \$200,000 for carrying out the provisions of the Rubber Control Act for 9 months; and \$345,000 for the administration of materials controls over a period of 8 months terminating on February 29, 1948.

The materials control legislation, as ultimately enacted, places additional responsibilities on the Secretary of Commerce to coordinate controls and to exercise the final authority over their administration and disposition. Of the \$345,000, \$35,000 is required to finance a policy and reporting staff in the Secretary's office to assist in performance of these functions. Additional amounts are also required in the Office of Materials Distribution to comply with the reporting requirements of the act and to provide for the analyses of control policy and operations required to be submitted in the quarterly reports to the President and to the Congress.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

On page 2 of House Document 373, Eightieth Congress, increase the amount of the estimate for "Export control" from "\$750,000" to "\$780,000"; decrease the limitation on the amount which shall be available for printing and binding from "\$16,000" to "\$14,000"; decrease the limitation on the amount which may be transferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail, Department of Commerce" from "\$15,000" to "\$14,000"; and in line 4 of the paragraph after the words "Act of" insert the words "July 15, 1947 (Public Law 188)" (increase) _ \$30, 000

The amount recommended is to provide for administration of export controls for an 8-month period ending February 29, 1948. The original estimate of \$750,000 for continuance of controls over a 12-month period is increased to provide for additional responsibilities vested in the Department of Commerce by the newly enacted legislation. These responsibilities require the establishment of a program review staff to analyze foreign requirements particularly with respect

to food, a function heretofore delegated to the Department of Agriculture. Additional staff is also needed to meet the reporting provisions of the act, to handle appeals for judicial review under section 10 of the Administrative Procedures Act, and to meet the increased compliance needs of the programs required by the act.

In the event that authority to extend these controls beyond February 29, 1948, is enacted at the next session of Congress, it will, of course, be necessary to request additional funds for the balance of this fiscal year.

I recommend that the foregoing revised estimates be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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DIGEST OF

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 21, 1947
For actions of July 18 & 19, 1947
80th-1st, Nos. 135 & 136

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill; acted on amendments. House passed supplemental appropriation bill. House Rules Committee cleared crop-insurance and wool bills. Senate agreed to House amendments to measure terminating numerous war and emergency powers. Senate committee reported poultry-improvement bill. Sen. Aiken announced plans to study CCC audit. House Committee reported bill for disposition of farm-labor camps and resolution to prevent crop damage from weed killer. House received conference report on Interior appropriation bill. Senate received appropriation estimate for Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. Sen. Wherry and Rep. Halleck said it is intended to adjourn Sat., July 26.

HOUSE - July 18

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948.** Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3601, after rejecting, 196-206, a motion by Rep. Rankin, Miss., to recommit the bill to conference with instructions that the House conferees agree to the Senate amendment increasing REA loans from \$225,000,000 to \$250,000,000 (pp. 9461-7). Agreed to Senate amendments which had been reported in disagreement, as follows:

Agricultural conservation program. Agreed, 204-187, to a motion by Rep. Cannon, Mo., to recede from disagreement to the Senate amendment increasing this item (pp. 9474-84). Concurred, 218-171, in the Senate amendment with an amendment by Rep. Case, S. Dak., to increase the item to \$228,000,000, to increase the administrative-expense limitation to \$22,000,000, and to strike out the provision regarding formulation and administration of the 1948 programs (pp. 9484-7).

Providing that limitations on amounts to be expended for personal services shall not apply to lump-sum leave payments, with an amendment providing that, in spending the appropriation for "inspection and quarantine", BAI, service be maintained at all stockyards having such service during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1947 (p. 9496).

Limiting the scope of the crop-insurance program (p. 9496).

Insisted on disagreement to the following Senate amendments:

Meat-inspection increase and elimination of reimbursement requirement; after rejecting, 55-98, a motion by Rep. Andersen, Minn., to recede and concur (pp. 9471-4).

School-lunch increase; after rejecting, 181-195, a motion by Rep. Cannon, Mo., to recede and concur (pp. 9489-93).

Farm-tenant loans item; after rejecting, 172-193, a motion by Rep. Cannon to recede and concur (pp. 9493-6).

Penalty-mail increase (p. 9496).

Increase in D. C. salary limitation for BAI (p. 9496).

2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 4269 (pp. 9498-503), which had been reported earlier in the day by the Appropriations Committee (H. Rept. 990) (p. 9460).

The bill includes items of interest to this Department as follows:

- (1) Amends the appropriation language contained in the 1948 agricultural appropriation bill for "eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious diseases of animals" to permit the Secretary to transfer to that appropriation from funds available to corporations and agencies of the Department such amounts as are necessary for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico pursuant to Public Law 8, 80th Cong. The Committee report states that appropriations subsequently will be made to replenish the accounts from which transfers are made.
- (2) \$710,000 for the Sugar Rationing Administration for industrial rationing of sugar, terminal leave, and liquidation of the program (Budget estimate, \$1,980,000, of which \$750,000 was appropriated in the Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948).
- (3) Makes available from unobligated balances \$1,900,000 for expenses of liquidating UNRRA (Budget estimate, \$2,370,000, including \$1,125,000 for this Department).
- (4) \$140,000 for liquidation of Office of Defense Transportation.
- (5) \$90,000 for liquidation of Office of Scientific Research and Development.
- (6) \$400,000,000 for assistance to Greece and Turkey.
- (7) \$500,000 for liquidation of lend-lease program.
- (8) \$332,000,000 for relief assistance to war-devastated countries.
- (9) \$35,348,000 for care and handling of surplus property overseas.
- (10) \$100,000 for Food and Drug Administration's work regarding penicillin and production of candies containing coal-tar colors because of recent modification in sugar rationing.
- (11) \$4,000,000 for Office of Selective Service Records.
- (12) \$950,000 for materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls.
- (13) \$71,024,900 for International Refugee Organization.
- (14) \$100,000,000 for purchase of strategic and critical materials by Bureau of Federal Supply.
- (15) Increase in administrative-expense limitation for Spruce Production Corp.
- (16) \$550,000,000 for government and relief in occupied areas.
- (17) Various judgments and claims items.

Following are excerpts from the committee report:

Payroll charges. "The Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 permits charging the earnings of a pay period falling in two fiscal years to the appropriation current at the end of the pay period although there is no bar in the act to following the normal procedure of splitting the charge between the two fiscal years involved in which event the exact pay for the days in each fiscal year would be charged to that year's accounts. The committee wishes to put all

agencies on notice that the appropriations for the fiscal year 1948--as for any other year--are intended to cover earnings for all the workdays occurring in that year. No deficiency estimates will be considered in future years to cover earnings for workdays carried over from prior years."

Foreign relief. "This committee and Congress have more than shown a desire to extend the hand of fellowship to peoples of the world, but it must be remembered that there is a limit to the resources of this country and the governments of the other countries must not expect that relief from the United States is limitless. Ways must be found for the peoples of other lands to become self-supporting."

Employees' loyalty. "The committee has not acted on the matter in this bill inasmuch as there is now pending in Congress a bill on this subject which, when enacted, will be in substitution for the program as outlined by the President's Executive order. It was felt that considerable revisions would probably be made in several of the items in the estimate, the exact details of which will have to be determined after the final enactment of the pending bill."

Lend-lease. "The committee feels that the various departments concerned should have the settlement of this program, and the accounts involved, much nearer completion than appears to be the case." "There is no justification for allowing it to drag out for several years as could easily be done if Congress were willing to maintain a force to keep it going. The committee...wishes to urge on all the Departments...concerned the utmost necessity of winding up this program at the earliest possible date."

Foreign relief. "The committee has made this reduction because, of the requirements that were estimated to be needed, this amount represented the sum intended to go to certain countries which have not shown a disposition to comply with the requirements of the act authorizing the appropriation."

"The committee was not at all favorably impressed by some of the programs carried on overseas, particularly those which involve the so-called cultural program."

Foot-and-mouth disease. "The Committee...is convinced of the absolute necessity of eradicating this disease before it reaches our own country and is willing to make every necessary provision for that purpose. However,...the committee is unwilling to make additional appropriations of considerable sums on the basis of the varying estimates of cost... The committee...looks to the Secretary to see that the job is done as rapidly as possible at a minimum cost!"

Sugar rationing. "It is hoped that the program will be ended at the earliest possible date."

Bureau of Federal Supply. "The committee has denied a request...for the so-called Federal cataloging system. It appears that the various agencies...are not working along properly coordinated lines in planning this program and the committee is therefore rejecting this request. It would seem more appropriate, if the Departments expect to obtain congressional approval, that they get together and lay out a plan upon which all are in reasonable agreement and present it to Congress at some future date with a definite showing of advantages and economies expected to accrue... A request was made for an additional \$2,000,000 to augment the general supply fund. The committee has denied this request and would suggest to the Bureau of Federal Supply that it is probably keeping too large an inventory at the present time and could make considerably more money available if it would take steps to speed up its collections of money due from the various agencies to whom supplies are furnished." (Regarding the stockpiling item) "The committee cautions the Bureau of Federal Supply...and urges it to be particularly careful to see to it that the Government does not acquire perishable items unless there is substantial reason to believe that there is immediate need therefor...It is the wish of the committee that the authorities...proceed with the utmost caution and acquire this material at such

a rate as not to cause any undue reaction in the market price."

3. WOOL-PRICE SUPPORTS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of S. 1498, the wool bill (p. 9488).
4. CROP INSURANCE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3465, to place the crop-insurance program on an experimental basis (p. 9488).
5. TAXATION. Passed H. R. 3950, the tax-reduction bill, over the President's veto by a 299-108 vote (pp. 9467-70). The Senate later sustained the veto by a 57-36 vote, which was short of the 2/3 requirement (pp. 9425-48).
6. FARM PRODUCTION. Rep. Miller, Nebr., inserted a Sidney (Nebr.) Telegraph editorial, "Gas scarcity looms as harvest threat" (pp. 9458-9).
7. HOUSING INVESTIGATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution (H. Con. Res. 104, H. Rept. 997) to establish a Joint Committee on Housing to investigate the housing situation (pp. 9487-8).
8. FOREIGN RELIEF. The Rules Committee reported resolutions to provide for a Select Committee on Foreign Aid and to authorize the Foreign Affairs Committee to investigate foreign-relief needs (p. 9488).
9. RFC APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4268, which includes 1948 funds for RFC (pp. 9503-4).
10. PLANT QUARANTINE. In reporting S. 338 (see Digest 135), regarding nursery-stock imports, the Agriculture Committee struck out the provision regarding bulbs and the phrase "for propagation purposes."

SENATE - July 18

11. WAR POWERS. Agreed to the House amendments to S. J. Res. 123, terminating certain war and emergency powers (pp. 9404-5). This measure will now be sent to the President.

Among the House amendments were deletion of the provision repealing ODI powers.

Other provisions of the measure, as finally passed, of interest to this Department are as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Committee Comment</u>
a. Authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect meat-packing establishments engaged only in intrastate commerce, until 6 months after the war.	Operations already have been ended.
b. Expenditures up to \$1,000,000 a year authorized for forest-fire control, without matching of funds, during the emergency.	No appropriations were made for the fiscal years 1947 or 1948.
c. Authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage expansion of production of nonbasic agricultural	Would not relieve the Department of necessity for maintaining a price through Dec. 31, 1948, for producers

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No. 428]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 18, 1947

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

1 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

2 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3 For payment to Bruce J. Mansfield, Margaret Mansfield
4 Dorsey, and Jaquelin Mansfield Schmidt, son and daughters
5 of Joseph Jefferson Mansfield, late a Representative from
6 the State of Texas, \$12,500.

7 SALARIES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES OF MEMBERS

8 For compensation, mileage, and expense allowances
9 due and unpaid to Members of the House of Representatives,
10 Seventy-ninth and prior Congresses, \$83,879.22.

11 THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

12 For an additional amount for preparation of the Digest
13 of the Rules, \$1,000.

14 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

15 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
16 Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner
17 from Puerto Rico, and for the second session, Seventy-ninth
18 Congress, \$200; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress,
19 additional, \$500; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress,
20 second additional, \$750; first session, Eightieth Congress,
21 additional, \$900; in all, \$2,350, to remain available until
22 expended.

23 For payment to John C. Gall for services rendered as
24 counsel appointed by the special subcommittee of the Com-

1 mittee on Appropriations, pursuant to H. Res. 386, Seventy-
2 eighth Congress, \$7,500.

3 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

4 Paragraph (e) section 202 of the "Legislative Reorgan-
5 ization Act of 1946", Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Con-
6 gress, approved August 2, 1946, is amended to read as
7 follows: The professional staff members of the standing com-
8 mittees shall receive basic annual compensation, to be fixed
9 by the chairman, ranging from \$5,000 to \$8,000 and the
10 clerical staff shall receive basic annual compensation up to
11 \$8,000.

12 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

13 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

14 Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: For an addi-
15 tional amount for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress",
16 fiscal year 1946, \$1,900.

17 Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: For an addi-
18 tional amount for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress",
19 fiscal year 1947, \$9,000.

20 THE JUDICIARY

21 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

22 Plans and specifications for a courthouse for the United
23 States Court of Appeals and District Court of the United
24 States for the District of Columbia: To enable the Commis-

1 sioner of Public Buildings, to carry out the provisions of
2 section 5 of the Act of May 29, 1947 (Public Law 80);
3 and the Commissioner of Public Buildings hereafter shall
4 exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties conferred
5 on the Architect of the Capitol by sections 1 and 5 of such
6 Act, \$370,000.

7 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

8 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

9 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

10 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
11 liquidating the Office of Defense Transportation, \$140,000,
12 of which \$60,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal
13 leave.

14 OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

15 For expenses necessary, for completing the liqui-
16 dation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development,
17 to be accomplished by said agency or such other agency
18 as the President may designate pursuant to the First
19 Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act,
20 1946, including personal services in the District of
21 Columbia; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$400
22 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
23 penalty mail: *Provided*, That the Office of Scientific
24 Research and Development or the agency designated to
25 accomplish the liquidation thereof may exercise, in connec-

tion with said liquidation, the authority with respect to the disposal of property contained in the appropriation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development for the fiscal year 1947, \$90,000.

ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY

Assistance to Greece and Turkey: To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of May 22, 1947 (Public Law 75), \$400,000,000, which shall be available for personal services without regard to section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended by section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, and including not to exceed \$3,800,000 for administrative expenses, of which not to exceed \$300,000 shall be available for expenditure in the District of Columbia.

DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

For the liquidation by the Treasury Department in the fiscal year 1948 of activities under the Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, \$500,000, and the funds made available in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, for the fiscal year 1947 for said liquidation shall be considered as having been available until June 30, 1947, for expenses incident to the shipment of commodities abroad notwithstanding the provision to the contrary under this head in said Third Deficiency

1 Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided*, That the foregoing
 2 amount shall be available for expenditure in connection with
 3 shipment of commodities purchased prior to January 1, 1947
 4 (but not heretofore shipped) for the account of Australia,
 5 Belgium, Guatemala, China, France, Saudi Arabia, Brazil,
 6 Peru, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

7 **RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO WAR-DEVASTATED**
 8 **COUNTRIES**

9 Relief assistance to war-devastated countries: To enable
 10 the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolu-
 11 tion providing for relief assistance to countries devastated
 12 by war, approved May 31, 1947 (Public Law 84),
 13 \$332,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall
 14 be available for the administrative expenses of the Depart-
 15 ment of State incident to the foregoing, to be allocated to
 16 and consolidated with such appropriations of the Department
 17 of State as the Secretary of State may determine: *Provided*
 18 *further*, That no relief assistance shall be provided under this
 19 appropriation to the people of any country unless the govern-
 20 ment of such country has given assurance satisfactory to the
 21 President that (a) the supplies transferred or otherwise
 22 made available pursuant to this appropriation, as well as
 23 similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside
 24 sources, will be distributed among the people of such coun-
 25 try without discrimination as to race, creed, or political

1 belief; (b) representatives of the Government of the United
2 States and of the press and radio of the United States will
3 be permitted to observe freely and to report fully regard-
4 ing the distribution and utilization of such supplies; (c) full
5 and continuous publicity will be given within such country
6 as to the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts and
7 progress of the United States relief program carried on
8 therein pursuant to this appropriation; (d) if food, medical
9 supplies, fertilizer, or seed is transferred or otherwise made
10 available to such country pursuant to this appropriation,
11 no articles of the same character will be exported or re-
12 moved from such country while need therefor for relief pur-
13 poses continues; (e) such country has taken or is taking,
14 insofar as possible, the economic measures necessary to re-
15 duce its relief needs and to provide for its own future recon-
16 struction; (f) upon request of the President, it will furnish
17 promptly information concerning the production, use, dis-
18 tribution, importation, and exportation of any supplies which
19 affect the relief needs of the people of such country;
20 (g) representatives of the Government of the United States
21 will be permitted to supervise the distribution among the
22 people of such country of the supplies transferred or other-
23 wise made available pursuant to this appropriation; (h) pro-
24 vision will be made for a control system so that all classes
25 of people within such country will receive their fair share of

1 essential supplies; and (i) all supplies transferred pursuant
2 to this appropriation or acquired through the use of credits
3 established pursuant to law and any articles processed from
4 such supplies, or the containers of such supplies or article, will,
5 to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded, or
6 labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and per-
7 manently as the nature of such supplies, articles, or con-
8 tainers will permit in such manner as to indicate to the
9 ultimate consumer in such country that such supplies or
10 articles have been furnished by the United States of America
11 for relief assistance; or if such supplies, articles, or containers
12 are incapable of being so marked, stamped, branded, or
13 labeled, that all practicable steps will be taken to inform the
14 ultimate consumers thereof that such supplies or articles have
15 been furnished by the United States of America for relief
16 assistance.

17 SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING
18 OVERSEAS

19 Surplus property, care and handling overseas: To en-
20 able the President, through the War and Navy Departments
21 and the United States Commercial Company during the fiscal
22 years 1947 and 1948, to carry out the provisions of the
23 Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and paragraph
24 8 of Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945, with
25 respect to care and handling of surplus property outside

1 continental United States, \$35,348,000, of which \$32,000,-
 2 000 shall be available to the War Department and \$3,348,-
 3 000 to the Navy Department; for reimbursement of
 4 appropriations, funds, or accounts of said agencies from which
 5 expenditures have been or may be made for the foregoing
 6 purposes: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appro-
 7 priated shall be available for reimbursement for pay and
 8 allowances or subsistence of military or naval personnel.

9 UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITA- 10 TION ADMINISTRATION

11 Liquidation of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
 12 Administration program: To enable the President to carry
 13 out the provisions of the Act of July 8, 1947 (Public Law
 14 164), not to exceed \$1,900,000 of the unobligated and un-
 15 allocated balances as of June 30, 1947, of the appropriation
 16 "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration"
 17 provided under the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act,
 18 1946, shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for
 19 administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of activities
 20 under said appropriation.

21 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

22 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
 24 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service as provided in

1 the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, including print-
2 ing and binding, penalty mail costs; temporary employment
3 of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations
4 at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem; expenses of the Labor-
5 Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act;
6 not to exceed \$3,000 for attendance at meetings of organ-
7 izations concerned with labor and industrial relations, when
8 incurred on the written authority of the Director, \$1,320,-
9 000: *Provided*, That in making apportionments pursuant to
10 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, the entire
11 sum herein appropriated may, if found necessary by the
12 Bureau of the Budget for effective administration, be appor-
13 tioned for obligation prior to February 15, 1948: *Provided*
14 *further*, That all property used or held in connection with
15 the functions of the United States Conciliation Service is
16 hereby transferred to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation
17 Service, effective August 22, 1947.

18 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation and
19 Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses of boards of
20 inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206
21 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law
22 101), including printing and binding, contract stenographic
23 reporting service, and rent in the District of Columbia,
24 \$90,000: *Provided*, That in making apportionments pur-
25 suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,

1 the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found necessary
2 by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration, be
3 apportioned for obligation prior to February 15, 1948.

4 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

5 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

6 Certification services: For an additional amount, for
7 "Certification services", \$100,000.

8 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

9 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, for
10 "Salaries and expenses", \$181,000.

11 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

12 Grants to States for unemployment-compensation ad-
13 ministration: For an additional amount, for "Grants to
14 States for unemployment compensation administration",
15 \$12,026,000.

16 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

17 Civilian war benefits: For payments of benefits, to
18 enable the Federal Security Administrator to continue the
19 civilian war benefits program as provided for under this
20 head in title II of the Labor-Federal Security Appropri-
21 ation Act, 1947, \$100,000.

22 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

23 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

24 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
25 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of

1 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The
2 Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse
3 the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair
4 of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions sub-
5 stantially damaged by the Army, or the Navy, or both, by
6 any other agency of the Government, and so forth", as
7 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 353, Eightieth
8 Congress, \$336,034.58.

9 HOUSING EXPEDITER

10 OFFICE OF RENT CONTROL

11 Salaries and expenses, Office of Rent Control: For
12 expenses necessary to carry out provisions of law and
13 Executive Orders 9809 and 9841 relative to rent con-
14 trol, including personal services in the District of Colum-
15 bia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
16 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not to exceed
17 \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; test
18 rentals for enforcement purposes, authorization in each case
19 to have prior approval of the Housing Expediter, or the
20 Deputy Expediter, Rent Control, or the Regional Rent
21 Administrator in the region in which the transaction is con-
22 templated; hire of passenger motor vehicles; attendance at
23 meetings of organizations concerned with rent control; and
24 not to exceed \$175,000 for deposit in the Treasury for cost
25 of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944;

1 \$18,074,000: *Provided*, That any employee of the Office of
2 Rent Control is authorized and empowered, when designated
3 for the purpose by the head of the Office, to administer
4 to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit
5 when such instrument is required in connection with the
6 performance of the functions or activities of said Office.

7 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
9 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public
10 Law 726), creating an Indian Claims Commission, includ-
11 ing personal services in the District of Columbia: printing
12 and binding; and penalty mail costs as required by the
13 Act of June 28, 1944, \$150,000.

14 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

15 The appropriations made in the National Labor Rela-
16 tions Board Appropriation Act, 1948, under the titles
17 "Salaries", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Penalty mail costs",
18 and "Printing and binding" are hereby consolidated under
19 the title "Salaries and expenses", which such total amount
20 may be apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Re-
21 vised Statutes, as amended, if found necessary by the Bureau
22 of the Budget for effective administration, for obligation
23 during the period prior to February 1, 1948, and there is
24 hereby appropriated an additional amount of \$1,000,000
25 which shall be held in reserve and shall be available for

1 apportionment for obligation prior to February 1, 1948,
2 only if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for
3 effective administration: *Provided*, That such sums shall be
4 available for expenses necessary (including salaries of five
5 Board members and a general counsel) in accordance with
6 the provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act,
7 1947 (Public Law 101), to perform the functions vested
8 in the National Labor Relations Board by said Act, and
9 other law: *Provided further*, That the provisions of sub-
10 paragraph (A) of paragraph (1) of section 14 (a) of the
11 Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (5 U. S. C. 947 (g)
12 (1)) shall not apply with respect to officers and employees
13 of the National Labor Relations Board.

14 OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
16 operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service
17 Records as authorized by the Act of March 31, 1947
18 (Public Law 26), including not to exceed \$100,000 for
19 printing and binding; personal services in the District of
20 Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; not to
21 exceed \$32,000 for deposit in the general fund of the
22 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
23 of June 28, 1944; and a health-service program for em-
24 ployees as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public
25 Law 658), \$4,000,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

3 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

4 The appropriation, "Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and
5 Other Contagious Diseases of Animals", in the Department
6 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby amended
7 to read as follows:

8 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
9 the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of
10 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-
11 pneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of
12 animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in
13 poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of past
14 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
15 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials con-
16 taminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever
17 found and irrespective of ownership, under like or sub-
18 stantially similar circumstances, when such owner has
19 complied with all lawful quarantine regulations; and for
20 foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken
21 pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947
22 (Public Law 8, Eightieth Congress), and the Act of May
23 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-
24 122) including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said
25 Public Law 8, \$100,000, together with such sums (which

1 may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation)
2 from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus,
3 corporations, or agencies of the Department as the Secretary
4 may deem necessary, to be available, only in an emergency
5 which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
6 country: *Provided, That, except for payments made pur-*
7 *suant to said Public Law 8, the payment for such animals*
8 *hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on*
9 *the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but in*
10 *case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraise-*
11 *ment of any such animal shall exceed three times its meat,*
12 *egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case of an*
13 *extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary,*
14 *the payment by the United States Government for any such*
15 *animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements:*
16 *Provided further, That poultry may be appraised in groups*
17 *when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird.*

18 SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
20 the Secretary of Agriculture to perform the functions and
21 duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act
22 of 1947 (Public Law 30), including personal services in the
23 District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15
24 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and binding; not to
25 exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of commodities and ration

1 currency for enforcement purposes; and hire of passenger
2 motor vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$70,000 may
3 be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for
4 penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944,
5 \$710,000,

6 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Tem-
9 porary Controls: For expenses necessary for carrying
10 out the purposes of the Act of July 15, 1947 (Public Law
11 188), section 6 (a) of the Act of June 7, 1939,
12 as amended by the Act of July 23, 1946 (Public Law
13 520), and those provisions of the Act of March 29,
14 1947 (Public Law 24), which relate to controls over the
15 production, distribution, and use of rubber, and for the
16 liquidation of the Civilian Production Administration, the
17 Office of Price Administration, the Office of War Mobilization
18 and Reconversion, and all other functions of the former
19 Office of Temporary Controls, including personal services
20 in the District of Columbia and temporary services as au-
21 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
22 Law 600), \$950,000, of which \$500,000 shall be transferred
23 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of
24 Foreign and Domestic Commerce" of which amount \$187,000

1 shall be available only for carrying out the provisions of
2 Public Law 24 (Eightieth Congress) ; not to exceed \$8,000
3 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and bind-
4 ing, Department of Commerce"; and not to exceed \$1,500
5 may be transferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail costs,
6 Department of Commerce".

7 Section 203 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act
8 of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out the period
9 at the end of the first sentence thereof, inserting a comma,
10 and adding the following new material: "*Provided, how-*
11 *ever,* That a protest setting forth objections to any provi-
12 sions of such regulation, order, or price schedule with respect
13 to which responsibility was transferred to the Department of
14 Commerce by Executive Order 9841 may not be filed more
15 than sixty days after issuance of such regulation, order, or
16 price schedule or sixty days after the enactment of this
17 amendment, whichever is the later."

18 Section 204 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act
19 of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out the first
20 sentence and substituting the following: Within sixty days
21 after the date of enactment of this amendment, or within
22 sixty days after arraignment in any criminal proceedings
23 and within six days after commencement of any civil pro-
24 ceedings brought pursuant to section 205 of this Act or
25 section 37 of the Criminal Code, involving alleged violation

1 of any provision of any regulation or order issued under
2 section 2 or alleged violation of any price schedule effective
3 in accordance with the provisions of section 206 with respect
4 to which responsibility was transferred to the Department
5 of Commerce by Executive Order 9841, the defendant may
6 apply to the court in which the proceeding is pending for
7 leave to file in the Emergency Court of Appeals a complaint
8 against the Administrator setting forth objections to the
9 validity of any provision which the defendant is alleged
10 to have violated or conspired to violate.”

11 The last paragraph of section 205 (e) of the Emer-
12 gency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended
13 by inserting at the end of the first sentence thereof the
14 following new sentence: “The Administrator shall not be
15 required to make any determination under this section unless
16 the manufacturer makes application to the Administrator
17 for such determination within sixty days after the date of
18 this enactment, or within sixty days after institution of the
19 enforcement action in which such manufacturer is involved,
20 whichever is the later.”

21 Nothing herein shall be construed as in any way affect-
22 ing the right of the United States or any officer thereof to
23 dismiss any protest under section 203 of the Emergency
24 Price Control Act, of 1942, as amended, or defend against

1 any complaint under section 204 (c) of such Act on the
2 ground of laches.

3 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

4 Export control: For expenses necessary to carry out
5 the purposes of section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as
6 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 701), and as further amended
7 by the Act of May 23, 1946 (Public Law 389), and the
8 Act of July 15, 1947 (Public Law 188), including personal
9 services in the District of Columbia, of which not to exceed
10 \$14,000 shall be available for printing and binding, and
11 not to exceed \$13,500 may be transferred to the appropria-
12 tion "Penalty mail, Department of Commerce", \$650,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

14 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15 WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

16 War Agency Liquidation: For an additional amount,
17 for "War agency liquidation", including liquidation of
18 War Relocation Authority program provided for in Exec-
19 utive Order 9102 and the President's message to Congress
20 of June 12, 1944 (House Document 656); the Coal
21 Mines Administration established pursuant to Executive
22 Orders 9728 and 9758; and the functions authorized
23 by the appropriation "Emergency fund, Territories and
24 island possessions (national defense), Department of the
25 Interior", contained in the Act of December 23, 1941 (55

1 Stat. 856) ; and reimbursement to the Navy Department
2 for pay and allowances and travel expenses of officers and
3 enlisted personnel detailed to the Coal Mines Administra-
4 tion; \$175,000, which amount shall be merged with and
5 constitute one fund with the appropriation to which added,
6 said fund to be available for all the purposes of this and said
7 other appropriation: *Provided*, That funds derived from the
8 operation of coal mines by the Coal Mines Administration
9 for and at the risk of the Federal Government are hereby
10 made available for settlement and other liquidating costs
11 of such operations: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
12 \$12,600 of this appropriation is hereby made available for
13 expenses incurred on and after June 30, 1947, in liquidating
14 operations of those coal mines which have been operated for
15 the account and at the risk of the Federal Government,
16 which sum may be expended without regard to the pro-
17 visions of any law regulating expenditures of Government
18 funds or the employment of persons in the Government
19 service that did not apply to the expenditure of funds in
20 the operation of such mines under Executive Orders 9728
21 and 9758.

22 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

23 Alaska native service: For an additional amount for
24 "Alaska native service", \$375,000.

25 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an

1 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Purchase and
2 transportation of Indian supplies", \$400,000.

3 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an
4 additional amount for "Purchase and transportation of In-
5 dian supplies", \$250,000.

6 The funds appropriated under title II of the Second
7 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, to meet increased pay
8 costs under the appropriation title "Education of Indians,
9 1947", may also be used for payment of tuition for Indian
10 children enrolled in public schools.

11 Conservation of health: For an additional amount for
12 "Conservation of health", \$302,300.

13 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

14 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
15 funds): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
16 "Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
17 funds)", \$10,000, payable from funds on deposit to the
18 credit of the particular tribe interested.

19 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

20 National parks: For an additional amount for "National
21 parks", \$50,000.

22 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
23 an additional amount for "National monument, historical,
24 and military areas", including \$18,000 for parking areas,

1 sidewalks, and stairway at Mount Rushmore National
2 Memorial, \$45,000.

3 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For an
6 additional amount for "Maintenance of mammal and bird
7 reservations", \$30,000.

8 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor: For an addi-
11 tional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor",
12 \$75,000.

13 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for
14 "Contingent expenses", \$15,000.

15 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
16 "Printing and binding", \$15,000.

17 Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount for
18 "Penalty mail costs", \$3,000.

19 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor
20 to carry out the provisions of section 5 (a) of the Act of
21 March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26, Eightieth Congress),
22 and to render assistance in connection with the exercise of
23 reemployment rights under Public Law 87, Seventy-eighth
24 Congress, as amended, and the Selective Training and Service

1 Act of 1940, as amended, including personal services in the
2 District of Columbia, \$500,000.

3 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

4 Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries",
5 \$500,000.

6 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for
7 "Miscellaneous expenses", \$40,000.

8 UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

9 General administration: For an additional amount for
10 "General Administration", \$201,000.

11 Grants to States for public employment offices: For an
12 additional amount for "Grants to State for public employ-
13 ment offices", \$9,460,000.

14 REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

15 The appropriation "Traveling expenses, Department of
16 Labor, 1948", is hereby reduced by \$360,000 and such
17 amount shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into
18 the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

19 NAVY DEPARTMENT

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
22 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
23 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the
24 Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
25 provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement

1 of claims uniform with that of the Army", approved
2 December 28, 1945 (31 U. S. C. 223d), as fully set forth
3 in House Document Numbered 350, Eightieth Congress,
4 \$55,418.56.

5 Damage claims: For payment of claims for death or
6 personal injury, under the provisions of Public Law 224,
7 approved November 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 582), as fully set
8 forth in House Document Numbered 349, Eightieth Con-
9 gress, \$794,761.28.

10 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

11 FUEL AND TRANSPORTATION, NAVY

12 Fuel and Transportation, Navy: For an additional
13 amount, fiscal year 1944, for "Fuel and transportation,
14 Navy", \$730,000.

15 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES,

16 HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

17 "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic
18 Office", fiscal year 1944, \$63,507.

19 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

20 INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

21 International Refugee Organization: For expenses neces-
22 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 1,
23 1947 (Public Law 146), providing for membership and
24 participation by the United States in the International Re-
25 fugee Organization, including attendance at meetings of

1 societies or associations concerned with the work of the
2 Organization; printing and binding without regard to sec-
3 tion 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111),
4 and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41
5 U. S. C. 5) ; and the hire of passenger motor vehicles,
6 \$71,024,900.

7 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: To enable the Secre-
10 tary of the Treasury to make refunds required by section
11 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the
12 amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section
13 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renego-
14 tiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or
15 determined to have been erroneously collected by the United
16 States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive
17 profits, with interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per
18 centum per annum) as may be determined by the War Con-
19 tracts Price Adjustment Board, such interest to be computed
20 to the date of certification of the amount to the Treasury
21 Department for payment: *Provided*, That to the extent
22 refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits
23 collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the
24 Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries,
25 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate

1 subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided*
2 *further*, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board
3 or its duly authorized representatives shall certify the amount
4 of any refunds to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secre-
5 tary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such
6 certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be
7 required, \$7,500,000.

8 FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

9 Foreign funds control liquidation: For expenses neces-
10 sary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the
11 Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October
12 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50
13 U. S. C. (App.) 5 (b) (Supp., 1941)), and any procla-
14 mations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued there-
15 under; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-
16 control, and related functions, authorized by law,
17 administered by the Treasury Department, including personal
18 services, printing and binding, and reimbursement of any
19 Federal Reserve Bank for printing and other expenditures,
20 \$275,000.

21 OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

22 Salaries and expenses, Office of Contract Settlement:
23 For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic re-
24 porting service, to carry out the provisions of the Contract
25 Settlement Act of 1944, \$75,000.

BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); and printing and binding: \$100,000,000, to be available until expended, and in addition thereto, contracts may be entered into for the purposes of said Act in an amount not in excess of \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation.

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army",

1 approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set
2 forth in House Document Numbered 351, Eightieth Con-
3 gress, \$15,405.48.

4 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for personal
5 injury and damage to privately owned property, adjusted
6 and determined by the Secretary of War under the Act
7 entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of
8 claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine
9 Corps forces in foreign countries", approved January 2,
10 1942, as amended April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d), as
11 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 354, Eightieth
12 Congress, \$29,944.

13 Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances,
14 military posts: Title II of the Urgent Deficiency Appropria-
15 tion Act, 1947, is hereby amended by deleting the figures
16 "\$17,567,069" following the words "Construction of build-
17 ings, utilities, and appurtenances, military posts" under the
18 head "Military activities", and inserting in lieu thereof the
19 figures "\$7,692,956".

20 United States Spruce Production Corporation: The
21 limitation on administrative expenses until January 1, 1947,
22 contained under this head in title II of the Government
23 Corporations Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased
24 from "\$10,000" to "\$14,720".

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of certain foreign areas, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not in excess of \$50 per day and travel expenses for individuals; translation rights, photographic work, educational exhibits, and dissemination of information; expenses incident to the operation of schools for American children; printing and binding; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; such minimum supplies for the civilian populations of such areas as may be essential to prevent starvation, disease, or unrest, prejudicial to the objectives sought to be accomplished; \$550,000,000: *Provided*, That when military personnel of the War Department are employed primarily for the purposes of this appropriation, the mileage and other travel allowances to which they may be entitled shall be paid herefrom: *Provided further*, That the general provisions of the Military Appropriation Act, 1948, shall apply to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this

1 appropriation may be made outside continental United States,
2 when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to
3 sections 355, 1136, 3648, 3709, and 3734, Revised Statutes,
4 as amended, civil-service or classification laws, or provisions
5 of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the
6 United States: *Provided further*, That this appropriation
7 shall be available to transport voluntary relief supplies shipped
8 by the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in
9 Germany.

10 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
11 CLAIMS

12 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

13 SEC. 201. For the payment of claims for damages to
14 or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
15 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
16 pendent offices under the provisions of the Act entitled
17 “An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims
18 arising against the Government of the United States in the
19 sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved
20 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth
21 in House Document Numbered 357, Eightieth Congress,
22 as follows:

23 Federal Security Agency, \$272.88;
24 National Housing Agency, \$222.27;
25 Department of the Interior, \$383.20;

1 Treasury Department, \$4.83;

2 In all, \$883.18.

3 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

4 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of final judgments
5 which have been rendered under the provisions of an Act
6 entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States
7 in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services
8 rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States,
9 and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46
10 U. S. C. 787), and which have been certified to the
11 Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 352
12 under the Navy Department, \$44,496.30, together with
13 an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in
14 such judgments or as provided by law.

15 (b) For the payment of final judgments rendered against
16 the Government of the United States by United States
17 district courts under the provisions of the Act of March
18 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of March
19 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which were certified to
20 the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 360
21 under the following agencies:

22 Department of Agriculture, \$6,218.33;

23 Treasury Department, \$500;

24 War Department, \$6,965.99;

25 In all, \$13,684.32; together with an indefinite appro-

1 priation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or
2 as provided by law.

3 (c) For the payment of judgments numbered Civil
4 3299, 3350, and 3396 rendered by United States district
5 courts, and certified to the Eightieth Congress in House
6 Document Numbered 359 under the Treasury Department,
7 \$47.825.27

8 (d) For the payment of a final judgment rendered
9 against the Government of the United States by a United
10 States district court under the provisions of the Federal Tort
11 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 931), and which was certified
12 to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered
13 361 under the Navy Department, \$2,899.49, together with
14 an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in
15 such judgment or as provided by law.

16 (e) None of the judgments contained under this caption
17 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
18 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
19 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

20 (f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
21 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
22 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of
23 this Act.

24 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

25 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered

1 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Eightieth Con-
2 gress in House Document Numbered 362 under the follow-
3 ing agencies, namely:

4 United States Maritime Commission, \$30,125;

5 Federal Works Agency, \$12,622.69;

6 Department of Justice, \$87,347.21;

7 Navy Department, \$26,893.02;

8 Treasury Department, \$112,285.85;

9 War Department, \$113,220.61;

10 In all, \$382,494.38; together with such amount as may
11 be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in the
12 judgments.

13 (b) For the payment of judgments numbered 46,066
14 and 46,084 rendered by the Court of Claims in the total
15 amount of \$197,908.81, together with such amount as may
16 be necessary to pay interest, and certified to the Eightieth
17 Congress in House Document Numbered 358, to be paid
18 from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

19 (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
20 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired,
21 except such as has become final and conclusive against the
22 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

23 AUDITED CLAIMS

24 SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be
25 due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations

1 the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
2 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
3 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
4 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the
5 fiscal year 1944 and prior years, unless otherwise stated,
6 and which have been certified to Congress under section
7 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully
8 set forth in House Document Numbered 356, Eightieth
9 Congress, there is appropriated the sum of \$51,441,278.18,
10 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
11 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the
12 foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
13 settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be dis-
14 bursed and accounted for as a single fund; \$4.80, payable
15 from District of Columbia revenues; and \$6,559.73, payable
16 from postal revenues; in all, \$51,447,842.71.

17 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
18 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled
19 "An Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain
20 soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine In-
21 surrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands",
22 approved December 5, 1945 (10 U. S. C. 866f), and
23 which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under
24 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),

1 under the War Department in House Document Numbered
2 355, \$5,568.70.

3 TITLE III

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
7 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
8 the United States or who is a member of an organization
9 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
10 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
11 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
12 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
13 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
14 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
15 making the affidavit has not, contrary to the provisions of
16 this section, engaged in a strike against the Government of
17 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
18 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
19 the Government of the United States, or that such person
20 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
21 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
22 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
23 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
24 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
25 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike

1 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-
2 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
3 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
4 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
5 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
6 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
7 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
8 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
9 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
10 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

11 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as "The Supplemental
12 Appropriation Act, 1948".

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. TABER

JULY 18, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

JULY 18, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4269]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 19, 142, 193, 232, 238-239, 251, 267, 279-280, 284, 294-295, 303-307, 309-310, 312-313, 315, 327-328, 331, 336, 344, 346-347, 349-362, 367, 372-373, 383, 387, 393, 395, 396, and 403.

FOREIGN RELIEF

The bill carries a total of \$1,353,024,900 for various kinds of relief or assistance to the peoples of foreign countries. The following table indicates the amounts:

Assistance to Greece and Turkey	\$400, 000, 000
Relief assistance to war-devastated countries	332, 000, 000
International refugee organizations	71, 024, 900
Government and relief in occupied areas	550, 000, 000
Total	1, 353, 024, 900

In addition to the above total of \$1,353,024,900, Congress has previously appropriated during the present session of Congress. \$300,000,000 for government and relief in occupied areas, making a total of \$1,653,024,900 for the purpose of helping out the peoples of other countries. This of course does not include the value of the

goods received by them during the fiscal year 1947 through such programs as UNRRA, Lend Lease, etc.

This committee and Congress have more than shown a desire to extend the hand of fellowship to peoples of the world, but it must be remembered that there is a limit to the resources of this country and the governments of the other countries must not expect that relief from the United States is limitless. Ways must be found for the peoples of other lands to become self-supporting. Restrictions must not be imposed upon them that prevent them from earning a livelihood so long as their activities are confined to such as would not develop any industry or activity that might eventually be used against the United States.

CHARGES OF PAY ROLLS TO APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

The Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 permits charging the earnings for a pay period falling in two fiscal years to the appropriation current at the end of the pay period although there is no bar in the act to following the normal procedure of splitting the charge between the two fiscal years involved in which event the exact pay for the days in each fiscal year would be charged to that year's accounts. The committee wishes to put all agencies on notice that the appropriations for the fiscal year 1948—as for any other year—are intended to cover earnings for all the workdays occurring in that year. No deficiency estimates will be considered in future years to cover earnings for workdays carried over from prior years.

LOYALTY PROGRAM

The committee heard witnesses from the Department of Justice and from the Civil Service Commission in connection with the Budget estimate of \$24,900,000 contained in House Document No. 242 for administration of the so-called employees' loyalty program as set forth in Executive Order No. 9835. The committee has not acted on the matter in this bill inasmuch as there is now pending in Congress a bill on this subject which, when enacted, will be in substitution for the program as outlined by the President's Executive order. It was felt that considerable revisions would probably be made in several of the items in the estimate, the exact details of which will have to be determined after the final enactment of the pending bill.

THE JUDICIARY

The committee recommends \$370,000 for plans and specifications for a new courthouse in the District of Columbia and has included language transferring from the Architect of the Capitol to the Commissioner of Public Buildings the responsibility for the preparation of such plans. The committee feels that such an activity should be carried on by the Public Buildings Administration inasmuch as that organization has had supervision of construction of all court buildings in other parts of the country and is in a position to undertake the task with less additional overhead cost than would be the case in the smaller office of the Architect of the Capitol.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

The committee recommends that this agency be liquidated by July 31, 1947, and is, therefore, recommending \$140,000 for the purpose of paying liquidation and terminal leave costs of those people still carried on the rolls. It is felt that such functions as it may be necessary to carry on in the field of transportation can be handled through the Interstate Commerce Commission.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The committee recommends approval of the budget estimate of \$100,000 as an additional amount for certification services conducted by the Food and Drug Administration. This item is reimbursable to the Treasury and is for work in connection with growth in the production of penicillin and in the production of candies containing coal-tar colors because of the recent modification in sugar rationing.

A recommendation is also made of \$181,000 to adjust the salaries of teachers at Howard University in order to bring them in line with the salary increases recently provided teachers in the District of Columbia public schools.

The committee recommends \$12,026,000 as an additional amount for grants to States for unemployment compensation administration.

The committee recommends \$100,000 for continuation of the program providing civilian war benefits. This amount represents a reduction of \$26,000 in the budget estimate, and the language as carried in the bill makes the entire sum payable for benefits in contrast to the budget estimate which set up two positions in the Federal Security Agency for the purpose of handling this small program. Considering the number of employees carried in the Federal Security Agency, the committee is of the opinion that they would not be unduly overloaded with administrative work on payments under this program.

HOUSING EXPEDITER

OFFICE OF RENT CONTROL

The committee recommends \$18,074,000 for this program which is \$4,991,000 below the budget estimate of \$23,065,000. A close scrutiny of the positions set up in some of the programs contemplated in the justifications which were submitted to the committee and the scale of operations proposed leads the committee to believe that the amount of the estimate is far in excess of the amount required to carry out the program as Congress intended it to be done.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

The committee recommends \$150,000, a reduction of \$44,000 under the budget estimate. It feels that this amount should be ample to

allow this newly established organization to carry on its program through the fiscal year 1948. Several of the positions proposed in the justification have not yet been filled and may not be for several weeks. In all probability all of the positions requested will not be required and in any event the Commission should proceed most cautiously in filling these positions to insure adequate consideration of claims by properly qualified persons.

OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

The committee recommends \$4,000,000 to carry out the functions of this Office as compared with the budget estimate of \$5,261,000. The committee feels that considerable savings would result if steps were taken toward working out a properly coordinated program between the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and the various State offices before further budgets are presented to Congress.

ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY

The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$400,000,000 to carry out the program for assistance to Greece and Turkey as authorized by Public Law 75 which was approved on May 22, 1947. The committee was not pleased, however, with the elaborate administrative set-up that was planned and has accordingly inserted provisions for the purpose of limiting to \$300,000 the amount that may be spent for administrative purposes in the District of Columbia together with a limitation of \$3,500,000 on the administrative expenses of the mission which is going to Europe to carry out this function. The committee looks with displeasure upon two particular features of the program as presently planned, one of which is the proposal for a rather elaborate staff to encourage the promotion of industrial labor relations in Greece. Inasmuch as a large preponderance of the Greek economy is based on agricultural pursuits, the committee cannot see the desirability of stressing the labor features to the extent that is apparent under the present plans. Another proposal which did not meet with particular enthusiasm in the committee was a plan for bringing to this country, to be placed in training; various people from Greece. The committee feels that it was the intention of Congress that the relief provided by Public Law 75 was to help rebuild Greece with such programs as repairing damaged roads, canals, railroads, public utilities, etc., and would rather see the money appropriated go for such purposes rather than trying to teach the people of Greece to run their own country and affairs. The Greek people made a remarkable showing of resistance to the Axis Powers during World War II and it is hoped that the aid provided herein will help in reviving their spirit and determination in order that they may again take their place among the world powers. The committee has been assured by representatives of the State Department who have appeared in support of this program that the Congress will be kept fully advised of developments in the Greek-Turkish area, and it is hoped that such reports will be of such an informative nature as to provide us with a complete and accurate picture of the situation concerned.

DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

The committee feels that the various departments concerned should have the settlement of this program, and the accounts involved, much nearer completion than appears to be the case. There is no justification for allowing it to drag out for several years as could easily be done if Congress were willing to maintain a force to keep it going.

The committee recommends \$500,000 which is \$200,000 less than the Budget estimate and wishes to urge on all the Departments of the Government concerned the utmost necessity of winding up this program at the earliest possible date.

It was the clear intention of Congress in enacting the third deficiency bill, 1946, to terminate lend-lease shipments by December 31, 1946. However, the State Department so interpreted the law as to permit them to ship supplies after that date so long as none of the administrative expense funds provided for the lend-lease program were used in connection with such shipments. The program was scheduled to include shipments after December 31, and the Department then sought funds from other sources with which to carry out that part of the program involving shipments after December 31, 1946, but the Comptroller General ruled against their proposals to secure other funds. As a result the goods and supplies involved have not been moved. This problem has given great concern to the committee inasmuch as it not only involves an apparent violation of a statute by officials of our own State Department, but impinges upon our relations with foreign governments. The committee has made a thorough study of all proposed shipments involved and has included in the bill a proviso authorizing shipment of those items held in suspense for those countries where it appears that the commitments of our Government and the best interests of the United States so require.

RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO WAR DEVASTATED COUNTRIES

The committee recommends \$332,000,000 for this program, which is \$18,000,000 below the budget estimate. The committee has made this reduction because, of the requirements that were estimated to be needed, this amount represented the sum intended to go to certain countries which have not shown a disposition to comply with the requirements of the act authorizing the appropriation.

The committee has inserted a proviso which contains, in substance, the same language as that carried in section 3 of Public Law 84 in order that the Department of State, the people of this country, and those of the world at large may be aware of the method in which this money should be spent and the rules and requirements under which it will be made available to the people who need this relief. The committee feels that it is not asking too much of the recipient countries who desire this relief to take it under such a program as that laid down by the Congress of the United States. The proviso indicates clearly that it is the will of Congress that the goods provided will be used by those for whom intended and that such supplies shall consist of such articles as food, medical supplies, seeds, and fertilizer in order to get the war devastated countries back on their feet and in a position to carry on for themselves. Another limitation pro-

hibits shipment of any commodity to a country in cases where that same country might be exporting similar articles. The committee cannot condone a practice of sending the substance of this country into another country at the same time similar articles are being exported from the recipient countries. A provision is likewise carried, the purpose of which is to assure the recipients and to make them aware of the fact that the articles which they are receiving have been furnished by the United States of America for their relief. The committee has heard of many instances where labels have been removed and the recipients led to believe that the relief received came from sources other than the United States.

It is the most earnest desire of the committee that in administering this account the State Department will require the governments of any recipient country to make specific detailed and itemized recommendations for such assistance as the State Department may desire, including a statement of the necessity for such assistance, and that, insofar as it may be done, agreements will be made with the recipients that they shall make contributions to the cost of the assistance provided, such contribution to be in addition to the amounts that this country shall furnish and insofar as it is possible to do so that waterborne transportation of supplies to such countries and the distribution therein be provided to the fullest possible extent by the recipient countries.

No part of the reduction imposed by the committee is to be applied to that part of the program relating to the International Childrens Emergency Fund.

SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING OVERSEAS

The committee recommends \$35,348,000 for this program which is \$39,652,000 below the budget estimate. The committee has experienced considerable difficulty and delay on the part of the Department in furnishing understandable replies to the various requests for information submitted during the course of the hearings, and is accordingly deleting the amount of \$23,558,000 which made up that part of the justification which was to be charged to the fiscal year 1948 operations. A further reduction of \$16,000,000 was made in the amount to be reimbursed to the War Department for the fiscal year 1947 in view of the fact that it has been ascertained that the War Department closed the fiscal year 1947 with enough money in the various appropriations concerned to get by without the necessity of reimbursement to this amount. A further reduction of \$97,000 was made on account of the item which had been planned as reimbursement to the U. S. Commercial Company.

The committee was not at all favorably impressed by some of the programs carried on overseas, particularly those which involve the so-called cultural program, and is of the opinion that the Department should immediately review this activity to be sure that it is coordinated with the present policies of the Government.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

An estimate for expenses of the new Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, in the amount of \$2,500,000, with an additional amount

of \$150,000 for Boards of Inquiry, pursuant to the Labor-Management Relations Act, was considered by the committee. This new agency will begin operations on August 22, 1947, to replace the United States Conciliation Service in the Department of Labor which goes out of existence on August 21, 1947, and the estimate contemplated operations to the end of the fiscal year. However, the appointment of a director for the Service has not been made, and the administrative program to be followed has not been consummated. The estimate was prepared by the staff of the Bureau of the Budget on the basis of the best information available to them and, at best, is purely guesswork. The committee recognizes the necessity for making some provision for the new agency pending the time when the Congress will be again in session—probably not until January 1948—and therefore has approved \$1,320,000 for salaries and expenses and \$90,000 for the boards of inquiry to meet requirements until February 15, 1948, which will give the new agency time to get organized and present to the Congress at the beginning of the next regular session an intelligent estimate of future requirements. In the meantime the committee desires to call attention to the fact that the new director, whoever he may be, should make every effort to avoid the elaborate administrative set-up which has characterized the United States Conciliation Service in the Department of Labor; that he should establish the fewest possible number of field offices; and that the committee will expect to scrutinize carefully the expenditures during this interim period in connection with its study of estimates in the next session of Congress.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The Congress originally appropriated \$4,974,700 for the expenses of the Board during 1948 and, after enactment of the Labor-Management Relations Act, a supplemental estimate in the amount of \$4,025,300, making a total of \$9,000,000, was submitted. There is every probability that the work load of the Board will increase under the new law but precisely how much it will increase and how rapidly the increase will develop is impossible to forecast and the Board members, in the hearings before the committee, frankly stated that they are completely at sea in estimating their future requirements. After thoroughly discussing the matter the committee proposes—and the present Board agrees that the program is sound—that the present funds of the Board shall be made available for obligation during the period prior to February 1, 1948, and that there shall be an additional appropriation of \$1,000,000 which shall be held in reserve and available for expenditure prior to February 1, 1948, only if the Bureau of the Budget shall find that there is need for the fund in order to maintain effective administration of the act. The Board should proceed most cautiously about expanding its organization and increasing its personnel pending the time when it is possible to determine accurately the work load which it will be required to meet. The committee will carefully review the whole structure in connection with its review of the estimates at the beginning of the next regular session for the remainder of the fiscal year 1948 and for 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

1/ Immediately after the passage of Public Law 8, which authorized the Department of Agriculture to proceed with a program of eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico which threatened to cross our borders and work untold havoc in the livestock industry of the United States, the Congress appropriated \$9,000,000 for the initial part of the work. Subsequently an estimate of \$65,000,000 was proposed to continue the program. Of this amount \$6,500,000 has been appropriated to meet requirements through the month of July 1947, and in the meantime, a group of Members of the House, representing the Committees on Agriculture and Appropriations, has visited Mexico and reported their first-hand view of the situation. To them, and particularly Hon. George W. Gillic, who led the group which visited Mexico, the committee is indebted for valuable assistance in considering this problem. The Committee on Appropriations is convinced of the absolute necessity of eradicating this disease before it reaches our own country and is willing to make every necessary provision for the purpose. However, it is not possible to forecast accurately financial requirements and the committee is unwilling to make additional appropriations of considerable sums on the basis of the varying estimates of cost which are presented.

A provision in the regular annual appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to use appropriations, available to the Department, to meet emergency out-breaks of this and other diseases, and, after thoroughly considering the matter, the committee has determined that the logical course is to amend that section of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act to permit the Secretary to use such funds as are available to the Department, with the understanding that appropriations subsequently will be made to replenish such accounts. The committee has conferred at length with the Secretary of Agriculture, and looks to the Secretary to see that the job is done as rapidly as possible at a minimum of cost. The more rapidly it is completed, the less the cost will be. //

SUGAR RATIONING

The committee recommends \$710,000 to carry on the rationing of sugar for industrial use, which amount should include the sums necessary for terminal-leave pay and the complete termination of one of the last of our wartime controls. A budget estimate was submitted for \$1,980,000 and the committee has previously allowed \$750,000 in the emergency appropriation bill, 1948 (Public Law 161). Therefore, the total allowed against the pending estimate is \$1,460,000. It is hoped that the program will be ended at the earliest possible date.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The bill carries a total of \$1,600,000 for the Department of Commerce for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the bills recently passed for materials distribution and export control, together

with the liquidation of certain functions of the Office of Temporary Controls, which were transferred to the Department of Commerce by Executive order. In addition to the item of \$650,000 for export control, the largest part of the balance is to carry out the activities of the program relating to the control over the production and distribution of rubber as authorized by the act of March 29, 1947, Public Law 24.

LIQUIDATION OF OFFICE OF TEMPORARY CONTROLS

The committee has included language to limit the time during which appeals may be taken from the findings of the Price Control Administrator to 60 days after the issuance of regulations or the enactment of this act, whichever is the later date. The Price Control Act carried no statute of limitations on the filing of such appeals and conceivably such appeals might be coming in for several years in the future and in order that the affairs of the Office of Temporary Controls may be liquidated promptly, it is deemed advisable to impose a limitation. Sixty days after the enactment of the act appears to be ample time for the filing of any such appeals.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The committee recommends a total of \$1,627,300 for various items that were presented by bureaus of the Department of the Interior, the larger portion of which relate to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The committee is again calling the attention of the departments to the antideficiency law (31 U. S. C. 665). It is apparent from the testimony developed during the hearings that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has ignored the provisions of this law. They have incurred charges which the Government is obligated to pay despite the fact that they did not have the authority to do so. The committee has served notice upon this Bureau for the last time and henceforth expects full compliance with the letter and spirit of the law.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The committee considered a number of estimates for the Department of Labor, most of which were based upon contentions of the Department that enactment of new laws has imposed additional duties upon the Department. The committee has gone into these items thoroughly and is of the opinion that in most instances the various laws referred to have relieved the Department of almost as much work as the additional burdens involved, and has, therefore, provided only those additional amounts which appear to be required.

In the consideration of the Labor Department appropriation bill for 1948, the conference committee agreed on a Senate amendment reducing the appropriation for grants to States for public employment offices from \$71,728,000 to \$57,382,400, a reduction of \$14,345,600. A supplemental estimate in the amount of \$1,460,000 was subsequently

submitted and in connection with the consideration of this item the committee has reviewed the whole requirement for public employment offices and has determined that the reduction in the regular bill was too drastic. There is appropriated, therefore, \$9,460,000 for this purpose of which \$1,460,000 is the supplemental estimate and \$8,000,000 is charged to the regular annual estimate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$71,024,900 as the contribution on the part of the United States to the new International Refugee Organization, the United States membership and participation in which was approved by the act of July 1, 1947, Public Law 164. The United States is to participate in this organization in much the same manner as it is participating in the United Nations and has become obligated for providing 39.89 percent of the administrative budget for the organization which totals \$4,800,000, and 45.75 percent of the operating budget totaling \$151,060,500. It is anticipated that the United States, by reason of its participation in this organization, will be able to discharge its responsibility toward displaced persons more effectively and more economically than under the program that has been followed since the close of the war. The amount of the reduction below the estimate, \$2,336,500, is chargeable to those phases of the program which are not obligations mandatory upon the United States under the international agreement.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

REFUNDS UNDER RENEGOTIATION ACT

The committee recommends \$7,500,000 for this subject, which is one-half the amount of the budget estimate. Evidence presented to the committee made it appear that the estimate was not based upon very tangible figures. The record of expenditures of funds that have previously been made available indicates that a considerably larger amount was appropriated for 1946 and 1947 than was used, and the committee accordingly feels that the amount herein recommended is more than ample, considering the record of the last 2 years.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

The committee recommends \$275,000 which is \$75,000 less than the amount requested in the budget estimate. The workload of this office is diminishing at a rapid rate, and it is the opinion of the committee that any part of this program that might be necessary after the funds herein provided have been expended, could easily be carried on by the other existing offices of the Treasury Department without the necessity of maintaining a separate organization requiring additional appropriations.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

The sum of \$79,000 was requested for salaries and expenses in connection with the contract-settlement program. The committee is recommending \$75,000 and hopes that the work can be expedited to such an extent that it can be completed within the fund provided.

BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

The committee has denied a request for \$2,700,000 for the so-called Federal cataloging system. It appears that the various agencies of the Government are not working along properly coordinated lines in planning this program and the committee is therefore rejecting this request. It would seem more appropriate, if the Departments expect to obtain congressional approval, that they get together and lay out a plan upon which all are in reasonable agreement and present it to Congress at some future date with a definite showing of advantages and economies expected to accrue in order that it may be given more thorough consideration.

A request was made for an additional \$2,000,000 to augment the general supply fund. The committee has denied this request and would suggest to the Bureau of Federal Supply that it is probably keeping too large an inventory at the present time and could make considerably more money available if it would take steps to speed up its collections of money due from the various agencies to whom supplies are furnished.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

The committee has approved the request for contract authority of \$50,000,000 and has also approved the appropriation of \$100,000,000 cash against an estimate of \$150,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946. The justifications submitted on this subject indicated the desire to purchase an extremely wide range of commodities, some of which could be kept on hand for an extremely long period of time without any danger of deterioration but others of which were perishable and would require constant turn-over. The Government would be in the business of buying and selling large quantities of certain articles. From past experience there is every indication to believe that such an undertaking would entail considerable financial loss to the Treasury. The committee cautions the Bureau of Federal Supply on this matter and urges it to be particularly careful to see to it that the Government does not acquire perishable items unless there is substantial reason to believe there is immediate need therefor. Some of the articles which it is proposed to buy are not particularly critical at the present time while others are in such short supply that the civilian demands of the country have not yet been anything like filled. It is the wish of the committee that the authorities in charge of this program proceed with the utmost caution and acquire this material at such a rate as not to cause any undue reaction in the market price of the various items under consideration.

WAR DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

The committee has recommended \$550,000,000 for this program after considering the budget estimate of \$725,000,000. The estimate was based upon a 15-month program—including 3 months' pipe-line requirements—which the committee feels should be reduced to an annual basis, and this accounts for the \$175,000,000 reduction that has been made. Since the submission of the estimate in the early part of the present session of Congress, various items have been carried for one form or another of relief in foreign countries, including \$300,000,000 for this same purpose in the first deficiency appropriation bill of 1947. The State Department is now in the process of taking over certain activities which will help alleviate the conditions in these areas; for instance, the International Refugee Organization, heretofore mentioned in this report.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill
[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with budget estimate
	GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
	LEGISLATIVE			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Beneficiaries of deceased Representatives-----	-----	\$12, 500. 00	+\$12, 500. 00
	Salaries, mileage, and expenses of Members-----	-----	83, 879. 22	+83, 879. 22
	The Speaker's Table-----	-----	1, 000. 00	+1, 000. 00
	Contingent expenses:			
	Payment to John C. Gall-----	-----	7, 500. 00	+7, 500. 00
396	Stationery-----	\$2, 350. 00	2, 350. 00	-----
	Total, House of Representatives-----	2, 350. 00	107, 229. 22	+104, 879. 22
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
	CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS			
393	Senate Office Building, 1948-----	25, 000. 00	-----	-25, 000. 00
393	House Office Buildings, 1948-----	25, 000. 00	-----	-25, 000. 00
	Total, Architect of the Capitol-----	50, 000. 00	-----	-50, 000. 00

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—
Continued

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with budget estimate
	GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	LEGISLATIVE—Continued			
	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS			
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY			
294	Penalty mail costs, 1946-----	\$1, 900. 00	\$1, 900. 00	-----
294	Penalty mail costs, 1947-----	9, 000. 00	9, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Library of Congress-----	10, 900. 00	10, 900. 00	-----
	Total, Legislative-----	63, 250. 00	118, 129. 22	+ \$54, 879. 22
	THE JUDICIARY			
	UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
347	Plans and specifications for courthouse, 1948-----	400, 000. 00	370, 000. 00	--30, 000. 00
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
	OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT			
232	Office of Defense Transportation-----	644, 000. 00	140, 000. 00	--504, 000. 00

328	Office of Scientific Research and Development, 1948-----	90,000.00	90,000.00	-----
	Total, Executive Office of the President-----	734,000.00	230,000.00	--504,000.00
	ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY			
344	Assistance to Greece and Turkey-----	400,000,000.00	400,000,000.00	-----
	DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE PROGRAM			
307	Liquidation expenses, 1948-----	700,000.00	500,000.00	--200,000.00
	RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO WAR-DEVASTATED COUNTRIES			
284	Relief assistance to war-devastated countries-----	350,000,000.00	332,000,000.00	--18,000,000.00
	SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING OVERSEAS			
251	Surplus property, care and handling overseas, 1948-----	75,000,000.00	35,348,000.00	--39,652,000.00
	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION			
336	Liquidation expenses, 1948-----	¹ 2,370,000.00	¹ 1,900,000.00	--470,000.00

¹ Utilization of unobligated balances.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill
 Continued

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with budget estimate
	GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE			
387	Salaries and expenses-----	\$2, 500, 000. 00	\$1, 320, 000. 00	—\$1, 180, 000. 00
	Boards of inquiry-----	150, 000. 00	90, 000. 00	—60, 000. 00
	Total, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service-----	2, 650, 000. 00	1, 410, 000. 00	—1, 240, 000. 00
	FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION			
346	Certification services, 1948-----	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	-----
	HOWARD UNIVERSITY			
383	Salaries and expenses, 1948-----	181, 000. 00	181, 000. 00	-----
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
305	Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, 1948-----	12, 026, 000. 00	12, 026, 000. 00	-----
	OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR			
315	Civilian war benefits, 1948-----	120, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	—20, 000. 00
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	12, 427, 000. 00	12, 407, 000. 00	—20, 000. 00

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION			
295	Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, 1948-----	200, 000. 00	----- --200, 000. 00
PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION			
353	Damage claims-----	336, 034. 58	336, 034. 58
	Total, Federal Works Agency-----	536, 034. 58	----- --200, 000. 00
HOUSING EXPEDITER			
306	Office of Rent Control, salaries and expenses, 1948-----	23, 065, 000. 00	18, 074, 000. 00 ----- -4, 991, 000. 00
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION			
309	Salaries and expenses, 1948-----	194, 000. 00	150, 000. 00 ----- --44, 000. 00
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD			
	Salaries and expenses-----	4, 025, 300. 00	1, 000, 000. 00 ----- -3, 025, 300. 00
OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS			
238	Salaries and expenses, 1948-----	5, 261, 000. 00	4, 000, 000. 00 ----- -1, 261, 000. 00
	Total, Independent Offices-----	48, 158, 334. 58	37, 377, 034. 58 ----- -10, 781, 300. 00
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION			
279, 367	Salaries and expenses, 1948-----	1, 230, 000. 00	710, 000. 00 ----- -520, 000. 00

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—
Continued

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with budget estimate
	GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
304, 372, 403	Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls, 1948-----	\$1, 080, 000. 00	\$950, 000. 00	—\$130, 000. 00
	BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE			
373, 403	Export control, 1948-----	780, 000. 00	650, 000. 00	—130, 000. 00
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	1, 860, 000. 00	1, 600, 000. 00	—260, 000. 00
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
312	War agency liquidation, 1948-----	267, 700. 00	175, 000. 00	—92, 700. 00
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
312	Alaska native service, 1948-----	423, 500. 00	375, 000. 00	—48, 500. 00
312	Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, 1947-----	400, 000. 00	400, 000. 00	-----
312	Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, 1948-----	500, 000. 00	250, 000. 00	—250, 000. 00
312	Conservation of health, 1948-----	302, 300. 00	302, 300. 00	-----

312	Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds), 1947-----	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	1, 625, 800. 00	1, 327, 300. 00	-298, 500. 00
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
312	National parks, 1948-----	89, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	-39, 000. 00
312	National monument, historical, and military areas, 1948-----	27, 000. 00	45, 000. 00	+18, 000. 00
	Total, National Park Service-----	116, 000. 00	95, 000. 00	-21, 000. 00
	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
	SALARIES AND EXPENSES			
312	Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, 1948-----	50, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	-20, 000. 00
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	2, 059, 500. 00	1, 627, 300. 00	-432, 200. 00
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
313	Office of Solicitor, salaries and expenses, 1948-----	345, 600. 00	75, 000. 00	-270, 600. 00
303	Veterans' reemployment rights, salaries and expenses-----	623, 500. 00	500, 000. 00	-123, 500. 00
313, 331	Contingent expenses, 1948-----	37, 900. 00	15, 000. 00	-22, 900. 00
303, 313, 331	Traveling expenses, 1948-----	450, 160. 00	-----	-450, 160. 00
303, 313, 331	Printing and binding, 1948-----	44, 500. 00	15, 000. 00	-29, 500. 00
313	Penalty mail costs, 1948-----	14, 200. 00	3, 000. 00	-11, 200. 00
	Total, Office of the Secretary-----	1, 515, 860. 00	608, 000. 00	-907, 860. 00

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—
Continued

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with budget estimate
	GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued			
	WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION			
313	Salaries, 1948	\$1, 730, 900. 00	\$500, 000. 00	—\$1, 230, 900. 00
313	Miscellaneous expenses, 1948	134, 200. 00	40, 000. 00	—94, 200. 00
	Total, Wage and Hour Division	1, 865, 100. 00	540, 000. 00	—1, 325, 100. 00
	UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE			
331	General administration, 1948	201, 000. 00	201, 000. 00	-----
331	Grants to States for public employment offices, 1948	2 9, 460, 000. 00	9, 460, 000. 00	-----
	Total, United States Employment Service	9, 661, 000. 00	9, 661, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Department of Labor	13, 041, 960. 00	10, 809, 000. 00	—2, 232, 960. 00
	NAVY DEPARTMENT			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
349, 350	Damage claims	850, 179. 84	850, 179. 84	-----
	BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS			
395	Fuel and Transportation, Navy, 1944	730, 000. 00	730, 000. 00	-----

142	HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE				
	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1944-----	63, 507. 00	63, 507. 00		
	Total, Navy Department-----	1, 643, 686. 84	1, 643, 686. 84		
327	DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
	International Refugee Organization-----	73, 361, 400. 00	71, 024, 900. 00		-2, 336, 500. 00
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
239	Refunds under Renegotiation Act, 1948-----	15, 000, 000. 00	7, 500, 000. 00		-7, 500, 000. 00
	FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL				
267	Foreign funds control liquidation, 1948-----	350, 000. 00	275, 000. 00		-75, 000. 00
	OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL				
239	Office of Contract Settlement, Salaries and Expenses 1948-----	79, 000. 00	75, 000. 00		-4, 000. 00
	BU EAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY				
310	Salaries and Expenses, 1948-----	2, 700, 000. 00			-2, 700, 000. 00
193	General Supply Fund-----	2, 000, 000. 00			-2, 000, 000. 00
280	Strategic and critical materials-----	³ 150, 000, 000. 00	³ 100, 000, 000. 00		-50, 000, 000. 00
	Total, Bureau of Federal Supply-----	154, 700, 000. 00	100, 000, 000. 00		-54, 700, 000. 00
	Total, Treasury Department-----	170, 129, 000. 00	107, 850, 000. 00		-62, 279, 000. 00

² \$8,000,000 of original budget reconsidered.³ And \$50,000,000 contract authorization.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—
Continued

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with budget estimate
	GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	WAR DEPARTMENT			
	MILITARY ACTIVITIES			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR			
351 354	} Damage claims-----	\$45, 349. 48	\$45, 349. 48	-----
	CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
19	Government and relief in occupied areas, 1948-----	725, 000, 000. 00	550, 000, 000. 00	-\$175, 000, 000. 00
	Total, War Department-----	725, 045, 349. 48	550, 045, 349. 48	-175, 000, 000. 00
	Total, title I-----	1, 863, 426, 480. 90	1, 551, 253, 400. 12	-312, 173, 080. 78
	TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS			
357	Property damage claims-----	883. 18	883. 18	-----
352, 359, 360, 361	} Judgments, United States Courts-----	108, 905. 38	108, 905. 38	-----

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4269

[Report No. 990]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 18, 1947

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

7 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

8 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 For payment to Bruce J. Mansfield, Margaret Mansfield
10 Dorsey, and Jaquelin Mansfield Schmidt, son and daughters

1 of Joseph Jefferson Mansfield, late a Representative from
2 the State of Texas, \$12,500.

3 SALARIES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES OF MEMBERS

4 For compensation, mileage, and expense allowances
5 due and unpaid to Members of the House of Representatives,
6 Seventy-ninth and prior Congresses, \$83,879.22.

7 THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

8 For an additional amount for preparation of the Digest
9 of the Rules, \$1,000.

10 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

11 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
12 Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner
13 from Puerto Rico, and for the second session, Seventy-ninth
14 Congress, \$200; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress,
15 additional, \$500; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress,
16 second additional, \$750; first session, Eightieth Congress,
17 additional, \$900; in all, \$2,350, to remain available until
18 expended.

19 For payment to John C. Gall for services rendered as
20 counsel appointed by the special subcommittee of the Com-
21 mittee on Appropriations, pursuant to H. Res. 386, Seventy-
22 eighth Congress, \$7,500.

23 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

24 Paragraph (c) section 202 of the "Legislative Reorgan-
25 ization Act of 1946", Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Con-

gress, approved August 2, 1946, is amended to read as follows: The professional staff members of the standing committees shall receive basic annual compensation, to be fixed by the chairman, ranging from \$5,000 to \$8,000 and the clerical staff shall receive basic annual compensation up to \$8,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress", fiscal year 1946, \$1,900.

Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress", fiscal year 1947, \$9,000.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Plans and specifications for a courthouse for the United States Court of Appeals and District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Act of May 29, 1947 (Public Law 80), and the Commissioner of Public Buildings hereafter shall exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties conferred on the Architect of the Capitol by sections 1 and 5 of such Act, \$370,000.

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

3 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

4 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
5 liquidating the Office of Defense Transportation, \$140,000,
6 of which \$60,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal
7 leave.

8 OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

9 For expenses necessary, for completing the liqui-
10 dation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development,
11 to be accomplished by said agency or such other agency
12 as the President may designate pursuant to the First
13 Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act,
14 1946, including personal services in the District of
15 Columbia; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$400
16 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
17 penalty mail: *Provided*, That the Office of Scientific
18 Research and Development or the agency designated to
19 accomplish the liquidation thereof may exercise, in connec-
20 tion with said liquidation, the authority with respect to
21 the disposal of property contained in the appropriation of
22 the Office of Scientific Research and Development for the
23 fiscal year 1947, \$90,000.

24 ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY

25 Assistance to Greece and Turkey: To enable the Presi-

1 dent to carry out the provisions of the Act of May 22,
2 1947 (Public Law 75), \$400,000,000, which shall be
3 available for personal services without regard to section 607
4 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended by
5 section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, and
6 including not to exceed \$3,800,000 for administrative ex-
7 penses, of which not to exceed \$300,000 shall be available
8 for expenditure in the District of Columbia.

9 DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE

10 PROGRAM

11 For the liquidation by the Treasury Department in
12 the fiscal year 1948 of activities under the Act to promote
13 the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941,
14 \$500,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount shall be
15 available for expenditure in connection with shipment of
16 commodities purchased prior to January 1, 1947 (but not
17 heretofore shipped) for the account of Australia, Belgium,
18 Guatemala, China, France, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Peru, the
19 United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

20 RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO WAR-DEVASTATED

21 COUNTRIES

22 Relief assistance to war-devastated countries: To enable
23 the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolu-
24 tion providing for relief assistance to countries devastated
25 by war, approved May 31, 1947 (Public Law 84),

1 \$332,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall
2 be available for the administrative expenses of the Depart-
3 ment of State incident to the foregoing, to be allocated to
4 and consolidated with such appropriations of the Department
5 of State as the Secretary of State may determine: *Provided*
6 *further*, That no relief assistance shall be provided under this
7 appropriation to the people of any country unless the govern-
8 ment of such country has given assurance satisfactory to the
9 President that (a) the supplies transferred or otherwise
10 made available pursuant to this appropriation, as well as
11 similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside
12 sources, will be distributed among the people of such coun-
13 try without discrimination as to race, creed, or political
14 belief; (b) representatives of the Government of the United
15 States and of the press and radio of the United States will
16 be permitted to observe freely and to report fully regard-
17 ing the distribution and utilization of such supplies; (c) full
18 and continuous publicity will be given within such country
19 as to the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts and
20 progress of the United States relief program carried on
21 therein pursuant to this appropriation; (d) if food, medical
22 supplies, fertilizer, or seed is transferred or otherwise made
23 available to such country pursuant to this appropriation,
24 no articles of the same character will be exported or re-
25 moved from such country while need therefor for relief pur-

1 poses continues; (e) such country has taken or is taking,
2 insofar as possible, the economic measures necessary to re-
3 duce its relief needs and to provide for its own future recon-
4 struction; (f) upon request of the President, it will furnish
5 promptly information concerning the production, use, dis-
6 tribution, importation, and exportation of any supplies which
7 affect the relief needs of the people of such country;
8 (g) representatives of the Government of the United States
9 will be permitted to supervise the distribution among the
10 people of such country of the supplies transferred or other-
11 wise made available pursuant to this appropriation; (h) pro-
12 vision will be made for a control system so that all classes
13 of people within such country will receive their fair share of
14 essential supplies; and (i) all supplies transferred pursuant
15 to this appropriation or acquired through the use of credits
16 established pursuant to law and any articles processed from
17 such supplies, or the containers of such supplies or articles,
18 will, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded,
19 or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and
20 permanently as the nature of such supplies, articles, or con-
21 tainers will permit in such manner as to indicate to the
22 ultimate consumer in such country that such supplies or
23 articles have been furnished by the United States of America
24 for relief assistance; or if such supplies, articles, or containers
25 are incapable of being so marked, stamped, branded, or

1 labeled, that all practicable steps will be taken to inform the
2 ultimate consumers thereof that such supplies or articles have
3 been furnished by the United States of America for relief
4 assistance.

5 SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING
6 OVERSEAS

7 Surplus property, care and handling overseas: To en-
8 able the President, through the War and Navy Departments
9 and the United States Commercial Company during the fiscal
10 years 1947 and 1948, to carry out the provisions of the
11 Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and paragraph
12 8 of Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945, with
13 respect to care and handling of surplus property outside
14 continental United States, \$35,348,000, of which \$32,000,-
15 000 shall be available to the War Department and \$3,348,-
16 000 to the Navy Department for reimbursement of
17 appropriations, funds, or accounts of said agencies from which
18 expenditures have been or may be made for the foregoing
19 purposes: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appro-
20 priated shall be available for reimbursement for pay and
21 allowances or subsistence of military or naval personnel.

22 UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITA-
23 TION ADMINISTRATION

24 Liquidation of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
25 Administration program: To enable the President to carry

1 out the provisions of the Act of July 8, 1947 (Public Law
2 164), not to exceed \$1,900,000 of the unobligated and un-
3 allocated balances as of June 30, 1947, of the appropriation
4 "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration"
5 provided under the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act,
6 1946, shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for
7 administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of activities
8 under said appropriation.

9 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

10 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
12 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service as provided in
13 the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law
14 101), including printing and binding, penalty mail costs;
15 temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and medi-
16 ators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$50 per
17 diem; expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided
18 in section 205 of said Act; not to exceed \$3,000 for attend-
19 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with labor and
20 industrial relations, when incurred on the written authority
21 of the Director, \$1,320,000: *Provided*, That in making
22 apportionments pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised
23 Statutes, as amended, the entire sum herein appropriated
24 may, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for

1 effective administration, be apportioned for obligation prior
 2 to February 15, 1948: *Provided further*, That all property
 3 used or held in connection with the functions of the United
 4 States Conciliation Service is hereby transferred to the
 5 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, effective August
 6 22, 1947.

7 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation and
 8 Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses of boards of
 9 inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206
 10 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law
 11 101), including printing and binding, contract stenographic
 12 reporting services, and rent in the District of Columbia,
 13 \$90,000: *Provided*, That in making apportionments pur-
 14 suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
 15 the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found necessary
 16 by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration, be
 17 apportioned for obligation prior to February 15, 1948.

18 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

19 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

20 Certification services: For an additional amount for
 21 "Certification services", \$100,000.

22 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

23 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 24 "Salaries and expenses", \$181,000.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 Grants to States for unemployment-compensation ad-
3 ministration: For an additional amount for "Grants to
4 States for unemployment compensation administration",
5 \$12,026,000.

6 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

7 Civilian war benefits: For payments of benefits, to
8 enable the Federal Security Administrator to continue the
9 civilian war benefits program as provided for under this
10 head in title II of the Labor-Federal Security Appropri-
11 ation Act, 1947, \$100,000.

12 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

13 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

14 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
15 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
16 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The
17 Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse
18 the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair
19 of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions sub-
20 stantially damaged by the Army, or the Navy, or both, by
21 any other agency of the Government, and so forth", as
22 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 353, Eightieth
23 Congress, \$336,034.58.

HOUSING EXPEDITER

OFFICE OF RENT CONTROL

Salaries and expenses, Office of Rent Control: For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of law and Executive Orders 9809 and 9841 relative to rent control, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; test rentals for enforcement purposes, authorization in each case to have prior approval of the Housing Expediter, or the Deputy Expediter, Rent Control, or the Regional Rent Administrator in the region in which the transaction is contemplated; hire of passenger motor vehicles; attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with rent control; and not to exceed \$175,000 for deposit in the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; \$18,074,000: *Provided*, That any employee of the Office of Rent Control is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the Office, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 726), creating an Indian Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; and penalty mail costs as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$150,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The appropriations made in the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1948, under the titles "Salaries", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Penalty mail costs", and "Printing and binding" are hereby consolidated under the title "Salaries and expenses", which such total amount may be apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration, for obligation during the period prior to February 1, 1948, and there is hereby appropriated an additional amount of \$1,000,000 which shall be held in reserve and shall be available for apportionment for obligation prior to February 1, 1948, only if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration: *Provided*, That such sums shall be available for expenses necessary (including salaries of five

1 Board members and a general counsel) in accordance with
2 the provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act,
3 1947 (Public Law 101), to perform the functions vested
4 in the National Labor Relations Board by said Act, and
5 other law.

6 OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service
9 Records as authorized by the Act of March 31, 1947
10 (Public Law 26), including not to exceed \$100,000 for
11 printing and binding; personal services in the District of
12 Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; not to
13 exceed \$32,000 for deposit in the general fund of the
14 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
15 of June 28, 1944; and a health-service program for em-
16 ployees as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public
17 Law 658), \$4,000,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

19 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

20 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

21 The appropriation, "Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and
22 Other Contagious Diseases of Animals", in the Department
23 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby amended
24 to read as follows:

1 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
2 the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of
3 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-
4 pneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of
5 animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in
6 poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of past
7 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
8 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials con-
9 taminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever
10 found and irrespective of ownership, under like or sub-
11 stantially similar circumstances, when such owner has
12 complied with all lawful quarantine regulations; and for
13 foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken
14 pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947
15 (Public Law 8, Eightieth Congress), and the Act of May
16 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-
17 122) including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said
18 Public Law 8, \$100,000, together with such sums (which
19 may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation)
20 from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus,
21 corporations, or agencies of the Department as the Secretary
22 may deem necessary, to be available, only in an emergency
23 which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
24 country: *Provided*, That, except for payments made pur-

1 suant to said Public Law 8, the payment for such animals
2 hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on
3 the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but in
4 case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraise-
5 ment of any such animal shall exceed three times its meat,
6 egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case of an
7 extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary,
8 the payment by the United States Government for any such
9 animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements:
10 *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in groups
11 when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird.

12 SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION

13 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
14 the Secretary of Agriculture to perform the functions and
15 duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act
16 of 1947 (Public Law 30), including personal services in the
17 District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and binding; not to
19 exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of commodities and ration
20 currency for enforcement purposes; and hire of passenger
21 motor vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$70,000 may
22 be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for
23 penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944,
24 \$710,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls: For expenses necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Act of July 15, 1947 (Public Law 188), section 6 (a) of the Act of June 7, 1939, as amended by the Act of July 23, 1946 (Public Law 520), and those provisions of the Act of March 29, 1947 (Public Law 24), which relate to controls over the production, distribution, and use of rubber, and for the liquidation of the Civilian Production Administration, the Office of Price Administration, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and all other functions of the former Office of Temporary Controls, including personal services in the District of Columbia and temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$950,000, of which \$500,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce" of which amount \$187,000 shall be available only for carrying out the provisions of Public Law 24 (Eightieth Congress); not to exceed \$8,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce"; and not to exceed \$1,500

1 may be transferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail costs,
2 Department of Commerce".

3 Section 203 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act
4 of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out the period
5 at the end of the first sentence thereof, inserting a comma,
6 and adding the following new material: "*Provided, how-*
7 *ever,* That a protest setting forth objections to any provi-
8 sions of such regulation, order, or price schedule with respect
9 to which responsibility was transferred to the Department of
10 Commerce by Executive Order 9841 may not be filed more
11 than sixty days after issuance of such regulation, order, or
12 price schedule or sixty days after the enactment of this
13 amendment, whichever is the later."

14 Section 204 (c) of the Emergency Price Control Act
15 of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out the first
16 sentence and substituting the following: "Within sixty days
17 after the date of enactment of this amendment, or within
18 sixty days after arraignment in any criminal proceedings
19 and within sixty days after commencement of any civil pro-
20 ceedings brought pursuant to section 205 of this Act or
21 section 37 of the Criminal Code, involving alleged violation
22 of any provision of any regulation or order issued under
23 section 2 or alleged violation of any price schedule effective
24 in accordance with the provisions of section 206 with respect
25 to which responsibility was transferred to the Department

1 of Commerce by Executive Order 9841, the defendant may
2 apply to the court in which the proceeding is pending for
3 leave to file in the Emergency Court of Appeals a complaint
4 against the Administrator setting forth objections to the
5 validity of any provision which the defendant is alleged
6 to have violated or conspired to violate.”

7 The last paragraph of section 205 (c) of the Emer-
8 gency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended
9 by inserting at the end of the first sentence thereof the
10 following new sentence: “The Administrator shall not be
11 required to make any determination under this section unless
12 the manufacturer makes application to the Administrator
13 for such determination within sixty days after the date of
14 this enactment, or within sixty days after institution of the
15 enforcement action in which such manufacturer is involved,
16 whichever is the later.”

17 Nothing herein shall be construed as in any way affect-
18 ing the right of the United States or any officer thereof to
19 dismiss any protest under section 203 of the Emergency
20 Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or defend against
21 any complaint under section 204 (c) of such Act on the
22 ground of laches.

23 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

24 Export control: For expenses necessary to carry out
25 the purposes of section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as

1 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 701), and as further amended
2 by the Act of May 23, 1946 (Public Law 389), and the
3 Act of July 15, 1947 (Public Law 188), including personal
4 services in the District of Columbia, of which not to exceed
5 \$14,000 shall be available for printing and binding, and
6 not to exceed \$13,500 may be transferred to the appropria-
7 tion "Penalty mail costs, Department of Commerce",
8 \$650,000.

9 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

12 War Agency Liquidation: For an additional amount,
13 for "War agency liquidation", including liquidation of
14 War Relocation Authority program provided for in Exec-
15 utive Order 9102 and the President's message to Congress
16 of June 12, 1944 (House Document 656); the Coal
17 Mines Administration established pursuant to Executive
18 Orders 9728 and 9758; and the functions authorized
19 by the appropriation "Emergency fund, Territories and
20 island possessions (national defense), Department of the
21 Interior", contained in the Act of December 23, 1941 (55
22 Stat. 856); and reimbursement to the Navy Department
23 for pay and allowances and travel expenses of officers and
24 enlisted personnel detailed to the Coal Mines Administra-

tion; \$175,000, which amount shall be merged with and constitute one fund with the appropriation to which added, said fund to be available for all the purposes of this and said other appropriation: *Provided*, That funds derived from the operation of coal mines by the Coal Mines Administration for and at the risk of the Federal Government are hereby made available for settlement and other liquidating costs of such operations: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$12,600 of this appropriation is hereby made available for expenses incurred on and after June 30, 1947, in liquidating operations of those coal mines which have been operated for the account and at the risk of the Federal Government, which sum may be expended without regard to the provisions of any law regulating expenditures of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service that did not apply to the expenditure of funds in the operation of such mines under Executive Orders 9728 and 9758.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Alaska native service: For an additional amount for "Alaska native service", \$375,000.

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies", \$400,000.

1 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an
2 additional amount for "Purchase and transportation of In-
3 dian supplies", \$250,000.

4 The funds appropriated under title II of the Second
5 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, to meet increased pay
6 costs under the appropriation title "Education of Indians,
7 1947", may also be used for payment of tuition for Indian
8 children enrolled in public schools.

9 Conservation of health: For an additional amount for
10 "Conservation of health", \$302,300.

11 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

12 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
13 funds): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
14 "Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
15 funds)", \$10,000, payable from funds on deposit to the
16 credit of the particular tribe interested.

17 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

18 National parks: For an additional amount for "National
19 parks", \$50,000.

20 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
21 an additional amount for "National monument, historical,
22 and military areas", including \$18,000 for parking areas,
23 sidewalks, and stairway at Mount Rushmore National
24 Memorial, \$45,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For an additional amount for "Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations", \$30,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor", \$75,000.

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses", \$15,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", \$15,000.

Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs", \$3,000.

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to carry out the provisions of section 5 (a) of the Act of March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26, Eightieth Congress), and to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights under Public Law 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended, and the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$500,000.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$500,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous expenses", \$40,000.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

General administration: For an additional amount for "General Administration", \$201,000.

Grants to States for public employment offices: For an additional amount for "Grants to State for public employment offices", \$9,460,000.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

The appropriation "Traveling expenses, Department of Labor, 1948", is hereby reduced by \$360,000 and such amount shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army", approved

1 December 28, 1945 (31 U. S. C. 223d), as fully set forth
2 in House Document Numbered 350, Eightieth Congress,
3 \$55,418.56.

4 Damage claims: For payment of claims for death or
5 personal injury, under the provisions of Public Law 224,
6 approved November 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 582), as fully set
7 forth in House Document Numbered 349, Eightieth Con-
8 gress, \$794,761.28.

9 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

10 FUEL AND TRANSPORTATION, NAVY

11 Fuel and Transportation, Navy: For an additional
12 amount, fiscal year 1944, for "Fuel and transportation,
13 Navy", \$730,000.

14 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES,

15 HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

16 "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic
17 Office", fiscal year 1944, \$63,507.

18 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

19 INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

20 International Refugee Organization: For expenses neces-
21 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 1,
22 1947 (Public Law 146), providing for membership and
23 participation by the United States in the International Re-
24 fugee Organization, including attendance at meetings of

1 societies or associations concerned with the work of the
2 Organization; printing and binding without regard to sec-
3 tion 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111),
4 and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41
5 U. S. C. 5); and the hire of passenger motor vehicles,
6 \$71,024,900.

7 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: To enable the Secre-
10 tary of the Treasury to make refunds required by section
11 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the
12 amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section
13 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renego-
14 tiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or
15 determined to have been erroneously collected by the United
16 States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive
17 profits, with interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per
18 centum per annum) as may be determined by the War Con-
19 tracts Price Adjustment Board, such interest to be computed
20 to the date of certification of the amount to the Treasury
21 Department for payment: *Provided*, That to the extent
22 refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits
23 collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the
24 Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries,
25 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate

1 subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided*
2 *further*, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board
3 or its duly authorized representatives shall certify the amount
4 of any refunds to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secre-
5 tary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such
6 certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be
7 required, \$7,500,000.

8 FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

9 Foreign funds control liquidation: For expenses neces-
10 sary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the
11 Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October
12 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50
13 U. S. C. (App.) 5 (b) (Supp., 1941)), and any procla-
14 mations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued there-
15 under; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-
16 control, and related functions, authorized by law,
17 administered by the Treasury Department, including personal
18 services, printing and binding, and reimbursement of any
19 Federal Reserve Bank for printing and other expenditures,
20 \$275,000.

21 OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

22 Salaries and expenses, Office of Contract Settlement:
23 For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic re-
24 porting services, to carry out the provisions of the Contract
25 Settlement Act of 1944, \$75,000.

BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); and printing and binding: \$100,000,000, to be available until expended, and in addition thereto, contracts may be entered into for the purposes of said Act in an amount not in excess of \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation.

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army",

1 approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set
2 forth in House Document Numbered 351, Eightieth Con-
3 gress, \$15,405.48.

4 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for personal
5 injury and damage to privately owned property, adjusted
6 and determined by the Secretary of War under the Act
7 entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of
8 claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine
9 Corps forces in foreign countries", approved January 2,
10 1942, as amended April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d), as
11 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 354, Eightieth
12 Congress, \$29,944.

13 Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances,
14 military posts: Title II of the Urgent Deficiency Appropria-
15 tion Act, 1947, is hereby amended by deleting the figures
16 "\$17,567,069" following the words "Construction of build-
17 ings, utilities, and appurtenances, military posts" under the
18 head "Military activities", and inserting in lieu thereof the
19 figures "\$7,692,956".

20 United States Spruce Production Corporation: The
21 limitation on administrative expenses until January 1, 1947,
22 contained under this head in title II of the Government
23 Corporations Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased
24 from "\$10,000" to "\$14,720".

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of certain foreign areas, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not in excess of \$50 per day and travel expenses for individuals; translation rights, photographic work, educational exhibits, and dissemination of information; expenses incident to the operation of schools for American children; printing and binding; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; such minimum supplies for the civilian populations of such areas as may be essential to prevent starvation, disease, or unrest, prejudicial to the objectives sought to be accomplished; \$550,000,000: *Provided*, That when military personnel of the War Department are employed primarily for the purposes of this appropriation, the mileage and other travel allowances to which they may be entitled shall be paid herefrom: *Provided further*, That the general provisions of the Military Appropriation Act, 1948, shall apply to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this

1 appropriation may be made outside continental United States,
2 when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to
3 sections 355, 1136, 3648, 3709, and 3734, Revised Statutes,
4 as amended, civil-service or classification laws, or provisions
5 of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the
6 United States: *Provided further*, That this appropriation
7 shall be available to transport voluntary relief supplies shipped
8 by the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in
9 Germany.

10 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
11 CLAIMS

12 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

13 SEC. 201. For the payment of claims for damages to
14 or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
15 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
16 pendent offices under the provisions of the Act entitled
17 “An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims
18 arising against the Government of the United States in the
19 sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved
20 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth
21 in House Document Numbered 357, Eightieth Congress,
22 as follows:

23 Federal Security Agency, \$272.88;

24 National Housing Agency, \$222.27;

25 Department of the Interior, \$383.20;

1 Treasury Department, \$4.83;

2 In all, \$883.18.

3 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

4 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of final judgments
5 which have been rendered under the provisions of an Act
6 entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States
7 in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services
8 rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States,
9 and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46
10 U. S. C. 787), and which have been certified to the
11 Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 352
12 under the Navy Department, \$44,496.30, together with
13 an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in
14 such judgments or as provided by law.

15 (b) For the payment of final judgments rendered against
16 the Government of the United States by United States
17 district courts under the provisions of the Act of March
18 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of March
19 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which were certified to
20 the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 360
21 under the following agencies:

22 Department of Agriculture, \$6,218.33;

23 Treasury Department, \$500;

24 War Department, \$6,965.99;

25 In all, \$13,684.32; together with an indefinite appro-

1 priation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or
2 as provided by law.

3 (c) For the payment of judgments numbered Civil
4 3299, 3350, and 3396 rendered by United States district
5 courts, and certified to the Eightieth Congress in House
6 Document Numbered 359 under the Treasury Department,
7 \$47,825.27.

8 (d) For the payment of a final judgment rendered
9 against the Government of the United States by a United
10 States district court under the provisions of the Federal Tort
11 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 931), and which was certified
12 to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered
13 361 under the Navy Department, \$2,899.49, together with
14 an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in
15 such judgment or as provided by law.

16 (e) None of the judgments contained under this caption
17 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
18 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
19 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

20 (f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
21 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
22 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of
23 this Act.

24 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

25 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered

1 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Eightieth Con-
2 gress in House Document Numbered 362 under the follow-
3 ing agencies, namely:

4 United States Maritime Commission, \$30,125;

5 Federal Works Agency, \$12,622.69;

6 Department of Justice, \$87,347.21;

7 Navy Department, \$26,893.02;

8 Treasury Department, \$112,285.85;

9 War Department, \$113,220.61;

10 In all, \$382,494.38; together with such amount as may
11 be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in the
12 judgments.

13 (b) For the payment of judgments numbered 46,066
14 and 46,084 rendered by the Court of Claims in the total
15 amount of \$197,908.81, together with such amount as may
16 be necessary to pay interest, and certified to the Eightieth
17 Congress in House Document Numbered 358, to be paid
18 from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

19 (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
20 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired,
21 except such as has become final and conclusive against the
22 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

23 AUDITED CLAIMS

24 SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be
25 due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations

1 the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
2 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
3 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
4 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the
5 fiscal year 1944 and prior years, unless otherwise stated,
6 and which have been certified to Congress under section
7 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully
8 set forth in House Document Numbered 356, Eightieth
9 Congress, there is appropriated the sum of \$51,441,278.18,
10 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
11 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the
12 foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
13 settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be dis-
14 bursed and accounted for as a single fund; \$4.80, payable
15 from District of Columbia revenues; and \$6,559.73, payable
16 from postal revenues; in all, \$51,447,842.71.

17 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
18 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled
19 "An Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain
20 soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine In-
21 surrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands",
22 approved December 5, 1945 (10 U. S. C. 866f), and
23 which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under
24 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),

1 under the War Department in House Document Numbered
2 355, \$5,568.70.

3 TITLE III

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
7 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
8 the United States or who is a member of an organization
9 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
10 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
11 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
12 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
13 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
14 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
15 making the affidavit has not, contrary to the provisions of
16 this section, engaged in a strike against the Government of
17 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
18 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
19 the Government of the United States, or that such person
20 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
21 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
22 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
23 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
24 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
25 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike

1 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-
2 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
3 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
4 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
5 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
6 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
7 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
8 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
9 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
10 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

11 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as "The Supplemental
12 Appropriation Act, 1948".

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4269

[Report No. 990]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. TABER

JULY 18, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

intend, at this time, to disclose all of the facts involved in the Marshall plan. Just this week Secretary Marshall is reported to have told the Governors' Conference at Salt Lake that he could tell "much about certain implications of the international situation if he had been talking off the record and in great confidence."

Mr. Speaker, I submit that this is not Mr. Marshall's business; it is the people's business. How can the people have trust and confidence in him when he chooses to ignore those whom he is presumed to be serving?

Any plan of action that he might propose must be supported by an informed public opinion or it will fail.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Speaker, has a most difficult situation. The problems that confront him are tremendous and he has the support of most people, but there is a danger in the attitude that the average citizen should not be informed of all the facts. Someone has well said that "The people, who must supply the wherewithal for our part of the program, just aren't going to do it unless they know what it's all about." And that is the way it should be, Mr. Speaker, under our form of government. Had the people known what was transpiring at Tehran and Yalta and Potsdam, public opinion would have rejected the agreements concluded at those places. Today public opinion demands that before we embark upon more relief for Europe and the World we, first, appraise our own resources, and, second, survey the needs and resources of the countries that seek our aid.

There is every evidence, Mr. Speaker, that a comprehensive survey is under way. It is encouraging to note that sufficient time will elapse so that the Congress and the people may be fully informed on these two most important phases of the problem.

In some quarters, radio, press, and magazines, it is assumed that the Marshall plan must be approved and implemented at an early date. The argument is being advanced that we cannot back away from supplying dollars to Europe; that there can be no turning back now, that we cannot turn our backs upon England and France since Russia has split Europe in two. In short, the United States of America must underwrite the cost of European reconstruction at a cost of \$7,000,000,000 or more for the next 2 years. It is contended that unless we continue to send dollars abroad we shall be confronted with a serious depression on the home front, so we cannot take such a chance. Nobody wants another depression, but we should not yield to such fallacious arguments. This is a threat, pure and simple. It is even repeated in London where a report under date of May 28 warned that unless the United States acts to ease the world dollar shortage Britain and other foreign countries will soon find themselves unable to purchase American goods. The story is told about the burglar who held up the merchant and while frisking him of the day's receipts said: "Don't feel badly about my taking your cash. I shall eventually

spend it to buy your merchandise, thus increasing your sales. What I do helps us both." The giving of dollars to Europe for the sole purpose of buying our goods is unsound business and merely prolongs the day of agony for those nations and ourselves. The great need in Europe today is production; Europe must help itself by producing most of the things it needs to maintain a decent standard of living. Britain is running in the red at the rate of \$2,000,000,000 a year. That means she is consuming much more than she is producing. When an individual spends more than he earns he is in trouble and unless he quits he is headed for bankruptcy. The same rule applies to nations.

Mr. William Philip Simms, writing from Paris under date of July 16, says, in part:

Meanwhile, Germany, Europe's greatest reservoir of steel, coal energy, and other requisites for production, is allowed to remain a heavy drain instead of a source of supply. Properly organized, Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands could make western Europe hum.

Unless these and kindred stupidities are remedied—mostly by Europe herself—any aid from the United States could only bring a respite from the catastrophe which is just around the corner.

And with a note of warning Mr. Simms concludes his article by saying:

America can relieve this famine (in dollars) temporarily. But if she keeps pouring out money without fundamental change in the situation she herself will be pulled down with those she is trying to save.

Mr. Speaker, if dollars alone would save Europe there would be no crisis. We have been more than generous. Just think the United States has made grants and pledged loans totaling more than \$20,000,000,000 for relief and rehabilitation of foreign nations in the two post-war years. And I believe it is a fair question to ask, For what? That is the question millions of our people are asking too. They are dubious about the Marshall plan and the Truman plan also. They say that we are financing socialism and communism at the expense of private initiative. One writer has well said:

If each group of Americans, seeing something taken from our common store of goods and services, tries to adjust his own take-home pay, so he gets as much from the diminished pool as he did from the larger one, the Marshall plan will collapse in re-creation and futility. This goes for business, unions, farmers, and all of us.

In short, the dollars and services and supplies must come out of our pockets and that means every worker in this country. It is up to Mr. Marshall to tell the people that such is the fact.

Mr. Speaker, there is a general impression that the western European countries are broke. This is not the fact. The United States News, in its issue of July 11, says that "Europe, as a whole, is far from scraping the bottom of its barrel of dollars." The Vorys Committee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs estimates the dollar resources of Europe to be \$18,703,000,000 as of January 1, 1947. Long-term investments in United States enterprises amount to \$5,-

688,000,000. Gold resources are fixed at \$5,736,000,000, plus \$2,000,000,000 in gold held by Britain. Dollar deposits are fixed at \$2,496,000,000 and outstanding dollar credits are \$4,783,000,000. Obviously these countries are not broke, but Europeans are not willing, or they may be unable, to marshal these assets to bolster a faltering economy. However, before this country assumes further financial responsibility it must insist upon a complete statement by these nations regarding their apparent unwillingness to spend in their own behalf.

Mr. Speaker, there can be no implementation of the Marshall plan until the western countries submit a full statement of assets and estimated needs, real, not fanciful. And then there must be a pooling of all assets to meet reconstruction demands.

America will meet its responsibility to the rest of the world when it is convinced that those who seek its aid intend to help themselves, to the end that the people in those countries will enjoy the benefits of a free economy and eventually an increased standard of living. Not one dollar of American money should be used to advance the cause of socialism or communism.

SPECIAL ORDER VACATED

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I had a special order for today; I ask unanimous consent that the same be vacated.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that roll call No. 120 be corrected to show that I voted "nay."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD and Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement.

Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short radio address.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some editorial comment.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Speaker, in the Appendix of the RECORD of July 16 at page A3761 reference is made

to the bill, H. R. 1458, as having been introduced by Mr. HARDIE SCOTT. The RECORD should read "Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. OWENS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1948

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say it is my hope that we may conclude the bill as quickly as its proper consideration will warrant. I have the assurance of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] that that will be done.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, the bill is to be considered in accordance with the agreement reached yesterday.

I may say that we expect to take little time on this side.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, that is the same course that we expect to follow.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4269, with Mr. BENDER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill carries \$1,603,000,000. It is a large amount. Nevertheless, the bill has been very carefully considered in the committee and I hope we will be able to dispose of it without undue delay, if the membership will remain here and give it their attention.

The bill carries some items for the House of Representatives. It carries \$400,000,000 for assistance to Greece and Turkey. It carries \$332,000,000 for relief assistance to war-devastated territories. It carries no money for relief assistance to those countries which are not allowing the United States to enter and to follow through the relief to be sure that it gets to the people for whom it is intended.

It carries other items in connection with the administration of the Government, including funds for the Labor Relations Board, sugar rationing, rent control, and export control.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. I did not quite get the gentleman's statement about the bill

carrying no money for certain countries.

Mr. TABER. It carries no money to those countries who have indicated that they do not sign the requirement that is required in section 3 of the authorization act relating to the so-called \$350,000,000 set-up.

Mr. COLMER. Does that mean that the countries that are under the control and domination of the Soviet Republic would not get any of this money?

Mr. TABER. It means just exactly that.

Mr. COLMER. It does mean that?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. COLMER. Then, the gentleman's committee has strengthened the authorization bill in that respect?

Mr. TABER. Well, to this extent: We have taken out the money that was intended for those countries.

Mr. COLMER. Of course, the gentleman knows what I have reference to.

Mr. TABER. And we have provided that no money can be paid to any country unless it complies with section 3 of that Authorization Act which requires an agreement which allows our representatives to go into those countries and see that the relief is delivered to the folks whom we intended should receive it. That is the rank and file, and that it is not turned over to some other government to distribute.

Mr. COLMER. I have not had an opportunity to see the bill. If the committee has strengthened the authorization then I think they are to be congratulated.

Mr. TABER. We have.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Is the gentleman trying to say that Poland has been eliminated from this bill, that relief for Poland has been cut out?

Mr. TABER. The situation with reference to Poland, and the hearings developed this yesterday afternoon—we did not have time to print them—testimony before the committee by Secretary Anderson showed this. In fact, the Secretary testified to this himself:

I did have a mission that went to Poland and while there is no report as yet available from that mission and there will not be for some time I think I could say to this group that Poland does not need very much food to prevent starvation.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Who said that?

Mr. TABER. Secretary Anderson.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Secretary Anderson was not in Poland; he was in Germany.

Mr. TABER. His mission was in Poland and he has had consultations with the representatives of Poland who came to see him not only in Berlin but in Paris.

Mr. SADOWSKI. They have had the biggest freeze and biggest frost they ever had in their history, which killed most of the winter crops, and now they have just gone through one of the worst droughts in their history—10 weeks of drought—which has killed most of their spring crops.

Mr. TABER. The reports from there indicate that their crops are good and that in the line of agricultural production they are stressing the item of beet

sugar and nothing else; that there are an enormous number of pigs and other livestock there available to them.

Mr. SADOWSKI. The gentleman's answer then is that Poland will receive none of these benefits.

Mr. TABER. And they have so far at least refused to sign the agreements that are required to be signed under section 3 of the Relief Act which was passed here in the House of Representatives and which the State Department requires to be signed before relief is furnished.

Mr. SADOWSKI. What the gentleman means to say in all of this is that Poland will receive none of this money or any of this assistance. Is that correct?

Mr. TABER. Unless they turn over a new leaf and show cooperation with the countries that believe in freedom.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Then let the record show at this point, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman's committee is refusing to give aid to Poland.

Mr. TABER. No; that is not it. Let us say that we are not in line to hand out anything to any group that is Communist controlled.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Does the gentleman say then that they should have a revolution in Poland and throw out the Russians? And what will happen then? Will the gentleman guarantee that the United States Army will go to Poland to chase the Russians out?

Mr. TABER. If we turn things over to Poland, Poland would not get them, the Russians would get them.

Mr. SADOWSKI. That is not true.

Mr. TABER. That is what has happened everywhere with things that have gone to any country which has not been under the absolute control as far as distribution is concerned, of representatives of the United States.

Mr. SADOWSKI. That is not true. Every dollar's worth of goods sent there under UNRRA, all the aid and assistance that has been given to Poland has gone to the Polish people.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield further to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman is not making any exception for Poland. If Poland will not sign up under section 3 and agree that this relief goes where the taxpayers of the United States intended for it to go, then we are not going to send it to Poland; and the same with any other nation.

Mr. TABER. That is correct, and we cannot violate the law; we have not the right to bring anything in under any other basis.

Mr. MAHON. And is it not also true in the case of every other country that if those countries do not sign the agreement and cooperate with the program that the money will not be expended in those countries that might be involved.

Mr. TABER. The same rule applies to every country that is subject to this relief program.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the record should show that the action taken in this respect was taken unanimously by both sides of the committee, by both Republicans and Democrats alike.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not further true that if a nation signs an agreement and does not keep the agreement, then the President is ordered under the basic legislation to discontinue immediately and promptly the assistance program to that country?

Mr. TABER. That is correct, and on top of that and in connection with the program, we have incorporated the full extent of the language in section 3 into this bill requiring that none of the funds shall be paid out unless the representatives of the recipient countries sign the agreements required under section 3.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. LODGE. Is it not also true that the very reason we put these provisions in section 3, and the very fact that Poland refuses to sign such an agreement, shows that Poland does not want to have this relief go to its needy people but wants to use it for communistic purposes? We put those provisions in for the protection of the needy and if they do not want to sign the agreement it shows they do not want the relief.

Mr. TABER. It shows they are under the domination of an overlord.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It should also be pointed out that the bill itself does not place any restriction upon any country by name. It simply emphasizes these restrictions in the authorization bill. If some country which could qualify under the authorization bill for which funds have not been provided, should qualify and should sign the proper agreements, the funds could be used, but it would necessitate their coming under the conditions of the authorization.

Mr. TABER. That is correct. In other words, if the Government of Poland wants its people to have relief and they need relief, they can get it under this bill.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. This is a case where we must take the bitter with the sweet, is it not? We must take Greek and Turkey in order to get the other items. I want the record to show I am opposed to the help to Greece and Turkey but I do favor the other provisions of the legislation. Therefore in order to get that part of the bill which I consider

good, I am also compelled to accept that part of which I do not approve.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I shall not go into a long dissertation as to why we should go into any of it. I hope the bill may be considered promptly and unless there are some other questions I reserve the balance of my time.

[Mr. CANNON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

FLOOD CONTROL AND THE FOREIGN-AID PROGRAM

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I wish to discuss four or five topics rather briefly.

First of all, with reference to statements by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, two or three of his statements I think he did not intend to be taken exactly literally. Colonel Johnson, who has been head of the ODT, has not been dismissed. He still remains a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the extent that the Interstate Commerce Commission does have powers to deal with the situation Colonel Johnson's experience and ability will be available to the Government.

Second, with respect to the strategic-minerals program, the gentleman in his enthusiasm spoke of cutting the strategic-minerals program in two. As a matter of fact, the program is not cut in two. The budget estimate was for \$150,000,000 in cash and \$50,000,000 in contract authorizations. The bill as presented provides \$100,000,000 in cash plus the \$50,000,000 contract authorization. So out of a total procurement recommended by the budget of \$200,000,000, the committee has approved \$150,000,000, which is not cutting the program in two. Personally, I feel much as the gentleman from Missouri does as to the importance of the strategic-minerals program, but it must be recognized that in bringing out the bill we had to find a point upon which we could get agreement of the committee. The \$150,000,000 was the point at which agreement was reached.

There was some justification, I think, for those who urged reduction. Two or three of the items on the purchase list are items in which we have some supply. We have quite a capacity for producing rubber now, so that some Members thought the rubber program was a little overestimated.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES ON FLOOD CONTROL

The third thing I wish to mention is a matter on which I should like to have the special attention of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New York.

It is known to all Members of the House, of course, that within the past week the President has sent to the Congress a supplementary budget dealing with the floods in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys.

Several Members of the House have been somewhat bothered about the fact that in this bill we are appropriating huge sums for foreign relief and the re-

construction of countries devastated by war and are doing nothing about the supplemental estimate for flood control.

To be sure, the actual estimates reached the Capitol late yesterday and printed copies have become available only late this afternoon. Obviously there has been no opportunity to consider them.

A number of us have the feeling, however, that the devastation from floods is just as serious to the people afflicted as devastation from war and we hardly wanted the record to be written for this Congress with the passage of this supplemental appropriations bill carrying funds for foreign relief with no consideration given to the supplemental estimates that have come to the Congress for flood control. In fact, I have discussed with some of the Members from Iowa and Nebraska the advisability of offering an amendment to this bill to try to do something about the matter.

We recognize, however, that there has been no opportunity up to this time for the members of the Committee on Appropriations of the House to have any hearings on these estimates. Inquiries to the War Department and the Bureau of Reclamation have developed that some of the desired information was not yet available.

So I have discussed the situation with the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and it is my understanding that the chairman is agreeable to ordering hearings on the supplemental estimates for flood control this coming week with a view to taking action before Congress adjourns.

I would like to yield to him at this time for a confirmation of that understanding.

Mr. TABER. I can say that the message of the President came the day before yesterday, as I remember, and the budget estimate came yesterday. Our bill was marked up and we had no time and no opportunity to do anything from a tentative standpoint in connection with the budget estimate. I have no desire to delay consideration of anything of that character. There are items in it where there have been no surveys. There are items where there are no plans, and it would manifestly be improper for the Congress to consider such items beyond perhaps providing funds for surveys or plans. It is my intention this coming week that we will try to have hearings on those items. I have some hearings scheduled for the Deficiency Committee for Monday morning on two or three items and the committee has the War Department conference on hand. But just as rapidly as we can get to it, we will proceed with hearings upon the items that are contained in the President's budget.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska, who has been much interested in this matter.

Mr. STEFAN. I have studied this proposed amendment with the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. It is the

opinion of members of the Nebraska delegation and members from other flood-stricken areas that an amount equal to at least 10 percent of the contemplated expenditure for foreign relief could well be allocated as supplemental appropriations for flood control. In other words, the four items of assistance to Greece of \$400,000,000, assistance to war-devastated countries, \$332,000,000, IRO, \$71,000,000, and occupied countries, \$550,000,000 make a total of \$1,353,000,000, and 10 percent of that would mean \$135,000,000 for flood control exclusively, giving the Army engineers say, \$120,000,000 for authorized projects in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and to the Reclamation Bureau about \$15,000,000. With the chairman's assurance that we will have some hearings on some of these proposals, I feel certain that action will be forthcoming before Congress adjourns. This is a very real problem in Nebraska and without such an assurance I would feel we should attach to this bill the amendment the gentleman from South Dakota has discussed with me and I would like to hear from the chairman of the committee making appropriations for the civil functions of the War Department about this proposal.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan who is the very able chairman of the appropriations subcommittee which handles regular appropriations for the civil functions of the War Department.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, since the President's message reached me I had an itemized statement as to the projects which were being considered. I asked the War Department to furnish me with a statement giving detailed information on each project.

The information I wanted to give the House was the total cost of these projects which were submitted, when completed; the amount that was contained in the budget; the total amount of the cost of the projects for the entire program, as amended, if amended; the amount it would take to carry that program out this year and the amount that would be required to carry on that program for a period of 6 years; for it would take at least that long to complete it.

There are some 98 projects. The War Department furnished me information for about 70 of them. There are more than 20 projects for which they could not give me the costs. They are sending out to the field and expect to have the costs, such as they are, by Monday forenoon. As soon as I obtain those costs I expect to study them and take the matter up in either the deficiency committee or the full committee. But to date we have not been able to get the costs and detailed information.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am sure that on the basis of the statements of the gentleman from New York, chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations, and the statement of the gentleman from Michigan, chairman of the War Department subcommittee, that we will get some definite action on this matter before Congress adjourns.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. Is it not true that the Bureau of Reclamation figured in this flood-control program as submitted by the President?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is true. The gentleman from Nebraska does well to point that out.

Mr. CURTIS. And in these hearings, will that include the Bureau of Reclamation?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Their figures and projects are a part of the supplemental estimates, and I am sure that they will be given an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. STEFAN. That was considered, was it not?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That was my understanding in the discussion with the chairman—a hearing on the supplemental flood-control estimates. That would include those of the Bureau of Reclamation.

AID PROGRAM MUST SHOW RESULTS

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to address myself to the foreign relief part of the pending bill.

During the consideration of this bill by the Subcommittee on Deficiencies, it seemed to me we were inevitably, in our thinking, being driven more and more to realize that if this foreign-aid program is to have a stopping place sometime, it has to produce results. We must reawaken the productive capacity of the countries with whom we are dealing.

After some consultation with other members of the committee, and the clerks, I drew up some language which was along the line of the provisions for sponsors contributions which we had during WPA and PWA programs in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I want to read to the committee the language which I suggested as a possible amendment to go in this bill.

At the outset I will say that after consideration of the amendment, the committee decided to put in the bill the language from the Authorization Act on the \$350,000,000 program as a means of accomplishing something of this same purpose; and also wrote other comment into the report on the bill. We tried to make it clear that it is the intent that we shall make progress with this foreign-relief program.

TO ENCOURAGE SELF-HELP

This is the language I proposed and this is the type of thing we are coming to as we ask Europe and the countries of other continents to determine what they can do as a part of the rehabilitation program:

No part of the foregoing appropriations for assistance to any foreign country, except contributions to the international children's emergency fund of the United Nations, and reimbursements to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for funds advanced under the terms of the acts authorizing aid, shall

be available for expenditure except where the government of the recipient countries shall have made specific, detailed, and itemized requests for such assistance, including a statement of the necessity for such assistance. *Provided*, That no allocation of aid shall be made to any country until the government of the recipient country has signed an agreement to contribute not less than 40 percent of the cost of the assistance requested by such country. *Provided further*, That such contribution may consist of raw materials, manufactured goods, or other considerations of value to the United States, of which not less than one-quarter shall be in the form of commodities or goods or credits acceptable to United States commercial companies, and that not to exceed three-quarters of such contribution may be supplied by the recipient country through providing water-borne transportation of supplies to such country, and the distribution therein.

Testimony before the Subcommittee on Civil Functions of the War Department brought out the fact that on the first part of the relief program for the occupied countries this year, water-borne transportation was costing 28 cents out of every dollar. Instead of the money going into the procurement of food, 28 cents out of every dollar was going into the transportation of the material. That, everyone agreed, was too much.

The estimates covered in the appropriations before you are, generally speaking, based on a water-borne transportation cost not exceeding one-fifth or 20 percent of the total. But even that seems high and it emphasizes the importance of getting these countries on a basis where they can produce much of their own needs as soon as possible.

Some of us believe that the proposal by former President Hoover that Liberty ships to be made available to these countries, letting them man them and come and get their supplies, is a suggestion that ought to be worked into this foreign relief program. It is difficult to do that in an appropriation bill, however, because it calls for legislation; but this limitation I have suggested would, if carried out, make our relief effort go further. It also recognizes the Hoover Liberty ship idea as a possibility.

Before we are called upon to consider additional appropriations for foreign relief, I sincerely hope that legislation along this line can be worked out, not only for the providing of transportation but also by the development of what might be called "sponsor's contributions" such as we had in our domestic relief programs a few years back.

For the time being, and for this bill, after consideration of my suggested limitation, the committee wrote into its report the following paragraph which should be carefully noted by all concerned, here and abroad:

It is the most earnest desire of the committee that in administering this account the State Department will require the governments of any recipient country to make specific detailed and itemized recommendations for such assistance as the State Department may desire, including a statement of the necessity for such assistance, and that, insofar as it may be done, agreements will be made with the recipients that they shall make contributions to the cost of the assistance provided, such contribution to be in addition to the amounts that this country shall furnish and insofar as it is possible to

do so that waterborne transportation of supplies to such countries and the distribution therein be provided to the fullest possible extent by the recipient countries.

I say to you in all seriousness that this program of appropriating money for foreign relief is going to break down and the fears expressed by its friends and the hopes that have been expressed by some of its foes will come to a realization unless we can attach such conditions to these appropriations that they will bring about results so the American people can see that the program is working progressively to the end of rehabilitating these countries and getting them on their feet so they can again be self-sustaining.

TOUCHY SITUATION IN GREECE

And finally, I want to draw the attention of the Membership to the serious character of the situation that is developing in Greece and the possible implications of our program there. I hope the Members of Congress will read the dispatches being sent by M. W. Fodor which are appearing in the Washington Post. Mr. Fodor has been a correspondent in the Balkans for a very long time and is widely regarded as an authority on the Balkans and the Near East.

A few days ago, before the regular press reports had mentioned such a thing, I thought through his dispatches, Mr. Fodor was trying to tell America that we should expect to see an effort by large numbers of the Greek people to establish a new government in Greece. One dispatch quoted an editorial which, while from a Communist newspaper, seemed to suggest that such a movement would have some substantial popular support.

The dispatch said, in part:

"American intervention on behalf of the Monarcho-Fascist regime on the one hand must be met by the peoples' resistance against such enslavement on the other," the editorial said. "Material separation therefore is essential to fight the Fascists. A new democratic government is the answer."

Mr. Fodor's comment was:

Such a development would probably find a phantom government and cabinet meeting in one village today and in another tomorrow. It would not have large territories to control, but if it were recognized as the legal government by Russia and her satellites, as it undoubtedly would be, the present government would be subject to constant harassment. No American commission ever undertook a more difficult task than that facing Administrator Griswold.

His dispatch this morning was even more pointed. It said at one point:

There is no question but that persecution of non-Communist Republicans in Greece must stop, or thousands of citizens are going to join the anti-government bloc in self-defense.

The physical presence of the American administrator is going to help immeasurably in quieting things down. There has been so much uncertainty that it spawned all sorts of rumors that have fallen on fertile ground.

Among the rumors Mr. Fodor mentions was—

the annoying story, widely believed by both left and right, that wholesale arrests in Greece were ordered by the Americans. Arrests in the last 48 hours have been wholesale and have gone far beyond the alleged Communist plotters. Police in Athens are

alleged to have informed protesting relatives that the arrests were ordered by the Americans. It is fantastic, but widely believed. Scorching this propaganda will be high on the Griswold agenda.

In order that we may understand the situation in Greece, it is well to remind ourselves that the present government in Greece may not be truly representative of the people nor responsible to their wishes. Leland Stowe, famed war correspondent, in his book, *While Time Remains*, has said of the Greek elections, March 31, 1946:

The official results, as now known, merely demonstrated that the Greeks were no more "free" to vote their honest preferences behind the Churchill-Leeper-Greek monarchists velvet curtain than Rumanians or Poles may have been behind the Soviets' so-called iron curtain. Although the Populists—otherwise Royalists—emerged with more votes from those who did vote, the number of abstentions totaled approximately 50 percent. If the registration lists were not padded with the names of scores of thousands of dead citizens—as the left and some neutral observers had charged for many weeks—this fact proved that EAM supporters would surely have emerged as the strongest party in Greece, had they dared to go to the polls. The only other possible interpretation was equally derogatory to the British-sponsored monarchists and collaborating Greek quislings. Athens' puppet government had proclaimed a total registration of 2,200,000—nearly 500,000 more supposed voters than had voted in 1936—in a country of a population of less than 7,000,000 in which more than 1,000,000 persons died during the war—and in which women were not allowed to vote * * *. As correspondent Ernest O. Hauser (*Saturday Evening Post*) prophesied, the Greek elections were most thoroughly "prepared." What they have really prepared is another and more bitter story.

Stowe quotes Hauser as saying that he had—

Talked with numerous Greeks who frankly told me they did not dare to show up for registration, for fear of being thrown into jail when they presented themselves. Known Royalists, on the other hand, are reliably reported by competent British and American observers here to have obtained more than one polling card, enabling them to cast several votes.

Perhaps that is why in his article in the *Post* this morning, Mr. Fodor said:

One thing may be said of Dwight P. Griswold, newly arrived American Administrator of American aid in Greece:

The man has courage.

If he was not a very brave man he would never have accepted the job of trying to bring order out of the political and economic chaos that is Greece today.

In closing his article Mr. Fodor said:

It is time for an authoritative American voice to remind Greece of its tradition of patriotism and its belief in justice for all citizens. The present policy of arresting non-Communist Republicans and sending them to dreary island concentration camps cannot continue.

We who believe that this move to help Greece seeks the extension of liberty and the maintenance of liberty must see to it that the program in Greece is not a program of negatives and of support for reactionary ideals for which we have no sympathy.

There can be no hope for our mission to Greece to succeed in helping the

people of Greece if we lend our support to suppressing free expression of their own desires. The Government of Greece, if it wants continued aid from the United States, must demonstrate that it is the exponent, if not still the cradle, of democracy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order to give a little information and some encouragement to Members of the House with respect to some testimony that developed yesterday before the Committee from the chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, Mr. Paul Herzog. We have provided funds in this bill, as you know, to implement the new National Labor Relations Board; and may I say to the Members of Congress that it appears in the record from the testimony of Mr. Houston, and the testimony of Mr. Herzog, and the testimony of Mr. Reynolds, the present three-man board, that the agreement we have reached as to the appropriation item appearing in this bill is everything that they could ask for to implement the new Taft-Hartley law.

So that the public may understand that the Congress of the United States is providing all the funds necessary to implement the new National Labor Relations Board, and in addition to that we are providing all the funds that are necessary to implement the new National Mediation and Conciliation Service. While Mr. Herzog was before the committee he made this statement in his general presentation, and I think it is rather significant. That is why I am taking this time. He said, referring to another statement which he had made to the committee holding the hearings on the regular annual appropriation bill:

We indicated that we could not prophesy what the legislation was going to look like—

Referring to the Taft-Hartley bill—

but we thought there was a fair chance that it would increase the Board's burdens rather than decrease them.

That prophecy, I believe, has turned out to be correct.

Now, get this:

I cannot find any Wagner Act functions that have been cut out except the handling of supervisors' cases which represent only about 3 percent of the representation proceedings anyhow. Everything else is on the plus side.

Then I asked this question:

Mr. KEEFE. Let me ask you this: In your general statement you stated in substance, without attempting to repeat it, that an examination of the Taft-Hartley bill discloses that most of the provisions of the existing Wagner Act are still included within the Taft-Hartley bill. All of the protection as to most of the provisions of the Wagner Act are still in the Taft-Hartley bill, are they not?

Mr. HERZOG. On the substantive side, the unfair labor practices against employers under section 8 of the Wagner Act are still in the Taft-Hartley Act as section 8 (a); that is correct. Substantively they are exactly the same.

Mr. KEEFE. So that all cases that might arise under that phase of the Wagner Act are still available under the Taft-Hartley Act?

How different that testimony is from some of the statements that have been made to the public in this country. Here is a statement from the chairman of the National Labor Relations Board in which he says that practically all of their work is representation and complaint cases and as to those cases all of the protection that is afforded by the Wagner Act is to be found in the provisions of the Taft-Hartley bill. He was making that statement in connection with a request for funds and he indicated in his statement that he expected an increase of business due to the fact that the Taft-Hartley bill opened the door to employees to petition the National Labor Relations Board for protection, the same protection they had under the Wagner Act.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. There was testimony that ever since the first of June, about the time that bill was passed, the work load of the Board had declined.

Mr. KEEFE. I may also say, in answer to the distinguished gentleman from New York, that our former colleague, Mr. John Houston, who is a member of the Board, very definitely took the position that he expected that their work was going to drop right off and he used the expression: "We do not believe we are going to have much to do for the next 6 months." "Why?" I asked him. He said that from his contacts with both employers and employees he found an attitude that they intended to work in harmony and to do real collective bargaining across the table, that that spirit would prevail instead of the spirit of antagonism that we have heard about that has been proclaimed so much in the newspapers.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HOBBS. I want to add to what the gentleman has said so illuminatingly that the legal department of the AFL goes even further, according to the report of Mr. David Lawrence in his column, than Mr. Herzog did. He says that every word of the guarantees of the Wagner Act is in haec verba included in the Taft-Hartley bill and the only changes were with respect to directives or interpretations made by the NLRB.

Mr. KEEFE. I want to say that I believe the new National Labor Relations Board and the new general counsel that has been appointed to administer the largest part of the field work of the Board will do a good job. They have given assurances to the committee, to the Congress, and to the people of the United States that that is their intention. So I think we may view the future with considerable feeling that we have done a good job in the interest of trying to ac-

tually solve some problems that ought to be solved, and as the days pass, and as they grow into weeks and months, I think we are going to see that the dire predictions that were made are not going to materialize.

May I say one more word in closing. This is a very important bill. The committee spent weeks hearing testimony on this bill. With regard to the foreign-relief program, the program of international refugee relief set up in this bill, and the so-called Turkish-Greek provision in this bill, in my humble opinion—and I have lived with this thing for weeks, and I have slept with it, and I have prayed over it to try to be able to do the right thing, and we do not have the time now to discuss this in the manner that I would like to discuss it—the step we are taking here this afternoon is a step that will represent a great page in the history of the world. Just what the future will be, God alone knows. No one can tell. Certainly, no one from the State Department could tell us, and I have not been able to reach an adequate determination myself. But I say this, that on all of the evidence that came before the committee I can come to no other conclusion—and I say this somewhat regretfully as to one or two aspects of this thing—than that the position of any sound American today must be and cannot be other than to sustain the position that is now being taken by our Government, which they are trying to implement in the action in Greece and Turkey. If we fail there, all I can say to you is, you predict the alternative. I do not want to be charged with that terrible responsibility.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, may I say it is most gratifying to learn that the members of the gentleman's great committee, when faced with the same hard, difficult, terrible facts that our committee was faced with, came to the same conclusion.

Mr. KEEFE. I just want to say this in all fairness. I hope you will give this committee your confidence. We have looked at this thing from the standpoint of America. I want you to know that when Mr. Lovett gave the story that he gave to this committee—and I was privileged to question him on this situation—I came away refreshed in the knowledge and the thought that we have in the State Department, in General Marshall and in Mr. Lovett as his Under Secretary, two real Americans whom we can trust. The future of our State Department and its relations with foreign governments, in my opinion, is in safe hands.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. LODGE. I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Minnesota and congratulate the gentleman now addressing us on his statement.

I have been assured by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], that if the Polish Government decides to sign the agreement required under section 3 of the Foreign Relief Act, funds for that purpose will be appropriated. The unwillingness of the Polish Government to sign the agreement required indicates its desire to use United States relief for Communist expansion rather than for the needy. My desire that relief should reach the needy in Poland is equaled only by my determination that this relief should not be used further to crush them under Communist despotism.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

(Mr. LODGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the reading clerk has had a bad day, with all the roll calls we have had, and I think we should show him some consideration. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and that it be open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 8, after line 17 insert a new paragraph as follows:

"None of the funds herein appropriated under the headings 'Assistance to Greece and Turkey' and 'Relief Assistance to War Devastated Countries' shall be expended in behalf of any country (including the political subdivisions thereof) which fails to cooperate in support of the principle or plan enunciated by the Secretary of State on June 5, 1947, and commonly referred to as the Marshall plan."

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment close in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, all I have to say with reference to this amendment is simply this: The relief plan covers what nations with this \$350,000,000? It covers prospectively Italy, Trieste, Hungary, Poland, Greece, and China. The two countries involved in this relief that could get any relief at all which are not cooperating in this program are Hungary and Poland. I will tell you that neither one of them are going to get a dime out of this program unless they cooperate and unless they sign on the dotted line. So this amendment is not necessary. Everyone knows that, and that is

in the law today. This amendment is not necessary. But what it does is to place the stamp of approval of this Congress upon a plan called the Marshall plan which is in such a nebulous state that no witness has been able to come before the committee or before the American people and put their finger on it and say what it is. No one will know what the Marshall plan is until the end of the conference which is now being held over there and until some sort of plan is submitted to the United States.

Do not be alarmed, my friends. There will be no relief under these proposed appropriations to any country that is not going to cooperate in the attempt to bring about a peaceful situation in Europe.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I apologize for imposing on the patience of the Members but I could not let this go by without calling attention to certain inconsistencies that still prevail amongst high officials of our Government, including this Congress. I might mention for the RECORD that Poland today has two governments. They have a government which is the true, legitimate Government of Poland, representing the democratic elements of Poland at London which never gave up. That is the Government that furnished 12,000 fliers for the British Royal Force. That is the Government that furnished troops that took Monte Cassino Hill. That is the Government that furnished the underground in Poland throughout this war and furnished 1,000,000 men, women, and children. That is the Government that gave 10,000,000 dead in this war and fought harder and gave more in sacrifice, more than any other people on earth, in their fight and struggle for freedom. That is the true Government of Poland which is still in operation.

The government that exists in Poland today is not the government which was desired by the Polish people. That government was forced on them by the Yalta agreement. That government was forced upon them by the State Department, by the Government of the United States of America.

So that you have this sad tragedy existing in Poland today. You have a government in Poland today which the people of Poland did not want but which was forced upon them by the Governments of the United States of America, Russia, and Great Britain.

So now we are punishing the people of Poland by not doing business with that government which the people of Poland do not want, and which the United States of America was the one that had a hand in forcing the government onto the people of Poland. In other words, we are in this silly predicament, where we are taking it out on the Polish people for having a government which we do not recognize, but which our State Department recognized. I am in favor of denying aid to the present government that exists in Poland. I am in favor of that. I was opposed at all times to giv-

ing any aid to that government in the first place. It should never have gotten it, because it never represented the people of Poland. But let us be consistent. Let us quit doing business with that government in Poland and let us recognize that government which represents the true democratic elements of Poland. So let us deny this aid to the quisling government in Poland, but let us go a step further and repudiate that government which does not represent Poland at all, and recognize that government in London which does represent the true character of the Polish people.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'KONSKI. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. I agree with the conclusions which the gentleman reached, but I wonder if it is fair to say that we have forced that government on the Polish people.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Yes. That was forced upon them by a provisional government, which was the agreement arrived at at Yalta, where the United States of America and Great Britain said that a provisional government must be incorporated in Poland, and we were the ones who recognized that government.

Mr. COLMER. But is it not fairer to say that that government was forced on the Polish people by the Soviet Republic?

Mr. O'KONSKI. Well, they had an election after that, and you saw the result of it. You saw the report in Life Magazine by our Ambassador as to the true nature of that election. It was not democratic in any manner, shape, or form; and we still do business with that government.

Mr. COLMER. The fact that we were forced to do business with that government does not make this country responsible for that government having been placed in power. We all know as a matter of fact—I think the gentleman wants to be fair.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I do want to be fair.

Mr. COLMER. We all know as a matter of fact that that government was forced on the people by the Soviet Republic and not by this country.

Mr. O'KONSKI. But the United States of America approved it, and so did Great Britain. So, indirectly, as one of the three parties, we are responsible for Poland having a government which she does not want. There is the situation. So let us be consistent.

I believe in this bill and I am going to vote for it. I believe it should be denied the Communist Government in Poland. They should not have gotten it in the first place. But let us be consistent and quit doing business with that government, and let us recognize the government that is truly representative of the Polish people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'KONSKI] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair,

Mr. BENDER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 4629, directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES, FISCAL YEAR 1948

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 4268) making supplemental appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that it may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

TITLE I

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, namely:

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Office of the Administrator

Veterans' housing: For an additional amount to enable the National Housing Administrator to carry out the purposes of sections 501, 502, and 503 of title V of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1571, 1572, and 1573), \$85,500,000, of which not to exceed \$700,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, to be available only in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 85, Eightieth Congress, approved May 31, 1947: *Provided*, That any operations or services performed under a delegation from the National Housing Administrator, by any agency of the Government in carrying out any of the purposes for which said funds are appropriated shall be performed under the direction and supervision of said Administrator.

TITLE II

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries, as hereinafter specified, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to said corporation and its subsidiaries and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the revision of the budget of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year 1948, except as hereinafter provided:

Not to exceed \$38,754,700 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for its administrative expenses and the administrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the U. S. Commercial Company; not to exceed \$1,500 for periodicals and newspapers; health service program as

authorized by act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks; and not to exceed \$75,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the act of June 28, 1944: *Provided*, That as used herein the term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or fee basis, and travel and other expenses, including the purchases of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices: *Provided further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated for administrative expenses shall be increased by an amount which does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside the continental United States; wages, fees, and other expenses, including cost of contract services, of persons who are exclusively engaged in construction, operation, clearance, maintenance and protection of plants, operating facilities, acquired collateral, and other property in which the Corporation has an interest; the expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination of contracts or in the performance of legal services; and all expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Corporation shall be made in accordance with its accounting principles and practices: *Provided further*, That none of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the subsidiaries thereof shall be used for the custody, maintenance, or disposal of any surplus property within the continental limits of the United States, its Territories or possessions, except such property as may be owned by and held for disposal by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or its subsidiaries; but, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may waive reimbursement from War Assets Administration for the administrative property transferred prior to July 1, 1946, and for expenses incurred prior thereto in the custody, maintenance, or disposal of any surplus property: *Provided further*, That not part of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or of any subsidiary thereof shall be used to make any purchase or for personal services or to enter into any contract for the use or benefit of any other agency of the Government unless such agency shall have authority in law and appropriations available to make reimbursement for such purchase, personal services, or contract: *Provided further*, That none of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries shall be used for the making of any loan to any State, any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a specific authorization if such loan would increase the aggregate amount of such loans outstanding above \$125,000,000 (act of July 20, 1946, Public Law 519).

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. The authorities, restrictions, and prohibitions specified under the head "General provisions" in the Government Corporations Appropriations Act, 1948, shall be applicable to this act.

SEC. 302. This act may be cited as "The Supplemental Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948."

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, this bill includes only two items: First, direct appropriation for housing; and, second, the approval of the administrative expenses of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

There appears to be no controversy or disagreement as to either.

The Lanham Housing Act of 1945 authorized the provision of temporary housing at educational institutions and elsewhere for veterans and their families who were suffering hardship because of the housing shortage. What is commonly known as the reuse program or title V program provided that surplus military and other war housing would be converted for this purpose. Local agencies provided the sites and utility mains, and the Federal Government provided funds totaling \$438,462,814 for moving and reerecting war housing.

It was estimated that 200,000 dwelling units could be provided. As explained by officials of the National Housing Agency, rising costs caused the estimate to be lowered to 150,000 units. One hundred and thirty-seven thousand units are now completed and 13,000 are incomplete. In spite of the reduction in the number of units to be produced, the funds proved inadequate and a supplemental request was made.

The Banking and Currency Committee considered and recommended legislation authorizing \$35,000,000 for this purpose, instead of \$50,000,000 as recommended by the President. This subsequently became Public Law 85, approved May 31, 1947. Since this matter was rather thoroughly gone into in the House, I will not labor it again here. Suffice it to say that the subcommittee has recommended in the accompanying bill that the \$35,500,000 be appropriated. This will cover only 8,026 of the 13,000 incomplete units. The materials for those to be completed are unloaded at the sites, the sites have been prepared, and contracts between the Housing Agency and local agencies, such as educational institutions are in force.

Were it not for these factors, and the fact that in effect the Congress has promised to provide such housing, the committee would not feel constrained to recommend this appropriation. However, in view of the factors set out, no alternative seemed to be available.

Further details are provided in the report, beginning at page 11.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Since the legal life of the RFC expired, or was to expire on June 30, of this year, provision for its budget program could not be covered in the regular Government corporations appropriation bill, which passed the House in June. Legislation recommended by the Banking and Currency Committee was approved on June 30, 1947, extending the RFC for 1 year. Since the new powers of the RFC were covered in debate on the floor recently, I will not go into that again here.

The provision in this bill relating to the RFC merely places a limitation on its administrative expenses. The RFC is the only Government agency that has not objected to having the Congress conduct a thorough annual review of its budget, and it has voluntarily requested that all of its expenses be considered as administrative expenses. This surely appears to be unique and commendable action on the part of a Government corporation. The expenses of the RFC in fiscal 1947 were \$49,146,000. For 1948 they are limited to \$38,754,000, a reduction of \$11,000,000. While its lending authority is

now curtailed, it still has a large and important job of liquidating wartime programs to carry out in 1948. It is only for this reason that further reductions in its expenses have not been recommended. The subcommittee has concluded that further reductions in its expenses would merely force the continuation of some of these liquidation activities over into 1949, at an increased cost to the taxpayers.

PRESENT STATUS OF SUBSIDIARIES OF THE RFC

Subsidiaries to be continued into 1948: War Damage Corporation will be terminated on or before June 30, 1948, and probably by December 1947.

U. S. Commercial Company will be terminated on or before June 30, 1948.

Federal National Mortgage Association.

Subsidiaries which have been dissolved or abolished as legal entities except for dissolution and liquidation:

Defense Plants Corporation.

Defense Supplies Corporation.

Metals Reserve Company.

Rubber Reserve Company.

Disaster Loan Corporation.

Rubber Development Corporation.

Petroleum Reserve Corporation subsequently changed to War Assets Corporation, which was abolished when War Assets Administration was established.

The following are continued as offices within the RFC:

Office of Defense Plants, for liquidation of program of Defense Plants Corporation.

Office of Defense Supplies, for liquidation of program of Defense Supplies Corporation.

Office of Metals Reserve, for liquidation of program of Metals Reserve Co., but will continue the operation of the Texas City tin smelter.

Office of Rubber Reserve, for liquidation of program of Rubber Reserve Company, but will continue the operation of synthetic rubber plants and stock piling of natural rubber.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the members of the Appropriations Committee in particular, and all Members, may have five legislative days within which to extend their remarks on this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlemen from Missouri?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an editorial.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and to include certain excerpts.

Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. BRAMBLETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two separate

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4269

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 19 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

7 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

8 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 For payment to Bruce J. Mansfield, Margaret Mansfield
10 Dorsey, and Jaquelin Mansfield Schmidt, son and daughters

1 of Joseph Jefferson Mansfield, late a Representative from
2 the State of Texas, \$12,500.

3 SALARIES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES OF MEMBERS

4 For compensation, mileage, and expense allowances
5 due and unpaid to Members of the House of Representatives,
6 Seventy-ninth and prior Congresses, \$83,879.22.

7 THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

8 For an additional amount for preparation of the Digest
9 of the Rules, \$1,000.

10 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

11 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
12 Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner
13 from Puerto Rico, and for the second session, Seventy-ninth
14 Congress, \$200; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress,
15 additional, \$500; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress,
16 second additional, \$750; first session, Eightieth Congress,
17 additional, \$900; in all, \$2,350, to remain available until
18 expended.

19 For payment to John C. Gall for services rendered as
20 counsel appointed by the special subcommittee of the Com-
21 mittee on Appropriations, pursuant to H. Res. 386, Seventy-
22 eighth Congress, \$7,500.

23 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

24 Paragraph (e) section 202 of the "Legislative Reorgan-
25 ization Act of 1946", Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Con-

gress, approved August 2, 1946, is amended to read as follows: The professional staff members of the standing committees shall receive basic annual compensation, to be fixed by the chairman, ranging from \$5,000 to \$8,000 and the clerical staff shall receive basic annual compensation up to \$8,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress", fiscal year 1946, \$1,900.

Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress", fiscal year 1947, \$9,000.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Plans and specifications for a courthouse for the United States Court of Appeals and District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Act of May 29, 1947 (Public Law 80), and the Commissioner of Public Buildings hereafter shall exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties conferred on the Architect of the Capitol by sections 1 and 5 of such Act, \$370,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of liquidating the Office of Defense Transportation, \$140,000, of which \$60,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal leave.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For expenses necessary, for completing the liquidation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, to be accomplished by said agency or such other agency as the President may designate pursuant to the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail: *Provided*, That the Office of Scientific Research and Development or the agency designated to accomplish the liquidation thereof may exercise, in connection with said liquidation, the authority with respect to the disposal of property contained in the appropriation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development for the fiscal year 1947, \$90,000.

1 ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY

2 Assistance to Greece and Turkey: To enable the Presi-
3 dent to carry out the provisions of the Act of May 22,
4 1947 (Public Law 75), \$400,000,000, which shall be
5 available for personal services without regard to section 607
6 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended by
7 section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, and
8 including not to exceed \$3,800,000 for administrative ex-
9 penses, of which not to exceed \$300,000 shall be available
10 for expenditure in the District of Columbia.

11 DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE
12 PROGRAM

13 For the liquidation by the Treasury Department in
14 the fiscal year 1948 of activities under the Act to promote
15 the defense of the United States; approved March 11, 1941,
16 \$500,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount shall be
17 available for expenditure in connection with shipment of
18 commodities purchased prior to January 1, 1947 (but not
19 heretofore shipped) for the account of Australia, Belgium,
20 Guatemala, China, France, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Peru, the
21 United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

22 RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO WAR-DEVASTATED
23 COUNTRIES

24 Relief assistance to war-devastated countries: To enable
25 the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolu-

tion providing for relief assistance to countries devastated by war, approved May 31, 1947 (Public Law 84), \$332,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for the administrative expenses of the Department of State incident to the foregoing, to be allocated to and consolidated with such appropriations of the Department of State as the Secretary of State may determine: *Provided further*, That no relief assistance shall be provided under this appropriation to the people of any country unless the government of such country has given assurance satisfactory to the President that (a) the supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this appropriation, as well as similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, will be distributed among the people of such country without discrimination as to race, creed, or political belief; (b) representatives of the Government of the United States and of the press and radio of the United States will be permitted to observe freely and to report fully regarding the distribution and utilization of such supplies; (c) full and continuous publicity will be given within such country as to the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts and progress of the United States relief program carried on therein pursuant to this appropriation; (d) if food, medical supplies, fertilizer, or seed is transferred or otherwise made available to such country pursuant to this appropriation,

1 no articles of the same character will be exported or re-
2 moved from such country while need therefor for relief pur-
3 poses continues; (e) such country has taken or is taking,
4 insofar as possible, the economic measures necessary to re-
5 duce its relief needs and to provide for its own future recon-
6 struction; (f) upon request of the President, it will furnish
7 promptly information concerning the production, use, dis-
8 tribution, importation, and exportation of any supplies which
9 affect the relief needs of the people of such country;
10 (g) representatives of the Government of the United States
11 will be permitted to supervise the distribution among the
12 people of such country of the supplies transferred or other-
13 wise made available pursuant to this appropriation; (h) pro-
14 vision will be made for a control system so that all classes
15 of people within such country will receive their fair share of
16 essential supplies; and (i) all supplies transferred pursuant
17 to this appropriation or acquired through the use of credits
18 established pursuant to law and any articles processed from
19 such supplies, or the containers of such supplies or articles,
20 will, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded,
21 or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and
22 permanently as the nature of such supplies, articles, or con-
23 tainers will permit in such manner as to indicate to the
24 ultimate consumer in such country that such supplies or
25 articles have been furnished by the United States of America

1 for relief assistance; or if such supplies, articles, or containers
2 are incapable of being so marked, stamped, branded, or
3 labeled, that all practicable steps will be taken to inform the
4 ultimate consumers thereof that such supplies or articles have
5 been furnished by the United States of America for relief
6 assistance.

7 SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING
8 OVERSEAS

9 Surplus property, care and handling overseas: To en-
10 able the President, through the War and Navy Departments
11 and the United States Commercial Company during the fiscal
12 years 1947 and 1948, to carry out the provisions of the,
13 Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and paragraph
14 8 of Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945, with
15 respect to care and handling of surplus property outside
16 continental United States, \$35,348,000, of which \$32,000,-
17 000 shall be available to the War Department and \$3,348,-
18 000 to the Navy Department for reimbursement of
19 appropriations, funds, or accounts of said agencies from which
20 expenditures have been or may be made for the foregoing
21 purposes: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appro-
22 priated shall be available for reimbursement for pay and
23 allowances or subsistence of military or naval personnel.

1 UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITA-
2 TION ADMINISTRATION

3 Liquidation of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
4 Administration program: To enable the President to carry
5 out the provisions of the Act of July 8, 1947 (Public Law
6 164), not to exceed \$1,900,000 of the unobligated and un-
7 allocated balances as of June 30, 1947, of the appropriation
8 "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration"
9 provided under the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act,
10 1946, shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for
11 administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of activities
12 under said appropriation.

13 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

14 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
16 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service as provided in
17 the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law
18 101), including printing and binding, penalty mail costs;
19 temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and medi-
20 ators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem;
21 expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in
22 section 205 of said Act; not to exceed \$3,000 for attendance
23 at meetings of organizations concerned with labor and indus-
24 trial relations, when incurred on the written authority of the

1 Director, \$1,320,000: *Provided*, That in making apportion-
2 ments pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
3 amended, the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found
4 necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective adminis-
5 tration, be apportioned for obligation prior to February 15,
6 1948: *Provided further*, That all property used or held in
7 connection with the functions of the United States Concilia-
8 tion Service is hereby transferred to the Federal Mediation
9 and Conciliation Service, effective August 22, 1947.

10 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation and
11 Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses of boards of
12 inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206
13 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law
14 101), including printing and binding, contract stenographic
15 reporting services, and rent in the District of Columbia,
16 \$90,000: *Provided*, That in making apportionments pur-
17 suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
18 the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found necessary
19 by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration, be
20 apportioned for obligation prior to February 15, 1948.

21 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

22 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

23 Certification services: For an additional amount for
24 "Certification services", \$100,000.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$181,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for unemployment-compensation administration: For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration", \$12,026,000.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Civilian war benefits: For payments of benefits, to enable the Federal Security Administrator to continue the civilian war benefits program as provided for under this head in title II of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1947, \$100,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substantially damaged by the Army, or the Navy, or both, by any other agency of the Government, and so forth", as

1 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 353, Eightieth
2 Congress, \$336,034.58.

3 HOUSING EXPEDITER

4 OFFICE OF RENT CONTROL

5 Salaries and expenses, Office of Rent Control: For
6 expenses necessary to carry out provisions of law and
7 Executive Orders 9809 and 9841 relative to rent con-
8 trol, including personal services in the District of Colum-
9 bia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
10 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not to exceed
11 \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; test
12 rentals for enforcement purposes, authorization in each case
13 to have prior approval of the Housing Expediter, or the
14 Deputy Expediter, Rent Control, or the Regional Rent
15 Administrator in the region in which the transaction is con-
16 templated; hire of passenger motor vehicles; attendance at
17 meetings of organizations concerned with rent control; and
18 not to exceed \$175,000 for deposit in the Treasury for cost
19 of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944;
20 \$18,074,000: *Provided*, That any employee of the Office of
21 Rent Control is authorized and empowered, when designated
22 for the purpose by the head of the Office, to administer
23 to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit
24 when such instrument is required in connection with the
25 performance of the functions or activities of said Office.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 726), creating an Indian Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; and penalty mail costs as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$150,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The appropriations made in the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1948, under the titles "Salaries", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Penalty mail costs", and "Printing and binding" are hereby consolidated under the title "Salaries and expenses", which such total amount may be apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration, for obligation during the period prior to February 1, 1948, and there is hereby appropriated an additional amount of \$1,000,000 which shall be held in reserve and shall be available for apportionment for obligation prior to February 1, 1948, only if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration: *Provided*, That such sums shall be available for expenses necessary (including salaries of five Board members and a general counsel) in accordance with the provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act,

1 1947 (Public Law 101), to perform the functions vested
2 in the National Labor Relations Board by said Act, and
3 other law.

4 OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service
7 Records as authorized by the Act of March 31, 1947
8 (Public Law 26), including not to exceed \$100,000 for
9 printing and binding; personal services in the District of
10 Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; not to
11 exceed \$32,000 for deposit in the general fund of the
12 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
13 of June 28, 1944; and a health-service program for
14 employees as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946
15 (Public Law 658), \$4,000,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

17 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

18 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

19 The appropriation, "Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and
20 Other Contagious Diseases of Animals", in the Department
21 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby amended
22 to read as follows:

23 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
24 the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of
25 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-

1 pneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of
2 animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in
3 poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of past
4 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
5 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials con-
6 taminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever
7 found and irrespective of ownership, under like or sub-
8 stantially similar circumstances, when such owner has
9 complied with all lawful quarantine regulations; and for
10 foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken
11 pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947
12 (Public Law 8, Eightieth Congress), and the Act of May
13 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-
14 122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said
15 Public Law 8, \$100,000, together with such sums (which
16 may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation)
17 from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus,
18 corporations, or agencies of the Department as the Secretary
19 may deem necessary, to be available, only in an emergency
20 which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
21 country: *Provided*, That, except for payments made pur-
22 suant to said Public Law 8, the payment for such animals
23 hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on
24 the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but in
25 case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraise-

1 ment of any such animal shall exceed three times its meat,
 2 egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case of an
 3 extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary,
 4 the payment by the United States Government for any such
 5 animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements:
 6 *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in groups
 7 when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird.

8 SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
 10 the Secretary of Agriculture to perform the functions and
 11 duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act
 12 of 1947 (Public Law 30), including personal services in the
 13 District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15
 14 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and binding; not to
 15 exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of commodities and ration
 16 currency for enforcement purposes; and hire of passenger
 17 motor vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$70,000 may
 18 be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for
 19 penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944,
 20 \$710,000.

21 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

22 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

23 Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Tem-
 24 porary Controls: For expenses necessary for carrying
 25 out the purposes of the Act of July 15, 1947 (Public Law

1 188), section 6 (a) of the Act of June 7, 1939,
2 as amended by the Act of July 23, 1946 (Public Law
3 520), and those provisions of the Act of March 29,
4 1947 (Public Law 24), which relate to controls over the
5 production, distribution, and use of rubber, and for the
6 liquidation of the Civilian Production Administration, the
7 Office of Price Administration, the Office of War Mobilization
8 and Reconversion, and all other functions of the former
9 Office of Temporary Controls, including personal services
10 in the District of Columbia and temporary services as au-
11 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
12 Law 600). \$950,000, of which \$500,000 shall be transferred
13 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of
14 Foreign and Domestic Commerce" of which amount \$187,000
15 shall be available only for carrying out the provisions of
16 Public Law 24 (Eightieth Congress): not to exceed \$8,000
17 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and bind-
18 ing, Department of Commerce": and not to exceed \$1,500
19 may be transferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail costs,
20 Department of Commerce".

21 Section 203 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act
22 of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out the period
23 at the end of the first sentence thereof, inserting a comma,
24 and adding the following new material: "*Provided, how-*

1 *ever*, That a protest setting forth objections to any provi-
2 sions of such regulation, order, or price schedule with respect
3 to which responsibility was transferred to the Department of
4 Commerce by Executive Order 9841 may not be filed more
5 than sixty days after issuance of such regulation, order, or
6 price schedule or sixty days after the enactment of this
7 amendment, whichever is the later."

8 Section 204 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act
9 of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out the first
10 sentence and substituting the following: "Within sixty days
11 after the date of enactment of this amendment, or within
12 sixty days after arraignment in any criminal proceedings
13 and within sixty days after commencement of any civil pro-
14 ceedings brought pursuant to section 205 of this Act or
15 section 37 of the Criminal Code, involving alleged violation
16 of any provision of any regulation or order issued under
17 section 2 or alleged violation of any price schedule effective
18 in accordance with the provisions of section 206 with respect
19 to which responsibility was transferred to the Department
20 of Commerce by Executive Order 9841, the defendant may
21 apply to the court in which the proceeding is pending for
22 leave to file in the Emergency Court of Appeals a complaint
23 against the Administrator setting forth objections to the
24 validity of any provision which the defendant is alleged
25 to have violated or conspired to violate."

1 The last paragraph of section 205 (e) of the Emer-
2 gency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended
3 by inserting at the end of the first sentence thereof the
4 following new sentence: "The Administrator shall not be
5 required to make any determination under this section unless
6 the manufacturer makes application to the Administrator
7 for such determination within sixty days after the date of
8 this enactment, or within sixty days after institution of the
9 enforcement action in which such manufacturer is involved,
10 whichever is the later."

11 Nothing herein shall be construed as in any way affect-
12 ing the right of the United States or any officer thereof to
13 dismiss any protest under section 203 of the Emergency
14 Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or defend against
15 any complaint under section 204 (e) of such Act on the
16 ground of laches.

17 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

18 Export control: For expenses necessary to carry out
19 the purposes of section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as
20 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 701), and as further amended
21 by the Act of May 23, 1946 (Public Law 389), and the
22 Act of July 15, 1947 (Public Law 188), including personal
23 services in the District of Columbia, of which not to exceed
24 \$14,000 shall be available for printing and binding, and not

1 to exceed \$13,500 may be transferred to the appropriation
2 "Penalty mail costs, Department of Commerce", \$650,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

6 War Agency Liquidation: For an additional amount,
7 for "War agency liquidation", including liquidation of
8 War Relocation Authority program provided for in Exec-
9 utive Order 9102 and the President's message to Congress
10 of June 12, 1944 (House Document 656); the Coal
11 Mines Administration established pursuant to Executive
12 Orders 9728 and 9758; and the functions authorized
13 by the appropriation "Emergency fund, Territories and
14 island possessions (national defense), Department of the
15 Interior", contained in the Act of December 23, 1941 (55
16 Stat. 856); and reimbursement to the Navy Department
17 for pay and allowances and travel expenses of officers and
18 enlisted personnel detailed to the Coal Mines Administra-
19 tion: \$175,000, which amount shall be merged with and
20 constitute one fund with the appropriation to which added,
21 said fund to be available for all the purposes of this and said
22 other appropriation: *Provided*, That funds derived from the
23 operation of coal mines by the Coal Mines Administration
24 for and at the risk of the Federal Government are hereby

1 made available for settlement and other liquidating costs
2 of such operations: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
3 \$12,600 of this appropriation is hereby made available for
4 expenses incurred on and after June 30, 1947, in liquidating
5 operations of those coal mines which have been operated for
6 the account and at the risk of the Federal Government,
7 which sum may be expended without regard to the pro-
8 visions of any law regulating expenditures of Government
9 funds or the employment of persons in the Government
10 service that did not apply to the expenditure of funds in
11 the operation of such mines under Executive Orders 9728
12 and 9758.

13 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

14 Alaska native service: For an additional amount for
15 "Alaska native service", \$375,000.

16 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an
17 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Purchase and
18 transportation of Indian supplies", \$400,000.

19 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an
20 additional amount for "Purchase and transportation of In-
21 dian supplies", \$250,000.

22 The funds appropriated under title II of the Second
23 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, to meet increased pay
24 costs under the appropriation title "Education of Indians,

1 1947", may also be used for payment of tuition for Indian
2 children enrolled in public schools.

3 Conservation of health: For an additional amount for
4 "Conservation of health", \$302,300.

5 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

6 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
7 funds): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
8 "Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
9 funds)", \$10,000, payable from funds on deposit to the
10 credit of the particular tribe interested.

11 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

12 National parks: For an additional amount for "National
13 parks", \$50,000.

14 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
15 an additional amount for "National monument, historical,
16 and military areas", including \$18,000 for parking areas,
17 sidewalks, and stairway at Mount Rushmore National
18 Memorial, \$45,000.

19 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For an
22 additional amount for "Maintenance of mammal and bird
23 reservations", \$30,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor", \$75,000.

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses", \$15,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", \$15,000.

Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs", \$3,000.

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to carry out the provisions of section 5 (a) of the Act of March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26, Eightieth Congress), and to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights under Public Law 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended, and the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$500,000.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$500,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous expenses", \$40,000.

1 UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

2 General administration: For an additional amount for
3 "General Administration", \$201,000.

4 Grants to States for public employment offices: For an
5 additional amount for "Grants to States for public employ-
6 ment offices", \$9,460,000.

7 REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

8 The appropriation "Traveling expenses, Department of
9 Labor, 1948", is hereby reduced by \$360,000 and such
10 amount shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into
11 the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

12 NAVY DEPARTMENT

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
15 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
16 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the
17 Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
18 provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement
19 of claims uniform with that of the Army", approved
20 December 28, 1945 (31 U. S. C. 223d), as fully set forth
21 in House Document Numbered 350, Eightieth Congress,
22 \$55,418.56.

23 Damage claims: For payment of claims for death or
24 personal injury, under the provisions of Public Law 224,
25 approved November 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 582), as fully set

1 forth in House Document Numbered 349, Eightieth Con-
2 gress, \$794,761.28.

3 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

4 FUEL AND TRANSPORTATION, NAVY

5 Fuel and Transportation, Navy: For an additional
6 amount, fiscal year 1944, for "Fuel and transportation,
7 Navy", \$730,000.

8 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES,

9 HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

10 "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic
11 Office", fiscal year 1944, \$63,507.

12 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

13 INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

14 International Refugee Organization: For expenses neces-
15 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 1,
16 1947 (Public Law 146), providing for membership and
17 participation by the United States in the International Ref-
18 ugee Organization, including attendance at meetings of
19 societies or associations concerned with the work of the
20 Organization; printing and binding without regard to sec-
21 tion 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111),
22 and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41
23 U. S. C. 5) ; and the hire of passenger motor vehicles,
24 \$71,024,900.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Refunds under Renegotiation Act: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make refunds required by section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive profits, with interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may be determined by the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, such interest to be computed to the date of certification of the amount to the Treasury Department for payment: *Provided*, That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representatives shall certify the amount of any refunds to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such

1 certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be
2 required, \$7,500,000.

3 FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

4 Foreign funds control liquidation: For expenses neces-
5 sary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the
6 Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October
7 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50
8 U. S. C. (App.) 5 (b) (Supp., 1941)), and any procla-
9 mations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued there-
10 under; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-
11 control, and related functions, authorized by law,
12 administered by the Treasury Department, including personal
13 services, printing and binding, and reimbursement of any
14 Federal Reserve Bank for printing and other expenditures,
15 \$275,000.

16 OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

17 Salaries and expenses, Office of Contract Settlement:
18 For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic re-
19 porting services, to carry out the provisions of the Contract
20 Settlement Act of 1944, \$75,000.

21 BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

22 Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses
23 in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical
24 Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including per-

1 sonal services in the District of Columbia; services as author-
 2 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
 3 Law 600) ; and printing and binding; \$100,000,000, to be
 4 available until expended, and in addition thereto, contracts
 5 may be entered into for the purposes of said Act in an
 6 amount not in excess of \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That any
 7 funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition
 8 of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said
 9 Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for
 10 expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation.

11 WAR DEPARTMENT

12 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

14 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
 15 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
 16 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War
 17 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
 18 for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-
 19 tion of property or personal injury or death caused by
 20 military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise inci-
 21 dent to activities of the War Department or of the Army",
 22 approved July 3, 1943. (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set
 23 forth in House Document Numbered 351, Eightieth Con-
 24 gress, \$15,405.48.

25 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for personal

1 injury and damage to privately owned property, adjusted
2 and determined by the Secretary of War under the Act
3 entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of
4 claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine
5 Corps forces in foreign countries", approved January 2,
6 1942, as amended April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d), as
7 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 354, Eightieth
8 Congress, \$29,944.

9 Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances,
10 military posts: Title II of the Urgent Deficiency Appropria-
11 tion Act, 1947, is hereby amended by deleting the figures
12 "\$17,567,069" following the words "Construction of build-
13 ings, utilities, and appurtenances, military posts" under the
14 head "Military activities", and inserting in lieu thereof the
15 figures "\$7,692,956".

16 United States Spruce Production Corporation: The
17 limitation on administrative expenses until January 1, 1947,
18 contained under this head in title II of the Government
19 Corporations Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased
20 from "\$10,000" to "\$14,720".

21 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

22 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

23 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
24 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
25 in connection with the government or occupation of certain

1 foreign areas, including personal services in the District of
2 Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses and transportation;
3 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
4 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not in excess of \$50 per
5 day and travel expenses for individuals; translation rights,
6 photographic work, educational exhibits, and dissemination
7 of information; expenses incident to the operation of schools
8 for American children; printing and binding; hire of passen-
9 ger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of
10 buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; such mini-
11 mum supplies for the civilian populations of such areas as
12 may be essential to prevent starvation, disease, or unrest,
13 prejudicial to the objectives sought to be accomplished;
14 \$550,000,000: *Provided*, That when military personnel of
15 the War Department are employed primarily for the pur-
16 poses of this appropriation, the mileage and other travel
17 allowances to which they may be entitled shall be paid here-
18 from: *Provided further*, That the general provisions of the
19 Military Appropriation Act, 1948, shall apply to this appro-
20 priation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this
21 appropriation may be made outside continental United States,
22 when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to
23 sections 355, 1136, 3648, 3709, and 3734, Revised Statutes,
24 as amended, civil-service or classification laws, or provisions
25 of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the

1 United States: *Provided further*, That this appropriation
2 shall be available to transport voluntary relief supplies shipped
3 by the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in
4 Germany.

5 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
6 CLAIMS

7 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

8 SEC. 201. For the payment of claims for damages to
9 or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
10 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
11 pendent offices under the provisions of the Act entitled
12 “An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims
13 arising against the Government of the United States in the
14 sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved
15 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth
16 in House Document Numbered 357, Eightieth Congress,
17 as follows:

18 Federal Security Agency, \$272.88;

19 National Housing Agency, \$222.27;

20 Department of the Interior, \$383.20;

21 Treasury Department, \$4.83;

22 In all, \$883.18.

23 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

24 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of final judgments
25 which have been rendered under the provisions of an Act

1 entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States
2 in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services
3 rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States,
4 and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46
5 U. S. C. 787), and which have been certified to the
6 Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 352
7 under the Navy Department, \$44,496.30, together with
8 an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in
9 such judgments or as provided by law.

10 (b) For the payment of final judgments rendered against
11 the Government of the United States by United States
12 district courts under the provisions of the Act of March
13 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of March
14 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which were certified to
15 the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 360
16 under the following agencies:

17 Department of Agriculture, \$6,218.33;

18 Treasury Department, \$500;

19 War Department, \$6,965.99;

20 In all, \$13,684.32; together with an indefinite appro-
21 priation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or
22 as provided by law.

23 (c) For the payment of judgments numbered Civil
24 3299, 3350, and 3396 rendered by United States district
25 courts, and certified to the Eightieth Congress in House

1 Document Numbered 359 under the Treasury Department,
2 \$47,825.27.

3 (d) For the payment of a final judgment rendered
4 against the Government of the United States by a United
5 States district court under the provisions of the Federal Tort
6 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 931), and which was certified
7 to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered
8 361 under the Navy Department, \$2,899.49, together with
9 an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in
10 such judgment or as provided by law.

11 (e) None of the judgments contained under this caption
12 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
13 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
14 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

15 (f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
16 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
17 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of
18 this Act.

19 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

20 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered
21 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Eightieth Con-
22 gress in House Document Numbered 362 under the follow-
23 ing agencies, namely:

24 United States Maritime Commission, \$30,125;

25 Federal Works Agency, \$12,622.69;

1 Department of Justice, \$87,347.21;

2 Navy Department, \$26,893.02;

3 Treasury Department, \$112,285.85;

4 War Department, \$113,220.61;

5 In all, \$382,494.38; together with such amount as may
6 be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in the
7 judgments.

8 (b) For the payment of judgments numbered 46,066
9 and 46,084 rendered by the Court of Claims in the total
10 amount of \$197,908.81, together with such amount as may
11 be necessary to pay interest, and certified to the Eightieth
12 Congress in House Document Numbered 358, to be paid
13 from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

14 (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
15 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired,
16 except such as has become final and conclusive against the
17 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

18 AUDITED CLAIMS

19 SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be
20 due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations
21 the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
22 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
23 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
24 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the
25 fiscal year 1944 and prior years, unless otherwise stated,

1 and which have been certified to Congress under section
2 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully
3 set forth in House Document Numbered 356, Eightieth
4 Congress, there is appropriated the sum of \$51,441,278.18,
5 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
6 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the
7 foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
8 settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be dis-
9 bursed and accounted for as a single fund; \$4.80, payable
10 from District of Columbia revenues; and \$6,559.73, payable
11 from postal revenues; in all, \$51,447,842.71.

12 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
13 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled
14 "An Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain
15 soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insur-
16 rection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands",
17 approved December 5, 1945 (10 U. S. C. 866f), and
18 which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under
19 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),
20 under the War Department in House Document Numbered
21 355, \$5,568.70.

22 TITLE III

23 GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
25 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any

1 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
2 the United States or who is a member of an organization
3 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
4 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
5 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
6 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
7 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
8 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
9 making the affidavit has not, contrary to the provisions of
10 this section, engaged in a strike against the Government of
11 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
12 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
13 the Government of the United States, or that such person
14 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
15 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
16 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
17 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
18 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
19 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
20 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-
21 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
22 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
23 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
24 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
25 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,

1 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
2 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
3 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
4 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

5 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as "The Supplemental
6 Appropriation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives July 18, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 4269

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for
other purposes.

JULY 19 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports

(For Department staff only)

Issued July 24, 1947

For actions of July 23, 1947

80th-1st, No. 142

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. Senate passed bills to dispose of farm-labor camps, regulate garbage imports, authorize poultry improvement cooperation, control water pollution, and authorize Mexican fence. Senate discussed and passed over bills to transfer Remount Service, consolidate appropriation bills, and authorize timber sale in Tongass Forest. House committee reported bill to amend GI farm-loan provisions. Rep. Arnold, elected to Agriculture Committee and Rep. Clevenger to Appropriations Committee. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. **SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948.** The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 4269 (S. Rept. 689) (p. 9993). Changes made by the Committee in items of interest to this Department are as follows: (1) Reduced to \$210,000 funds for the Sugar Rationing Administration for industrial rationing of sugar, terminal leave, and liquidation of the program (Budget estimate, \$1,980,000, of which \$750,000 was appropriated in the Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948; House bill, \$710,000); included language permitting merger of these funds with the \$750,000 appropriated in the Emergency Appropriation Act; and reduced to \$20,000 (Budget, \$89,600; House, \$70,000) the amount which may be transferred for penalty mail. (2) Included a new item of \$100,000 additional for the appropriation "Insecticide Act" for administration of the new Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (Budget estimate \$200,000). (3) Increased the ODE item to \$484,000 for its continuation (House proposed \$140,000 for liquidation). (4) Added item of \$116,000 for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. (5) Increased International Refugee Organization to \$73,361,400 (House, \$71,024,900). (6) Increased Office of Selective Service Records to \$5,000,000 (House, \$4,000,000).

Regarding farm labor the Committee report states: "The committee has approved an amendment appropriating \$1,350,000 for the farm labor supply program under the Department of Agriculture. The amendment will be offered on the floor of the Senate by the chairman of the committee under a motion to suspend the rules."

Regarding the Federal catalog proposal the report states: "The committee is of the opinion the project is a worthy one; however, there is no assurance

that once the system is developed, it will be used by all Government agencies. The committee recommends that legislation be enacted providing for a unified Federal Catalog System and until such time as this is done, it is not felt that time and funds should be expended on such a project."

Sen. Ball, Minn., gave notice of intention to offer the farm-labor amendment and inserted the proposed amendment in the Record (p. 9995).

2. FARM LABOR. Passed without amendment H.R. 4254, to provide for the disposition of farm-labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers (pp. 10017-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. POULTRY. Passed without amendment S. 1026, to provide for USDA cooperation with D.C., Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries (p. 10028).
4. SUBSIDIES. Passed with amendment H.R. 3738, to authorize retroactive subsidies to certain livestock slaughterers who became eligible under a regulation effective July 23, 1945, changing the definition of a non-processing slaughterer (pp. 10026-7, 10029).
5. GRAZING LANDS. Passed with amendment H.R. 4079, to amend the Taylor Grazing Act regarding distribution of fees (p. 10048).
6. WATER POLLUTION. Passed without amendment S. 1418, granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to control and reduction of pollution in the waters of the New England States (pp. 10053-5).
7. GARBAGE DISPOSAL. Passed with amendments H.R. 597, to authorize control of foreign garbage disposal in the U.S.; authorize the Secretary to designate USDA and other Government employees to enforce the regulations; authorize the licensing of garbage collectors; and make owners, operators, etc., of ships, railway cars or aircraft responsible for safeguards in disposal (pp. 9997, 10000-1).
8. MINERALS. Passed as reported S. 1081, to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the U.S. (pp. 9997, 10001-2).
9. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 1188, to provide that consideration shall be given, in establishing retention preference regulations, to employees permanently injured in line of duty, and to permit exemption of such employees from the regulations (pp. 10028-9).
Passed without amendment S. 1562, to amend the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 so as to exclude from the act certain experts and consultants (p. 10049).
10. CONSUMER CREDIT. Sens. Capehart, Flanders, Bricker, Robertson (Va.), and Maybank were appointed conferees on S.J.Res. 148, to authorize the temporary continuation of consumer credit controls (p. 9996).
11. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendments H.R. 4268, making supplemental appropriations for Government corporations and independent agencies (no written report submitted) (p. 9993). (Carries RFC appropriations.)
The Daily Digest states that H.R. 4002, the War Department Civil Functions Appropriation bill, was reported (S.Rept. 710) (p. D587).
12. HOUSING. Passed as reported S. 1154, to reduce the housing premium authorization to \$75,000,000 (pp. 9997-8).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BALL (for Mr. BRIDGES), from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 4268. A bill making supplemental appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; without amendment; and

H. R. 4269. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 689).

By Mr. MILLIKIN:

From the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 4069. A bill to terminate certain tax provisions before the end of World War II; with amendments (Rept. No. 693); and

H. J. Res. 238. Joint resolution to amend paragraph 1772 of the Tariff Act of 1930; with an amendment (Rept. No. 692).

From the Committee on Public Lands:

H. R. 1602. A bill to stimulate exploration, development, and production from domestic mines by private enterprise, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 709).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution authorizing attendance of Members of Congress at a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Bahamas beginning December 28, 1947; without amendment (Rept. No. 690); and, under the rule, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

S. 1648. A bill to authorize the expenditure of income from Federal Prison Industries, Inc., for training of Federal prisoners; without amendment (Rept. No. 691).

By Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

H. R. 673. A bill to repeal certain provisions authorizing the establishing of priorities in transportation by merchant vessels; without amendment (Rept. No. 697);

H. R. 859. A bill to provide for the exploration, investigation, development, and maintenance of the fishing resources and development of the high-seas fishing industry of the Territories and Island possessions of the United States in the tropical and sub-tropical Pacific Ocean and intervening seas, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 698);

H. R. 1238. A bill to permit vessels of Canadian registry to transport certain merchandise between Hyder, Alaska, and points in the continental United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 699);

H. R. 2054. A bill to amend the act of April 14, 1930, to provide increased retired pay for certain members of the former life-saving service; without amendment (Rept. No. 700);

H. R. 3043. A bill to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 701);

H. R. 3541. A bill to define the functions and duties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 702); and

H. R. 3619. A bill relating to the sale of the Mission Point Lighthouse Reservation, Grand Traverse County, Mich.; without amendment (Rept. No. 703).

By Mr. HAWKES, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

H. R. 72. A bill to increase the number of authorized aviation stations operated by the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 694).

By Mr. CAPEHART, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

S. 1653. A bill to control the export to foreign countries of gasoline and petroleum

products from the United States; with an amendment (Rept. No. 695); and

H. R. 4042. A bill to control the export to foreign countries of gasoline and petroleum products from the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 696).

By Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on Civil Service:

H. R. 1714. A bill to exclude certain interns, student nurses, and other student employees of hospitals of the Federal Government from the Classification Act and other laws relating to compensation and benefits of Federal employees, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 707).

By Mr. O'CONOR, from the Committee on Civil Service:

H. R. 1350. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government, and for other purposes"; without amendment (Rept. No. 706).

By Mr. BUCK, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 1015. A bill to amend section 7 of the act of June 25, 1910, as amended, to reduce the interest rate on postal-savings deposits to 1 percent per annum; with amendments (Rept. No. 705).

By Mr. BALDWIN, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 1064. A bill relating to the payment of travel expenses of officers and employees of the Post Office Department and postal service; without amendment (Rept. No. 704); and

H. R. 4084. A bill to authorize the creation of additional positions in the professional and scientific service in the War and Navy Departments; without amendment (Rept. No. 708).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. WILEY (by request):

S. 1702. A bill to provide extra compensation for certain employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMAHON:

S. 1703. A bill for the relief of Lorraine Burns Mullen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IVES:

S. 1704. A bill for the relief of Ezra Butler Eddy, Jr., and wife, Marie Claire Lord Eddy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MYERS:

S. 1705. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, as amended, so as to increase to 6 percent the interest rate on bonds issued pursuant to such act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(Mr. WILEY (by request) introduced Senate bill 1706, to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code and section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States with respect to counsel in certain cases, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. WILEY introduced Senate bill 1707, to carry into effect certain parts relating to patents of the treaties of peace with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, ratified by the Senate on June 5, 1947, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

AMENDMENT OF CRIMINAL CODE RELATING TO COUNSEL IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill which has been forwarded to me by the Attorney Gen-

eral. I request that there be printed in the RECORD in connection with the bill a letter from the Assistant to the Attorney General addressed to me.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred; and without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1706) to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code and Section 190 of the Revised Statutes of the United States with respect to counsel in certain cases, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The letter presented by Mr. WILEY was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, July 23, 1947.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My DEAR SENATOR: Enclosed is a draft of a bill to exempt Special Assistant to the Attorney General Richard K. Phelps from certain statutory prohibitions precluding Government officers and employees from handling cases against the Government.

Mr. Phelps is a former Assistant United States Attorney who was active in all of the prosecutions of the so-called Pendergast election cases in Kansas City, Mo. He also served as United States Attorney from April 5 until September 30, 1940. He was appointed as Special Assistant to the Attorney General on June 17, 1947, with full and complete authority to prosecute any Federal law violations arising out of the alleged irregularities in the primary elections of August 6, 1946, in the Fifth Congressional District, Kansas City, Mo.

The bill would exempt Mr. Phelps from Sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, and from Section 190 of the Revised Statutes. Section 109 of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 198) forbids officers of the United States to aid or assist in the prosecution of claims against the United States. Section 113 (18 U. S. C. 203) forbids officers and employees of the United States to receive any compensation for services rendered in connection with any proceeding or other matter in which the United States is interested before any administrative body. Section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) makes it unlawful for former officers or employees to prosecute any claim against the United States that was pending in the Department employing them for a period of two years after employment has ceased.

It is in the public interest to retain Mr. Phelps as Special Counsel in the cases involved, and it is only fair that he be exempted from the operation of the statutes named in the proposed bill. Similar bills have been enacted in the past with respect to Special Counsel in other important Government litigation.

The Department urgently requests the enactment of the proposed bill.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS W. MCGREGOR,
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

PATENTS OF THE TREATIES OF PEACE WITH ITALY, BULGARIA, HUNGARY, AND RUMANIA

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to carry into effect certain portions relating to patents

of the treaties of peace with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, ratified by the Senate on June 5, 1947, and I request that a letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, from the Department of State, together with a memorandum from the Department of Commerce, United States Patent Office, be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter and memorandum will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1707) to carry into effect certain parts relating to patents of the treaties of peace with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, ratified by the Senate on June 5, 1947, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The letter and memorandum were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Honorable EARL C. MICHENER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. MICHENER: The Department of State wishes to urge strongly the passage of H. R. 4070, a bill "to carry into effect certain parts relating to patents of the treaties of peace with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, ratified by the Senate on June 5, 1947, and for other purposes."

The importance and appropriateness of the bill may be indicated by reference to the terms of the treaty of peace with Italy. Parallel provisions are contained in the treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.

Annex XV of the treaty of peace with Italy, dealing with industrial, literary, and artistic property, looks toward the reestablishment of normal peacetime relations in this field between Italy on the one hand and the Allied and Associated Powers and other United Nations on the other. Thus, for example, article 1 of annex XV allows a period of 1 year from the coming into force of the treaty for the performance by the Allied and Associated Powers and their nationals of "all necessary acts for the obtaining or preserving in Italy of rights in industrial, literary, and artistic property which were not capable of accomplishment owing to the existence of a state of war," and provides further for a similar extension of rights of priority (under art. 4 of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property) which would otherwise have lapsed. Article 4 of the same annex states that the "provisions concerning the rights in Italy of the Allied and Associated Powers and their nationals shall apply equally to the rights in the territories of the Allied and Associated Powers of Italy and its nationals." The annex contains no statement, however, concerning the present status of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, which defines the rights of nationals of one country in the jurisdiction of another with respect to patent matters. It is this question to which section 1 of H. R. 4070 addresses itself.

Section 1 declares that the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property is considered to be in full force and effect between the United States and Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania from the date of the enactment of the bill; in particu-

lar, section 1 states that the nationals of Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania "may hereafter apply for and obtain patents in the United States for their inventions and enjoy the rights and privileges thereof as provided in article 2 of said convention." However, in accordance with annex XV A of the treaty of peace with Italy, article 6 of annex IV of the treaty of peace with Bulgaria, article 6 of annex IV A of the treaty of peace with Hungary, and article 6 of annex IV A of the treaty of peace with Rumania, the bill contains the proviso that "patents shall not be applied for or obtained, or if obtained, shall not be valid, for inventions relating to war material" as specified in the treaties.

The purpose of section 2 of H. R. 4070 is to clarify the relationship between the peace treaties and sections 11 and 14 of the Boykin Act (Public Law 690, 79th Cong.) by explicitly providing that the privileges of sections 1 and 3 of the act are available to nationals of Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania until February 29, 1948. The Boykin Act specifies a termination date of August 8, 1947, but H. R. 4070 is predicated on the assumption that the Boykin Act will be amended to change that date to February 29, 1948. A bill to accomplish that purpose, H. R. 3958, passed the House on July 7, 1947.

The Department of State is interested in securing, for nationals of the United States, privileges in Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania analogous to those contained in the Boykin Act. The treaties of peace provide, however, that those countries are not required to accord to the United States and its nationals more favorable treatment than they and their nationals receive here. Accordingly, extension of the privileges of the Boykin Act to the nationals of the four countries, as provided for in H. R. 4070, will have the effect of making possible similar privileges for United States nationals in those countries.

Section 3 of H. R. 4070 is designed to encourage the resumption of trade with Germany and Japan by making available to nationals of those countries the protection of the United States patent laws. Expansion of German and Japanese exports, which patent protection in this country would encourage, is essential by reason of the critical dollar-exchange position of those countries. The strengthening of the economies of Germany and Japan by stimulating their foreign trade would have the effect of lessening the costs to the United States of occupation.

Until a later date it will be necessary to continue to subject German and Japanese patents to such controls as are required by the economic foreign policy of the United States. Accordingly, section 3 contains the proviso that patents obtained by nationals of Germany and Japan shall be subject to any conditions and limitations with respect to duration, revocation, utilization, assignment, and licensing which may be imposed by Congress or the President. Section 3 also provides that German and Japanese nationals may not apply for or obtain patents in the United States for any invention made, or upon which an application was filed, before January 1, 1946, in Germany or Japan or in the territory of any other of the Axis Powers, or in any territory occupied by the Axis forces. This confirms a policy adopted by the Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy on July 3, 1946, and approved by the President on September 17, 1946.

The Department is grateful for the opportunity to express its views on H. R. 4070. The Department believes that it is extremely important that H. R. 4070 be enacted at the current session of the Congress.

Memorandum to: The Secretary of Commerce.

From: The Commissioner of Patents.

Date: July 8, 1947.

Subject: H. R. 4070, a bill to carry into effect certain parts relating to patents of the treaties of peace with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, ratified by the Senate on June 5, 1947, and for other purposes.

The Patent Office feels that legislation of some sort to resume relationship with respect to patents with the countries with which treaties of peace have been signed is essential and that legislation fixing the rights of the other enemy countries is now desirable.

Section 1 of the proposed bill provides that the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property is considered as reestablished between the United States and Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, and the nationals of these countries may hereafter apply for and obtain patents in the United States and enjoy the rights and privileges thereof as provided in article 2 of said Convention. Article 2 of the Convention provides that nationals of each of the countries which adhere thereto are entitled in all of the other countries to the same rights with respect to patent matters as the country grants to its own nationals. In other words, article 2 requires equal treatment of foreigners by each of the countries that adhere to the Convention. Our activities during the war with respect to patents and inventions of the enemy countries has proceeded on the basis that the International Convention is suspended or abrogated during the war, subject to subsequent resumption. Although the opening phrase of section 1 of the bill may not be absolutely essential, nevertheless, it contains a positive declaration that the Convention is reestablished with respect to the four countries mentioned, and amounts to a declaration that normal patent relationships are resumed for the future, and is considered necessary according to our treatment of enemy patents during the war.

The proviso at the end of section 1 of the bill is based on article 6 of the part of the peace treaties relating to patents. By this proviso the patenting of inventions relating to war material is prohibited. There is no time limitation in this proviso, and hence the operation will continue indefinitely in the future. An amendment to page 2, line 2, by inserting "heretofore made," after the word "inventions" may be considered in this connection. Article 6 does not actually require that such patenting be barred, but only provides that nothing in the patent provisions of the treaties shall be construed as entitling nationals of the four countries to such patents. This article may have had reference only to such inventions made during the war.

The annexes relating to patents in each of the four treaties are identical in terms, and hence it is necessary only to mention one of them by name in the discussion. Article 1 provides that Italy shall accord nationals of the Allied countries certain extensions of time for doing various things with respect to patents. These correspond in a general way to the extensions which are provided by our Public Law 690, which, however, excludes nationals of enemy countries from its operation. Article 4 goes on to provide that the foregoing provisions shall also apply to the rights of Italians in the Allied countries, but they shall not be entitled to more favorable treatment than is accorded to allies. The last phrase of article 4 turns the whole thing into a reciprocal matter, for it provides that

Italy shall not be required to accord to any of the allies or their nationals more favorable treatment than Italy or its nationals receive in the territory of such powers. Consequently, unless the United States takes some action, and this action will have to be by legislation, citizens of the United States will not be entitled to any of the rights provided in article 1 of this annex. As a matter of fact, however, citizens of the United States have been accorded such rights in Italy with the expectation that they will receive similar rights. Section 2 of the bill extends the operation of Public Law 690 to the four countries mentioned for the period ending February 29, 1948, and in this respect grants them substantially the same rights given to allies. By this enactment citizens of the United States will accordingly be entitled to rights specified by the peace treaty in each of the four countries mentioned.

The actual number of patents obtained in the past by citizens of the four countries in the United States has not been very large. During the years 1930 to 1937, inclusive, the United States issued an average of 111 patents per year to residents of Italy, an average of 36 per year to residents of Hungary, an average of 5 per year to residents of Rumania, and an average of less than 1 per year to residents of Bulgaria. Assuming that the same proportion will be true in the future, enactment of these provisions will entail very little on the part of the United States.

Section 3 of the bill relates to a different subject, and this is the resumption of patent relations with Germany and Japan. Here there are no peace treaties as yet, and the same formula is not adopted. There is no declaration that the International Convention is considered reestablished and the provisions of Public Law 690 are not extended to these countries. The section permits Germans and Japanese to obtain patents for their inventions in the future, but such patents are to be subject to conditions which may be imposed either by Congress or by the President in the future. This proviso will enable conditions to be enacted or promulgated whenever it is felt that they are necessary and will retain a control over patents which may be obtained on inventions of Germans or Japanese. In addition, patents may not be obtained in the United States for inventions made before January 1, 1946. Enactment of such a proviso is considered necessary, since it will prevent the patenting of inventions made during the war, in fact, of all inventions made before January 1, 1946, many of which were brought to this country by our operations after hostilities ceased and were published and given freely to the American public.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF MANUSCRIPT ENTITLED "TOWARD PEACE," A HANDBOOK ON AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, 1941-47

Mr. VANDENBERG submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 28), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the manuscript entitled "Toward Peace," a handbook on American international relations, 1941-47, be printed as a Senate Document, and that 1,000 additional copies shall be printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1948—AMENDMENT

Mr. O'DANIEL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other pur-

poses, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

At the proper place insert the following: "Provided, however, That no funds appropriated for the War Department shall be used to establish, foster, supervise, or continue any commercial monopoly either in the United States or in any occupied country or countries."

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS OF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1948

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

On page 27, after line 10, to insert the following new item:

**"BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
"COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND**

"Boulder Canyon project: For payment to the Boulder City School District as reimbursement for instruction during the 1947-48 school year in the schools operated by said district, of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of \$50 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, \$33,300, payable from the Colorado River Dam Fund."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4269, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1948, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from New Hampshire, in accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4269) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely, on page 21, after line 6, insert:

FARM-LABOR-SUPPLY PROGRAM

Supply and distribution of farm labor: That part of the authority and funds with respect to providing an adequate supply of workers for the production, harvesting, and preparation for markets of agricultural commodities by the recruitment and placement of domestic agricultural workers as provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act of 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued through June 30, 1948, and in addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$1,350,000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds hereby continued available: *Provided*, That not less than \$1,250,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said act: *Provided further*, That (except as provided in Public Law 40, 80th

Cong.) no part of the funds appropriated or heretofore appropriated shall be available for the payment of transportation, housing, or subsistence of agricultural workers.

Mr. BALL (for Mr. BRIDGES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES to House bill 4269, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1948, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notices.)

RÉSUMÉ OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY IN FIRST SESSION OF EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I believe that my colleagues and constituents, as well as many others, would be interested in a brief résumé of the work of the Senate Judiciary Committee in this first session of the Eightieth Congress, in particular concerning the impact of the legislative reorganization law upon our committee's jurisdiction and activities. I therefore ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the final Appendix of the RECORD, to be published shortly after the recess of Congress, a summary on this subject which I am now having prepared by the staff.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

A UNIVERSAL APPROACH—ARTICLE BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "A Universal Approach," prepared by him and published in the Arizona Stockman of the issue of July 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

SEPARATE PEACE TREATIES WITH GERMANY AND JAPAN—DIGEST OF DEBATE WITH SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a digest of a debate on a CBS People's Platform, June 1, 1947, between him and James Burnham, professor of philosophy, New York University on the subject Should the United States Make Separate Peace Treaties With Germany and Japan, which appears in the Appendix.]

UTAH CENTENNIAL—EDITORIAL FROM WASHINGTON STAR

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Utah Centennial," published in the Washington Evening Star of July 21, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE CONSTITUTION—ARTICLE BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article on the United States Constitution, written by him, and published in the magazine Think for July 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

NAMING OF ANTARCTIC GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by him on the subject of naming various geographical features of the Antarctic, which appears in the Appendix.]

POTATO PRICE-SUPPORT PROGRAM—ARTICLE BY J. M. ELEZAER

[Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article discussing the potato price-support program, by J. M. Elezaer, extension

information specialist of the Clemson A. & M. College, Clemson, S. C., which appears in the Appendix.]

WILLIAM D. McCORMICK

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 706) for the relief of William D. McCormick, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That in the administration of the immigration laws William D. McCormick shall, upon application at a port of entry into the United States, be admitted for permanent residence without an immigration visa, provided he meets all the other requirements of the immigration laws. Upon his admission into the United States, the Secretary of State shall deduct one number from the quota for India for the year in which the admission occurs or from the quota of the first available succeeding year.

Mr. BREWSTER. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment. The motion was agreed to.

CAPITAL GRANTS FOR CERTAIN LOW-RENT HOUSING AND SLUM-CLEARANCE PROJECTS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1361) to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 so as to permit loans, capital grants, or annual contributions for low-rent-housing and slum-clearance projects where construction costs exceed present cost limitations upon condition that local housing agencies pay the difference between cost limitations and the actual construction costs, which were, on page 2, to strike out all after line 6 down to and including "construction" in line 10, and insert "such proportion of the total development cost of the project as the amount of the average actual cost per family dwelling unit of the items covered by the applicable cost limitations prescribed in subsection (5) of this section in excess thereof bears to such average actual cost: *Provided*, That the amount of any such payment shall be excluded from the base on which the maximum amount of any capital grants, loans, or annual contributions authorized by this act are calculated"; and on page 2, after line 20, to insert:

SEC. 2. Section 2 (1) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, is amended by changing the period at the end of the second sentence to a colon and adding the following: "*Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Federal Public Housing Authority and all officers and employees thereof are hereby prohibited, during the period beginning on the effective date of this proviso and ending on February 29, 1948, (1) from initiating or maintaining any action or proceeding to recover possession of any housing accommodations administered by such Authority, if such action or proceeding is based upon the fact that the income of the occupants of such housing accommodations exceeds the allowable maximum, and (2) from in any manner requiring any State or local public housing agency to take any action to recover possession of any housing accommodations administered by such agency, if the basis for requiring the State or local public housing agency to take such action is the fact that the income of the occupants of such housing accommodations exceeds the allowable maximum, unless other adequate housing facilities are available for said occupants."

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. McCARTHY, Mr. CAIN, Mr. FULBRIGHT, and Mr. SPARKMAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

CONSUMER-CREDIT CONTROLS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 148) to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit, which were, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That after the date of enactment of this joint resolution the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall not exercise consumer credit controls pursuant to Executive Order No. 8843 and, except during the time of war beginning after the date of enactment of this joint resolution or any national emergency declared by the President after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, no such consumer credit controls shall be exercised hereafter.

And to amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution terminating consumer credit controls."

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia, and Mr. MAYBANK conferees on the part of the Senate.

JULIAN M. THOMAS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 358) to provide for settling certain indebtedness connected with Pershing Hall, a memorial in Paris, France, which were in line 4, to strike out "from the Pershing Hall memorial fund" and insert "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," and to amend the title so as to read "An act for the relief of Julian M. Thomas."

Mr. AIKEN. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House. The motion was agreed to.

THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order of the Senate the calendar is now to be called for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection. The Chair would like to make a suggestion to the Senate, with its indulgence. There are on the calendar 202 measures. Even if they are cared for at the rate of 1 a minute, it will take 3½ hours to conclude consideration of all the measures. Under the circumstances the Chair suggests that as the calendar is called all Senators endeavor to live up to rule VIII, which limits any Senator to one speech and not more than 5 minutes

on any calendar order. It seems to the Chair that in fairness to Senators with measures at the end of the calendar all should cooperate today in attempting to live up to the rule. The Chair will take the liberty of enforcing the rule within reason.

In the opinion of the Chair, nothing is in order but the call of the calendar.

THE DREDGE "AJAX"—MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. OVERTON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. OVERTON. May I make a motion to reconsider the vote by which a bill was passed yesterday?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator may enter his motion.

Mr. OVERTON. I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which it passed House bill 4229, to provide that the Canadian-built dredge *Ajax* and certain other dredging equipment owned by a United States corporation be documented under the laws of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's motion will be entered for subsequent consideration.

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is it in order to ask unanimous consent that a subcommittee may sit during the session of the Senate today?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair thinks it is.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare be permitted to hold a hearing while the Senate is in session today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee on Naval Affairs of the Armed Services Committee, conducting public hearings on the Annapolis Naval Academy Airport bill, may be excused during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, as acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I ask permission that the committee may meet at 5 o'clock today to consider the civil functions appropriation bill, and that the committee be allowed to file a report on the bill after the Senate takes its recess today, should the committee approve the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare be permitted to sit during this session of the Senate to hear testimony on and consider the question of the confirmation of the nominees to the National Labor Relations Board.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the first order of business on the calendar.

Calendar No. 727

80TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ No. 689

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BALL (for Mr. BRIDGES), from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4269]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House----- \$1, 603, 199, 094. 47

Increase by Senate (net)----- 75, 877, 802. 75

Amount of bill as reported to Senate----- 1, 679, 076, 897. 22

Total estimates considered, including \$10,293,-

747.75 submitted in Senate documents Nos.

78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90,

91, 92, and 95----- 1, 925, 683, 823. 00

The bill is under the estimates----- 246, 606, 925. 78

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

General Appropriations—Title I:

Senate:

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper..... \$2, 735. 00

The committee has approved an additional amount of \$2,735 to increase basic salaries in the Senate Press Gallery, beginning July 1, 1947, as follows: Superintendent from \$3,820 to \$4,320; one assistant superintendent from \$3,200 to \$3,600; one assistant superintendent from \$2,100 to \$2,400; two messengers for service to press correspondents from \$1,620 each to \$1,920 each; and one clerk in the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper from \$3,300 to \$3,480.

Offices of the secretaries for the majority and the minority..... 500. 00

The committee has approved basic increases in salary for one clerk each in the offices of the secretaries for the majority and the minority from \$2,640 to \$2,820.

Temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board..... 50, 000. 00

The committee has approved an appropriation of \$50,000 for salaries and expenses of the Temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board created by the act to establish a National Aviation Council.

Senate Restaurants..... 84, 000. 00

The committee has approved an appropriation of \$84,000 for repairs, improvements, furnishings, and equipment for the Senate Restaurant.

Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations.... 100, 000. 00

The committee has approved an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Committee on Labor-Management Relations created under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.

Total, Senate..... 237, 235. 00

Architect of the Capitol:

Senate Office Building..... 25, 000. 00

The committee has approved an appropriation of \$25,000 for the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost for an additional office building for the use of the United States Senate.

Executive Office of the President:

Office of Defense Transportation..... 344, 000. 00

The budget estimate for the Office of Defense Transportation was \$644,000 and the House allowed \$140,000. The House language provided for the liquidation of the Office. The committee recommends that an additional \$344,000 be provided, making a total appropriation of \$484,000. The ODT advised the committee that with these funds, the Office will be able to continue operation until March 1, 1948. In order to provide for the continued operation of the Office of Defense Transportation, it is recommended that the following paragraph be deleted from the bill:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General Appropriations—Title I—Continued

Executive Office of the President—Continued

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of liquidating the Office of Defense Transportation, \$140,000, of which \$60,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal leave.

and in lieu thereof the following provision inserted:

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense Transportation, including salary of the Director at not to exceed \$12,000, and the Deputy Director at \$10,000, traveling expenses (not to exceed \$50,000), including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); printing and binding (not to exceed \$10,000); not to exceed \$4,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; \$484,000: Provided, That the payment of subsistence to witnesses shall be subject to certification by the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation or his designee, as to the necessity therefor: Provided further, That in operating any commercial railroad or truck line the Office of Defense Transportation shall pay whatever license or inspection fees and highway use compensation taxes such lines would have been obligated to pay had they continued in operation under the control of the owners thereof.

Assistance to Greece and Turkey:

The House granted the full budget estimate of \$400,000,000 for the Greece-Turkey program but placed a limitation on the amount which could be spent for administrative expenses of \$3,800,000. The committee recommends that this limitation on administrative expenses be increased to \$5,177,900, the budget estimate. The committee also recommends that the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$300,000 to \$607,500, the budget estimate

Defense aid, liquidation lend-lease program:

The committee has approved the request of the State Department to delete the word "purchased" and insert in lieu thereof "contracted for" in the language of this appropriation. The committee has also approved the insertion of the word "only" in the language so that the provision would be as follows:

DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

For the liquidation by the Treasury Department in the fiscal year 1948 of activities under the Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, \$500,000: *Provided, That the foregoing amount shall be available for expenditure in connection with shipment of commodities ~~purchased~~ contracted for prior to January 1, 1947 (but not heretofore shipped) for the account of only Australia, Belgium, Guatemala, China, France, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Peru, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.*

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General Appropriations—Title I—Continued

Relief assistance to war-devastated countries:

The House placed a limitation of \$600,000 on the funds which could be expended for administrative expenses in connection with this program. The committee recommends that this limitation be increased to \$700,000, which is \$100,000 more than allowed by the House and \$50,000 under the budget estimate.

With respect to the limitations placed on this appropriation by the House, the committee recommends that the following exception be made and has included such language in the bill:

(except from funds allocated therefrom by the President as contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations under the provisions of said Public Law 84)

The committee also recommends that the following provision be inserted in the bill with respect to this program:

Provided further, That, subject to the limitations and requirements of this paragraph, this appropriation shall be available for the transportation of voluntary relief supplies shipped by relief agencies licensed for operation in Europe and in Asia under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

Surplus Property, care and handling overseas:

The committee has approved the following language to be included in the bill:

and in addition military appropriations may be expended for such purposes, in contemplation of reimbursement from an appropriation supplemental hereto, in an amount sufficient to provide reimbursement for such expenditures as are made in excess of the amount appropriated herein

Federal Security Agency:

Public Health Service-----

\$500, 000. 00

The committee has approved an appropriation of \$500,000 for the National Institute of Health for research activities related to cardiovascular diseases.

Federal Works Agency:

Public Roads Administration:

Damage claims-----

99, 405. 84

National Labor Relations Board:

☐ The committee recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the National Labor Relations Board shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any person appointed as an additional member or as General Counsel of such Board (as provided in section 3 of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended), whose nomination has not been confirmed by the Senate.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General Appropriations—Title I—Continued

Office of Selective Service Records-----	1, 000, 000. 00
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The committee recommends that the amount allowed for this purpose by the House, \$4,000,000 be increased by \$1,000,000, making a total of \$5,000,000 for this Office for the fiscal year 1948. This amount is \$261,000 under the budget estimate.

Veterans' Administration-----	5, 000, 000. 00
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The committee recommends that \$5,000,000 be provided to the Veterans' Administration for automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans. This amount is the full budget estimate which was contained in Senate Document No. 91.

Department of Agriculture:

Animal Husbandry-----	17, 900. 00
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The committee has approved an additional amount of \$17,900 for the Bureau of Animal Industry for repairs and improvements to station facilities and replacement of worn-out equipment at the Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary at Brooksville, Fla.

Production and Marketing Administration-----	100, 000. 00
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In Senate Document No. 90, the President recommended an appropriation of \$200,000 for the administration of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. The committee has approved an appropriation of \$100,000 for this program.

Farm labor supply program:

The committee has approved an amendment appropriating \$1,350,000 for the farm labor supply program under the Department of Agriculture. The amendment will be offered on the floor of the Senate by the chairman of the committee under a motion to suspend the rules.

Total Department of Agriculture-----	117, 900. 00
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Department of Commerce:

Civil Aeronautics Administration:

Salaries and expenses-----	39, 520. 00
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The committee has approved an additional amount of \$39,520 for the Civil Aeronautics Administration to provide funds for the maintenance and operation of air traffic control towers at the New Castle County Airport, Wilmington, Del., and the Lincoln, Nebr., airport.

Establishment of Air-navigation Facilities-----	70, 000. 00
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The committee has approved an appropriation of \$70,000 for the purchase of the necessary equipment for the New Castle and Lincoln air traffic control towers.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Export Control-----	50, 000. 00
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The committee has approved an additional \$50,000 for the administration of export control during the fiscal year 1948. The House allowed a total of \$650,000 and the committee recommends a total of \$700,000 which is \$80,000 below the budget estimates.

Field office service-----	15, 000. 00
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The committee has approved an additional \$15,000 for the field service to provide funds for the operation of an office at Charleston, W. Va.

Total, Commerce Department-----	174, 520. 00
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General Appropriations—Title I—Continued

Department of Commerce—Continued

Department of the Interior:

Office of the Secretary:

War Agency Liquidation:

The committee recommends that the following language in the bill be amended as indicated in order to require the Navy Department to pay the terminal leave of officer and enlisted personnel of the Navy assigned to duty with the Coal Mines Administration:

* * * and reimbursement to the Navy Department for pay and allowances and travel expenses (*except terminal leave which expense shall be borne by the Navy Department*) of officers and enlisted personnel detailed to the Coal Mines Administration * * *

The committee is of the opinion the Navy Department should pay this expense, since the terminal leave accrued almost in its entirety while these officers and enlisted personnel were serving with the Navy and prior to the time, they were assigned to duty with the Coal Mines Administration.

Bonneville Power Administration----- \$1, 184, 700. 00

The committee has approved an additional \$1,184,700 in appropriations and \$790,600 in contract authorizations for the Bonneville Power Administration for the following purposes:

	Appropriation	Contract authorization
Detroit-Eugene: Transmission facilities.....	\$144, 400	\$422, 600
Eugene-Reedsport: Transmission facilities.....	961, 300	368, 000
Reedsport-Coos Bay: Transmission facilities.....	79, 000	-----
Total.....	1, 184, 700	790, 600

In addition to the foregoing, the committee has approved an additional contract authorization in the amount of \$489,000 for materials and equipment for the Idaho Panhandle power transmission facilities.

National Park Service----- 39, 000. 00

The committee has approved an additional appropriation of \$39,000 for the National Park Service to provide funds for the administration, maintenance, and protection of the proposed Everglades National Park in Florida, during the fiscal year 1948.

Fish and Wildlife Service:

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations.... 20, 000. 00

The committee has approved an additional appropriation of \$20,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service to provide funds for the administration of the Everglades National Wildlife Refuge.

Total Interior Department----- 1, 243, 700. 00

Navy Department:

Office of the Secretary:

Damage claims----- 530, 333. 82

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General Appropriations—Title I—Continued

Department of the Interior—Continued

State Department:

Salaries and expenses, Department of State:

The committee has approved the following amendment to be included in the bill:

Salaries and expenses, Department of State: The limitation of \$20,000 contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, for the employment of aliens and temporary employment of persons in the United States, without regard to civil service and classification laws is hereby increased to \$40,000.

With this language the State Department will be able to employ four alien translators and necessary temporary employees in connection with the Office of Information and Cultural Program.

North Atlantic fisheries:

The committee has approved the following language to be included in the bill:

North Atlantic fisheries: The appropriation "North Atlantic fisheries," contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available, on and after July 1, 1947, for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; and attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activity for which this appropriation was made.

With this additional authority, the Department of State will be able to carry out the intention of Congress in providing the \$25,000 appropriation in the regular Department of State appropriation bill for 1948.

Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service:

The committee has approved a request from the Department of State to transfer \$500,000 from the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Department of State" and \$100,000 from the appropriation, "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service, 1948" to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service, 1948." This does not involve the appropriation of additional funds and with this transfer, the Department can carry on a more balanced program in the Office of Cultural and Information Affairs.

The committee has approved the following provision be added to the bill in order to clarify the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, in making funds available for representation allowances and for entertainment:

International activities: The limitation of \$75,000 contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, for entertainment and representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946, (Public Law 724) is hereby made available for both entertainment, and representation allowances.

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs:

The committee recommends that the following provision be added to the bill to grant authority to the Institute to pay for rental, maintenance upkeep and repair charges for buildings which may be occupied in fiscal year 1948:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General Appropriations—Title I—Continued

State Department—Continued

The amount made available under this head for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby increased in the amount of \$116,000, said amount to be for the payment of rent as required in section 306 of the Government Corporations Appropriations Act, 1948.

Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc.:

The committee recommends that the following provision be added to the bill to grant authority to the Institute to pay for rental, maintenance upkeep and repair charges for buildings which may be occupied in fiscal year 1948:

The amount made available under this head for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby increased in the amount of \$16,000, said amount to be for the payment of rent as required in section 306 of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948.

International Refugee Organization-----

\$2, 336, 500. 00

The committee recommends that this appropriation be increased by \$2,336,500 to the full budget estimate of \$73,361,400 to provide funds for American participation in the large-scale resettlement program. Also included in the foregoing figure is an amount of \$49,000 for administrative costs for American representatives at the IRO.

Treasury Department:

Bureau of Federal Supply:

Salaries and expenses:

The committee has not approved the request of the Treasury Department for \$2,700,000 to enable the Bureau of Federal Supply to finance the first year of a five-year interdepartmental project for a unified Federal Catalog System. The committee is of the opinion the project is a worthy one; however, there is no assurance that once the system is developed, it will be used by all Government agencies. The committee recommends that legislation be enacted providing for a unified Federal Catalog System and until such time as this is done, it is not felt that time and funds should be expended on such a project.

Strategic and critical materials:

The committee has approved a provision in the bill increasing the contract authorization for the purchase of strategic and critical materials from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. The House approved \$100,000,000 in cash and contract authority of \$50,000,000. The budget estimate was \$150,000,000 cash and \$50,000,000 contract authority.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General Appropriations—Title I—Continued

War Department:

Civil functions:

Government and relief in occupied areas.....	\$75, 000, 000. 00
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The committee has increased this appropriation by \$75,000,000 to provide a total of \$625,000,000.

The committee has also approved contract authorizations in the amount of \$100,000,000 which will provide this program with a total of \$725,000,000, the amount of the budget estimate.

The committee recommends that the following provision which was inserted by the House be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided*, That when military personnel of the War Department are employed primarily for the purposes of this appropriation, the mileage and other travel allowances to which they may be entitled shall be paid herefrom.

The committee was advised that no funds were included in the estimate to take care of the expense involved in such a provision and that it was not known what the cost of such a requirement would be.

The committee also recommends that the following provision which was inserted by the House be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to transport voluntary relief supplies shipped by the Council of Relief Agencies licensed for operation in Germany.

The War Department advised there was no testimony in the House on the foregoing proviso, that no estimate of its cost had been made nor were any funds included in the estimate to handle such expense. In this regard, a provision has been included in the appropriation for the State Department for Relief Assistance to War-Devastated Countries, authorizing the transportation of relief supplies from that appropriation.

Total, increase general appropriations, Title I.....	86, 608, 594. 66
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Judgments and authorized claims—Title II:

Property damage claims.....	\$159. 94
Judgments, United States courts.....	86, 915. 89
Judgments, United States Court of Claims.....	277, 356. 70
Audited claims.....	4, 015, 575. 56

Total, judgments and authorized claims.....	4, 380, 008. 09
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Total, increase title I and II.....	90, 988, 602. 75
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

General appropriations—Title I:

Federal Security Agency:

Social Security Administration:

Grants to States for unemployment-compensation administration-----

\$4, 000, 000. 00

The committee recommends that this appropriation be decreased by \$4,000,000. The supplemental estimate for the Federal Security Agency for grants to States for unemployment insurance administration which was approved by the House in the amount of \$12,026,000 is made up approximately of the following figures:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| (1) Salary increase granted to State employees----- | \$3, 500, 000 |
| (2) Increased work load due to increased number of employers and employees covered by program----- | 3, 828, 000 |
| (3) Increased work load based on anticipated increase over 1947 in benefit payments and related functions----- | 4, 696, 000 |

Total----- 12, 026, 000

The committee approves item No. 1 in the amount of \$3,500,000 and item No. 2 in the amount of \$3,828,000. With respect to item No. 3, the committee is of the opinion that unemployment will not increase in the last 6 months of the year to the extent estimated by the Federal Security Agency. The committee is allowing a total of \$698,000 on the assumption there may be some increase but allows this amount with the understanding if no increase takes place in the last 6-month period, this \$698,000 will not be used. In the event that unemployment reaches the higher estimates as projected by the FSA, the Agency can come before Congress in January 1948. Accordingly, a total of \$8,026,000 is approved for grants to States for unemployment insurance administration, or a decrease under the amount allowed by the House of \$4,000,000.

Department of Agriculture:

Sugar Rationing Administration:

Salaries and expenses-----

500, 000. 00

The committee recommends that this appropriation be reduced to \$210,000, a reduction of \$500,000 under the amount allowed by the House and a reduction of \$1,020,000 under the budget estimate. It was the judgment of the committee that the amount approved by the House was in excess of the amount needed to carry out the functions necessary under the new sugar rationing program. The committee has approved language consolidating the amount allowed with the funds provided for this same purpose in the Emergency appropriation act, 1948.

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General Appropriations—Title I—Continued

Department of the Interior:

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Alaska native service-----	\$375, 000. 00
Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies----	250, 000. 00
Conservation of health-----	302, 300. 00

Total decrease, Department of the Interior----	927, 300. 00
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The committee recommends that the foregoing amounts included in the bill by the House be deleted from the bill. The regular Interior Department appropriation bill for 1948 has just been approved by the Congress and it is the judgment of the committee additional funds should not be provided for these purposes.

Department of Labor:

Office of the Secretary:

Contingent expenses-----	15, 000. 00
Printing and binding-----	7, 500. 00

United States Employment Service:

General Administration-----	201, 000. 00
Grants to States for public employment offices-----	9, 460, 000. 00

Total decrease, Department of Labor-----	9, 683, 500. 00
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The committee recommends the foregoing decrease in the appropriation for the Department of Labor since all of these funds with the exception of \$8,000,000 included in the \$9,460,000 for grants to States for public employment offices were to be used in connection with the farm labor supply program. The committee authorized the chairman to offer on the floor of the Senate an amendment to provide funds for a farm labor supply program under the Department of Agriculture. The \$8,000,000 allowed by the House for grants to States for public employment offices has been denied by the committee. The House made a rescission of \$360,000 in the appropriation for traveling expenses of the Department and this rescission has been eliminated by the committee.

Total decreases, title I-----	15, 110, 800. 00
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General provisions—Title III:

The committee recommends that the following new section be added to the bill:

SEC. 302. In making expenditures for foodstuffs from funds appropriated in this act for relief abroad, it is the sense of the Congress that preference be given to the purchase, within the United States, of products, which can be purchased with benefit to the National Economy, and that such purchases should include articles that are in surplus where possible and practicable.

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General provisions—Title III—Continued

Total increases-----	\$90,988,602.75
Total decreases-----	15,110,800.00
Net increase-----	<u>75,877,802.75</u>
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	<u>1,679,076,897.22</u>

○

Calendar No. 727

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4269

[Report No. 689]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 19 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Reported by Mr. BALL (for Mr. BRIDGES), with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
6 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

9 OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

10 *For an amount necessary to increase basic salaries in the*

1 Senate Press Gallery, beginning July 1, 1947, as follows:
 2 Superintendent from \$3,820 to \$4,320; one assistant super-
 3 intendent from \$3,200 to \$3,600; one assistant superintend-
 4 ent from \$2,100 to \$2,400; two messengers for service to
 5 press correspondents from \$1,620 each to \$1,920 each; in all,
 6 \$2,485; and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for
 7 the fiscal year 1948 hereby is amended accordingly.

8 For an amount necessary to increase the basic salary of
 9 one clerk from \$3,300 to \$3,480 beginning July 1, 1947,
 10 \$250; and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the
 11 fiscal year 1948 hereby is amended accordingly.

12 OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND
 13 THE MINORITY

14 For an amount necessary to increase basic salaries, be-
 15 ginning July 1, 1947, as follows: Clerks, one to the secretary
 16 for the majority and one to the secretary for the minority,
 17 from \$2,640 each to \$2,820 each; in all, \$500; and the
 18 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
 19 1948 hereby is amended accordingly.

20 JOINT COMMITTEE ON LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

21 Contingent expenses, Senate: For salaries and expenses
 22 of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations
 23 created by section 401 of the Labor Management Relations
 24 Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, Eightieth Congress), \$100,000.

1 TEMPORARY CONGRESSIONAL AVIATION POLICY BOARD

2 *For salaries and expenses of the Temporary Con-*
 3 *gressional Aviation Policy Board created by the Act to*
 4 *establish a National Aviation Council, and for other*
 5 *purposes, to be available until March 1, 1948, and to be*
 6 *disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved*
 7 *by the Chairman, \$50,000: Provided, That expenditures*
 8 *hereunder shall be made in accordance with the laws applica-*
 9 *ble to inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate.*

10 *Senate restaurants: For repairs, improvements, furnish-*
 11 *ings, and equipment for the Senate Restaurant, Capitol*
 12 *Building, including personal and other services, \$84,000, to*
 13 *be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the super-*
 14 *vision of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration,*
 15 *without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as*
 16 *amended.*

17 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

18 For payment to Bruce J. Mansfield, Margaret Mansfield
 19 Dorsey, and Jaquelin Mansfield Schmidt, son and daughters
 20 of Joseph Jefferson Mansfield, late a Representative from
 21 the State of Texas, \$12,500.

22 SALARIES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES OF MEMBERS

23 For compensation, mileage, and expense allowances
 24 due and unpaid to Members of the House of Representatives,
 25 Seventy-ninth and prior Congresses, \$83,879.22.

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

For an additional amount for preparation of the Digest of the Rules, \$1,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and for the second session, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$200; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress, additional, \$500; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress, second additional, \$750; first session, Eightieth Congress, additional, \$900; in all, \$2,350, to remain available until expended.

For payment to John C. Gall for services rendered as counsel appointed by the special subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, pursuant to H. Res. 386, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$7,500.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Paragraph (e) section 202 of the "Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946", Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, is amended to read as follows: The professional staff members of the standing committees shall receive basic annual compensation, to be fixed by the chairman, ranging from \$5,000 to \$8,000 and the clerical staff shall receive basic annual compensation up to \$8,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost for an additional office building for the use of the United States Senate", approved July 11, 1947, \$25,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress", fiscal year 1946, \$1,900.

Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress", fiscal year 1947, \$9,000.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Plans and specifications for a courthouse for the United States Court of Appeals and District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Act of May 29, 1947 (Public Law 80), and the Commissioner of Public Buildings hereafter shall exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties conferred

1 on the Architect of the Capitol by sections 1 and 5 of such
2 Act, \$370,000.

3 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

4 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

5 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

6 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
7 liquidating the Office of Defense Transportation, \$140,000;
8 of which \$60,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal
9 leave.

10 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
11 the Office of Defense Transportation, including salary of
12 the Director at not to exceed \$12,000, and the Deputy
13 Director at \$10,000, traveling expenses (not to exceed
14 \$50,000), including attendance at meetings of organizations
15 concerned with the work of the agency; services as authorized
16 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
17 600); printing and binding (not to exceed \$10,000); not
18 to exceed \$4,000 for deposit in the general fund of the
19 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
20 of June 28, 1944; personal services in the District of
21 Columbia and elsewhere; \$484,000: Provided, That the pay-
22 ment of subsistence to witnesses shall be subject to certifica-
23 tion by the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation
24 or his designee, as to the necessity therefor: Provided further,
25 That in operating any commercial railroad or truck line the

1 *Office of Defense Transportation shall pay whatever license*
2 *or inspection fees and highway use compensation taxes such*
3 *lines would have been obligated to pay had they continued*
4 *in operation under the control of the owners thereof.*

5 OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

6 For expenses necessary, for completing the liquida-
7 tion of the Office of Scientific Research and Development,
8 to be accomplished by said agency or such other agency
9 as the President may designate pursuant to the First
10 Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act,
11 1946, including personal services in the District of
12 Columbia; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$400
13 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
14 penalty mail: *Provided*, That the Office of Scientific
15 Research and Development or the agency designated to
16 accomplish the liquidation thereof may exercise, in connec-
17 tion with said liquidation, the authority with respect to
18 the disposal of property contained in the appropriation of
19 the Office of Scientific Research and Development for the
20 fiscal year 1947, \$90,000.

21 ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY

22 Assistance to Greece and Turkey: To enable the Presi-
23 dent to carry out the provisions of the Act of May 22,
24 1947 (Public Law 75), \$400,000,000, which shall be
25 available for personal services without regard to section 607

1 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended by
 2 section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, and
 3 including not to exceed ~~\$3,800,000~~ \$5,177,900 for admin-
 4 istrative expenses, of which not to exceed ~~\$300,000~~ \$607,-
 5 500 shall be available for expenditure in the District of
 6 Columbia.

7 DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE 8 PROGRAM

9 For the liquidation by the Treasury Department in
 10 the fiscal year 1948 of activities under the Act to promote
 11 the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941,
 12 \$500,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount shall be
 13 available for expenditure in connection with shipment of
 14 commodities ~~purchased~~ *contracted for* prior to January 1,
 15 1947 (but not heretofore shipped) for the account of *only*
 16 Australia, Belgium, Guatemala, China, France, Saudi Arabia,
 17 Brazil, Peru, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

18 RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO WAR-DEVASTATED 19 COUNTRIES

20 Relief assistance to war-devastated countries: To enable
 21 the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolu-
 22 tion providing for relief assistance to countries devastated
 23 by war, approved May 31, 1947 (Public Law 84), \$332,-
 24 000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~\$600,000~~ \$700,000
 25 shall be available for the administrative expenses of the De-

1 partment of State incident to the foregoing, to be allocated to
2 and consolidated with such appropriations of the Department
3 of State as the Secretary of State may determine: *Provided*
4 *further, That (except from funds allocated therefrom by the*
5 *President as contributions to the International Children's*
6 *Emergency Fund of the United Nations under the provisions*
7 *of said Public Law 84)* no relief assistance shall be provided
8 under this appropriation to the people of any country unless
9 the government of such country has given assurance satisfac-
10 tory to the President that (a) the supplies transferred or
11 otherwise made available pursuant to this appropriation, as
12 well as similar supplies produced locally or imported from out-
13 side sources, will be distributed among the people of such
14 country without discrimination as to race, creed, or political
15 belief; (b) representatives of the Government of the United
16 States and of the press and radio of the United States will
17 be permitted to observe freely and to report fully regard-
18 ing the distribution and utilization of such supplies; (c) full
19 and continuous publicity will be given within such country
20 as to the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts and
21 progress of the United States relief program carried on
22 therein pursuant to this appropriation; (d) if food, medical
23 supplies, fertilizer, or seed is transferred or otherwise made
24 available to such country pursuant to this appropriation,

1 no articles of the same character will be exported or re-
2 moved from such country while need therefor for relief pur-
3 poses continues; (e) such country has taken or is taking,
4 insofar as possible, the economic measures necessary to re-
5 duce its relief needs and to provide for its own future recon-
6 struction; (f) upon request of the President, it will furnish
7 promptly information concerning the production, use, dis-
8 tribution, importation, and exportation of any supplies which
9 affect the relief needs of the people of such country;
10 (g) representatives of the Government of the United States
11 will be permitted to supervise the distribution among the
12 people of such country of the supplies transferred or other-
13 wise made available pursuant to this appropriation; (h) pro-
14 vision will be made for a control system so that all classes
15 of people within such country will receive their fair share of
16 essential supplies; and (i) all supplies transferred pursuant
17 to this appropriation or acquired through the use of credits
18 established pursuant to law and any articles processed from
19 such supplies, or the containers of such supplies or articles,
20 will, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded,
21 or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and
22 permanently as the nature of such supplies, articles, or con-
23 tainers will permit in such manner as to indicate to the
24 ultimate consumer in such country that such supplies or
25 articles have been furnished by the United States of America

1 for relief assistance; or if such supplies, articles, or containers
2 are incapable of being so marked, stamped, branded, or
3 labeled, that all practicable steps will be taken to inform the
4 ultimate consumers thereof that such supplies or articles have
5 been furnished by the United States of America for relief
6 assistance: *Provided further, That subject to the limitations*
7 *and requirements of this paragraph this appropriation shall*
8 *be available for the transportation of voluntary relief supplies*
9 *shipped by relief agencies licensed for operation in Europe*
10 *and in Asia under such regulations as the Secretary of State*
11 *may prescribe.*

12 SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING
13 OVERSEAS

14 Surplus property, care and handling overseas: To en-
15 able the President, through the War and Navy Departments
16 and the United States Commercial Company during the fiscal
17 years 1947 and 1948, to carry out the provisions of the,
18 Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and paragraph
19 8 of Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945, with
20 respect to care and handling of surplus property outside
21 continental United States, \$35,348,000, of which \$32,000,-
22 000 shall be available to the War Department and \$3,348,-
23 000 to the Navy Department for reimbursement of
24 appropriations, funds, or accounts of said agencies from which
25 expenditures have been or may be made for the foregoing

1 purposes and in addition military appropriations may be
2 expended for such purposes, in contemplation of reimburse-
3 ment from an appropriation supplemental hereto, in an
4 amount sufficient to provide reimbursement for such expendi-
5 tures as are made in excess of the amount appropriated
6 herein: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appro-
7 priated shall be available for reimbursement for pay and
8 allowances or subsistence of military or naval personnel.

9 UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITA-
10 TION ADMINISTRATION

11 Liquidation of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
12 Administration program: To enable the President to carry
13 out the provisions of the Act of July 8, 1947 (Public Law
14 164), not to exceed \$1,900,000 of the unobligated and un-
15 allocated balances as of June 30, 1947, of the appropriation
16 "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration"
17 provided under the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act,
18 1946, shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for
19 administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of activities
20 under said appropriation.

21 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

22 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
24 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service as provided in
25 the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law

1 101), including printing and binding, penalty mail costs;
2 temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and medi-
3 ators on labor relations at rates not in excess of ~~\$50~~ \$35 per
4 diem; expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided
5 in section 205 of said Act; not to exceed \$3,000 for attendance
6 at meetings of organizations concerned with labor and indus-
7 trial relations, when incurred on the written authority of the
8 Director, \$1,320,000: *Provided*, That in making apportion-
9 ments pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
10 amended, the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found
11 necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective adminis-
12 tration, be apportioned for obligation prior to February 15,
13 1948: *Provided further*, That all property used or held in
14 connection with the functions of the United States Concilia-
15 tion Service is hereby transferred to the Federal Mediation
16 and Conciliation Service, effective August 22, 1947.

17 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation and
18 Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses of boards of
19 inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206
20 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law
21 101), including printing and binding, contract stenographic
22 reporting services, and rent in the District of Columbia,
23 \$90,000: *Provided*, That in making apportionments pur-
24 suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
25 the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found necessary

1 by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration, be
2 apportioned for obligation prior to February 15, 1948.

3 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

4 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

5 Certification services: For an additional amount for
6 "Certification services", \$100,000.

7 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

8 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
9 "Salaries and expenses", \$181,000.

10 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

11 *National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For*
12 *an additional amount for the activities of the National Insti-*
13 *tute of Health, \$500,000, including the objects specified*
14 *under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appro-*
15 *priation Act, 1948, to be expended for research activities*
16 *related to cardiovascular diseases.*

17 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

18 Grants to States for unemployment-compensation ad-
19 ministration: For an additional amount for "Grants to
20 States for unemployment compensation administration",
21 ~~\$12,026,000~~ \$8,026,000.

22 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

23 Civilian war benefits: For payments of benefits, to
24 enable the Federal Security Administrator to continue the
25 civilian war benefits program as provided for under this

1 head in title II of the Labor-Federal Security Appropri-
 2 ation Act, 1947, \$100,000.

3 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

4 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

5 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
 6 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
 7 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The
 8 Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse
 9 the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair
 10 of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions sub-
 11 stantially damaged by the Army, or the Navy, or both, by
 12 any other agency of the Government, and so forth", as
 13 fully set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 88 and*
 14 *House Document Numbered 353, Eightieth Congress,*
 15 ~~\$336,034.58~~ \$435,440.42.

16 HOUSING EXPEDITER

17 OFFICE OF RENT CONTROL

18 Salaries and expenses, Office of Rent Control: For
 19 expenses necessary to carry out provisions of law and
 20 Executive Orders 9809 and 9841 relative to rent con-
 21 trol, including personal services in the District of Colum-
 22 bia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
 23 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not to exceed
 24 ~~\$50~~ \$35 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; test
 25 rentals for enforcement purposes, authorization in each case

1 to have prior approval of the Housing Expediter, or the
2 Deputy Expediter, Rent Control, or the Regional Rent
3 Administrator in the region in which the transaction is con-
4 templated; hire of passenger motor vehicles; attendance at
5 meetings of organizations concerned with rent control; and
6 not to exceed \$175,000 for deposit in the Treasury for cost
7 of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944;
8 \$18,074,000: *Provided*, That any employee of the Office of
9 Rent Control is authorized and empowered, when designated
10 for the purpose by the head of the Office, to administer
11 to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit
12 when such instrument is required in connection with the
13 performance of the functions or activities of said Office.

14 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
16 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public
17 Law 726), creating an Indian Claims Commission, includ-
18 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; printing
19 and binding; and penalty mail costs as required by the
20 Act of June 28, 1944, \$150,000.

21 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

22 The appropriations made in the National Labor Rela-
23 tions Board Appropriation Act, 1948, under the titles
24 "Salaries", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Penalty mail costs",
25 and "Printing and binding" are hereby consolidated under

1 the title "Salaries and expenses", which such total amount
 2 may be apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Re-
 3 vised Statutes, as amended, if found necessary by the Bureau
 4 of the Budget for effective administration, for obligation
 5 during the period prior to February 1, 1948, and there is
 6 hereby appropriated an additional amount of \$1,000,000
 7 which shall be held in reserve and shall be available for
 8 apportionment for obligation prior to February 1, 1948,
 9 only if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for
 10 effective administration: *Provided*, That such sums shall be
 11 available for expenses necessary (including salaries of five
 12 Board members and a general counsel) in accordance with
 13 the provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act,
 14 1947 (Public Law 101), to perform the functions vested
 15 in the National Labor Relations Board by said Act, and
 16 other law: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein
 17 appropriated or made available for the National Labor Rela-
 18 tions Board shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of
 19 any person appointed as an additional member or as general
 20 counsel of such Board (as provided in section 3 of the Na-
 21 tional Labor Relations Act, as amended), whose nomination
 22 has not been confirmed by the Senate.

23 OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the

1 operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service
 2 Records as authorized by the Act of March 31, 1947
 3 (Public Law 26), including not to exceed \$100,000 for
 4 printing and binding; personal services in the District of
 5 Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; not to
 6 exceed \$32,000 for deposit in the general fund of the
 7 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
 8 of June 28, 1944; and a health-service program for
 9 employees as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946
 10 (Public Law 658), ~~\$4,000,000~~ \$5,000,000.

11 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

12 *Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans:*
 13 *For an additional amount for "Automobiles and other con-*
 14 *veyances for disabled veterans", \$5,000,000.*

15 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

16 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

17 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

18 *Animal husbandry: For an additional amount for*
 19 *"Animal husbandry", \$17,900.*

20 The appropriation, "Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and
 21 Other Contagious Diseases of Animals", in the Department
 22 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby amended
 23 to read as follows:

24 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
 25 the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of

1 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-
2 pneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of
3 animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in
4 poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of past
5 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
6 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials con-
7 taminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever
8 found and irrespective of ownership, under like or sub-
9 stantially similar circumstances, when such owner has
10 complied with all lawful quarantine regulations; and for
11 foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken
12 pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947
13 (Public Law 8, Eightieth Congress), and the Act of May
14 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-
15 122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said
16 Public Law 8, \$100,000, together with such sums (which
17 may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation)
18 from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus,
19 corporations, or agencies of the Department as the Secretary
20 may deem necessary, to be available, only in an emergency
21 which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
22 country: *Provided*, That, except for payments made pur-
23 suant to said Public Law 8, the payment for such animals
24 hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on
25 the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but in

1 case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraise-
 2 ment of any such animal shall exceed three times its meat,
 3 egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case of an
 4 extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary,
 5 the payment by the United States Government for any such
 6 animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements:
 7 *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in groups
 8 when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird.

9 *PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION*

10 *MARKETING SERVICES*

11 *Insecticide Act: For an additional amount for "Market-*
 12 *ing services, Insecticide Act", \$100,000, to be merged with*
 13 *the appropriation under this head in the Department of Agri-*
 14 *culture Appropriation Act, 1948, such total funds to be*
 15 *available for carrying out the purposes of the Act of April*
 16 *26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121-134), and the Act of June 25,*
 17 *1947 (Public Law 104), of which not to exceed \$4,000 may*
 18 *be used for construction of buildings, and the limitation on*
 19 *personal services in the District of Columbia under "Market-*
 20 *ing services" is hereby increased by \$22,500.*

21 *SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION*

22 *Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable*
 23 *the Secretary of Agriculture to perform the functions and*
 24 *duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act*
 25 *of 1947 (Public Law 30), including personal services in the*

1 District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15
 2 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and binding; not to
 3 exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of commodities and ration
 4 currency for enforcement purposes; and hire of passenger
 5 motor vehicles: ~~Provided, That not to exceed \$70,000 may~~
 6 ~~be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for~~
 7 ~~penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944,~~
 8 ~~\$710,000; \$210,000, together with the sum appropriated~~
 9 ~~for the Sugar Rationing Administration in the Emergency~~
 10 ~~Appropriation Act, 1948 (Public Law 161), which is trans-~~
 11 ~~ferred to and made a part hereof: Provided, That not to~~
 12 ~~exceed \$20,000 may be transferred to the regular depart-~~
 13 ~~mental appropriation for penalty mail as required by the~~
 14 ~~Act of June 28, 1944.~~

15 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Tem-
 18 porary Controls: For expenses necessary for carrying
 19 out the purposes of the Act of July 15, 1947 (Public Law
 20 188), section 6 (a) of the Act of June 7, 1939,
 21 as amended by the Act of July 23, 1946 (Public Law
 22 520), and those provisions of the Act of March 29,
 23 1947 (Public Law 24), which relate to controls over the
 24 production, distribution, and use of rubber, and for the
 25 liquidation of the Civilian Production Administration, the

1 Office of Price Administration, the Office of War Mobilization
2 and Reconversion, and all other functions of the former
3 Office of Temporary Controls, including personal services
4 in the District of Columbia and temporary services as au-
5 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
6 Law 600), \$950,000, of which \$500,000 shall be transferred
7 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of
8 Foreign and Domestic Commerce" of which amount \$187,000
9 shall be available only for carrying out the provisions of
10 Public Law 24 (Eightieth Congress); *and of the \$950,000*
11 *herein provided*, not to exceed \$8,000 may be transferred to
12 the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of
13 Commerce"; ~~and~~ *and* not to exceed \$1,500 may be trans-
14 ferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail costs, Department
15 of Commerce".

16 Section 203 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act
17 of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out the period
18 at the end of the first sentence thereof, inserting a comma,
19 and adding the following new material: "*Provided, how-*
20 *ever*, That a protest setting forth objections to any provi-
21 sions of such regulation, order, or price schedule with respect
22 to which responsibility was transferred to the Department of
23 Commerce by Executive Order 9841 may not be filed more
24 than sixty days after issuance of such regulation, order, or

1 price schedule or sixty days after the enactment of this
2 amendment, whichever is the later.”

3 Section 204 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act
4 of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out the first
5 sentence and substituting the following: “Within sixty days
6 after the date of enactment of this amendment, or within
7 sixty days after arraignment in any criminal proceedings
8 and within sixty days after commencement of any civil pro-
9 ceedings brought pursuant to section 205 of this Act or
10 section 37 of the Criminal Code, involving alleged violation
11 of any provision of any regulation or order issued under
12 section 2 or alleged violation of any price schedule effective
13 in accordance with the provisions of section 206 with respect
14 to which responsibility was transferred to the Department
15 of Commerce by Executive Order 9841, the defendant may
16 apply to the court in which the proceeding is pending for
17 leave to file in the Emergency Court of Appeals a complaint
18 against the Administrator setting forth objections to the
19 validity of any provision which the defendant is alleged
20 to have violated or conspired to violate.”

21 The last paragraph of section 205 (e) of the Emer-
22 gency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended
23 by inserting at the end of the first sentence thereof the
24 following new sentence: “The Administrator shall not be

1 required to make any determination under this section unless
 2 the manufacturer makes application to the Administrator
 3 for such determination within sixty days after the date of
 4 this enactment, or within sixty days after institution of the
 5 enforcement action in which such manufacturer is involved,
 6 whichever is the later."

7 Nothing herein shall be construed as in any way affect-
 8 ing the right of the United States or any officer thereof to
 9 dismiss any protest under section 203 of the Emergency
 10 Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or defend against
 11 any complaint under section 204 (e) of such Act on the
 12 ground of laches.

13 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

14 *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for*
 15 *"Salaries and expenses", \$39,520.*

16 *Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an ad-*
 17 *ditional amount for "Establishment of air-navigation facili-*
 18 *ties", \$70,000, of which not to exceed \$1,750 may be trans-*
 19 *ferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil*
 20 *Aeronautics Administration", for necessary administrative*
 21 *costs.*

22 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

23 Export control: For expenses necessary to carry out
 24 the purposes of section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as
 25 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 701), and as further amended

1 by the Act of May 23, 1946 (Public Law 389), and the
 2 Act of July 15, 1947 (Public Law 188), including personal
 3 services in the District of Columbia, of which not to exceed
 4 \$14,000 shall be available for printing and binding, and not
 5 to exceed \$13,500 may be transferred to the appropriation
 6 "Penalty mail costs, Department of Commerce". ~~\$650,000~~
 7 \$700,000.

8 *Field Office service: For an additional amount for*
 9 *"Field office service", \$15,000.*

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

13 War Agency Liquidation: For an additional amount,
 14 for "War agency liquidation", including liquidation of
 15 War Relocation Authority program provided for in Exec-
 16 utive Order 9102 and the President's message to Congress
 17 of June 12, 1944 (House Document 656); the Coal
 18 Mines Administration established pursuant to Executive
 19 Orders 9728 and 9758; and the functions authorized
 20 by the appropriation "Emergency fund, Territories and
 21 island possessions (national defense), Department of the
 22 Interior", contained in the Act of December 23, 1941 (55
 23 Stat. 856); and reimbursement to the Navy Department
 24 for pay and allowances and travel expenses (*except terminal*
 25 *leave which expense shall be borne by the Navy Department*)

1 of officers and enlisted personnel detailed to the Coal Mines
2 Administration; \$175,000, which amount shall be merged
3 with and constitute one fund with the appropriation to which
4 added, said fund to be available for all the purposes of this
5 and said other appropriation: *Provided*, That funds derived
6 from the operation of coal mines by the Coal Mine Admin-
7 istration for and at the risk of the Federal Government are
8 hereby made available for settlement and other liquidating
9 costs of such operations: *Provided further*, That not to
10 exceed \$12,600 of this appropriation is hereby made avail-
11 able for expenses incurred on and after June 30, 1947, in
12 liquidating operations of those coal mines which have been
13 operated for the account and at the risk of the Federal
14 Government, which sum may be expended without regard to
15 the provisions of any law regulating expenditures of Govern-
16 ment funds or the employment of persons in the Government
17 service that did not apply to the expenditure of funds in
18 the operation of such mines under Executive Orders 9728
19 and 9758.

20 *BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION*

21 *Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville*
22 *power transmission system: For an additional amount*
23 *"Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville*
24 *power transmission system", \$1,184,700, and in addition to*

1 the contract authorization included in the Interior Depart-
2 ment Appropriation Act, 1948, the Administrator is author-
3 ized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and
4 equipment for power transmission facilities in an amount
5 not in excess of \$790,600.

6 In addition to the contract authorization contained in
7 the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, and the
8 additional contract authorization contained herein, the Ad-
9 ministrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948
10 for materials and equipment for the Idaho Panhandle power
11 transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of
12 \$489,000.

13 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

14 ~~Alaska native service: For an additional amount for~~
15 ~~"Alaska native service", \$375,000.~~

16 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an
17 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Purchase and
18 transportation of Indian supplies", \$400,000.

19 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an
20 additional amount for "Purchase and transportation of In-
21 dian supplies, \$250,000.

22 The funds appropriated under title II of the Second
23 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, to meet increased pay
24 costs under the appropriation title "Education of Indians,

1 1947", may also be used for payment of tuition for Indian
2 children enrolled in public schools.

3 Conservation of health: For an additional amount for
4 "Conservation of health", ~~\$302,300~~.

5 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

6 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
7 funds): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
8 "Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
9 funds)", \$10,000, payable from funds on deposit to the
10 credit of the particular tribe interested.

11 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

12 National parks: For an additional amount for "National
13 parks", ~~\$50,000~~ \$89,000.

14 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
15 an additional amount for "National monument, historical,
16 and military areas", including \$18,000 for parking areas,
17 sidewalks, and stairway at Mount Rushmore National
18 Memorial, \$45,000.

19 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For an
22 additional amount for "Maintenance of mammal and bird
23 reservations", ~~\$30,000~~ \$50,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor", \$75,000.

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for "~~Contingent expenses~~", ~~\$15,000~~.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", ~~\$15,000~~ \$7,500.

Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs", \$3,000.

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to carry out the provisions of section 5 (a) of the Act of March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26, Eightieth Congress), and to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights under Public Law 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended, and the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$500,000.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$500,000, *and the limitation on departmental salaries is hereby increased by \$98,000.*

1 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for
2 “Miscellaneous expenses”, \$40,000.

3 UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

4 General administration: For an additional amount for
5 “General Administration”, \$201,000.

6 Grants to States for public employment offices: For an
7 additional amount for “Grants to States for public employ-
8 ment offices”, \$9,460,000.

9 REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

10 The appropriation “Traveling expenses, Department of
11 Labor, 1948”, is hereby reduced by \$360,000 and such
12 amount shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into
13 the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

14 NAVY DEPARTMENT

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
17 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
18 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the
19 Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled “An Act to
20 provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement
21 of claims uniform with that of the Army”, approved
22 December 28, 1945 (31 U. S. C. 223d), as fully set forth
23 in *Senate Document Numbered 82 and House Document*
24 *Numbered 350, Eightieth Congress, \$55,418.56 \$59,494.56.*

25 Damage claims: For payment of claims for death or

1 personal injury, under the provisions of Public Law 224,
 2 approved November 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 582), as fully set
 3 forth in *Senate Document Numbered 87 and House Docu-*
 4 *ment Numbered 349, Eightieth Congress, \$794,761.28*
 5 *\$1,321,019.10.*

6 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

7 FUEL AND TRANSPORTATION, NAVY

8 Fuel and Transportation, Navy: For an additional
 9 amount, fiscal year 1944, for "Fuel and transportation,
 10 Navy", \$730,000.

11 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES,

12 HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

13 "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic
 14 Office", fiscal year 1944, \$63,507.

15 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

16 ~~INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION~~

17 *DEPARTMENT SERVICE*

18 *Salaries and expenses, Department of State: The limita-*
 19 *tion of \$20,000 contained in the Department of State Appro-*
 20 *priation Act, 1948, for the employment of aliens and tem-*
 21 *porary employment of persons in the United States, without*
 22 *regard to civil service and classification laws, is hereby in-*
 23 *creased to \$40,000.*

24 *North Atlantic fisheries: The appropriation "North At-*
 25 *lantic fisheries", contained in the Department of State Ap-*

1 *appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available, on and*
2 *after July 1, 1947, for personal services in the District of*
3 *Columbia and elsewhere; temporary employment of persons*
4 *without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification*
5 *Act of 1923, as amended; and attendance at meetings of or-*
6 *ganizations concerned with the activity for which this appro-*
7 *priation was made.*

8 *FOREIGN SERVICE*

9 *Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: There is hereby*
10 *transferred the sum of \$500,000 from the appropriation*
11 *"Salaries and expenses, Department of State, 1948", and the*
12 *sum of \$100,000 from the appropriation "Living and*
13 *quarters allowances, Foreign Service, 1948", in all \$600,-*
14 *000, to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Foreign*
15 *Service, 1948".*

16 *INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND ACTIVITIES*

17 *International activities: The limitation of \$75,000 con-*
18 *tained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948,*
19 *for entertainment and representation allowances as authorized*
20 *by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public*
21 *Law 724), is hereby made available for both entertainment*
22 *and representation allowances.*

1 *The Institute of Inter-American Affairs: The amount*
2 *made available under this head for administrative expenses*
3 *for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby increased in the amount of*
4 *\$116,000, said amount to be for the payment of rent as*
5 *required in section 306 of the Government Corporations*
6 *Appropriations Act, 1948.*

7 *Inter-American Educational Foundation, Incorporated:*
8 *The amount made available under this head for administra-*
9 *tive expenses for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby increased in*
10 *the amount of \$16,000, said amount to be for the payment of*
11 *rent as required in section 306 of the Government Corpora-*
12 *tions Appropriation Act, 1948.*

13 *International Refugee Organization: For expenses neces-*
14 *sary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 1,*
15 *1947 (Public Law 146), providing for membership and*
16 *participation by the United States in the International Ref-*
17 *ugee Organization, including attendance at meetings of*
18 *societies or associations concerned with the work of the*
19 *Organization; printing and binding without regard to sec-*
20 *tion 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111),*
21 *and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41*
22 *U. S. C. 5) ; and the hire of passenger motor vehicles,*
23 *~~\$71,024,900~~ \$73,361,400.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Refunds under Renegotiation Act: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make refunds required by section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive profits, with interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may be determined by the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, such interest to be computed to the date of certification of the amount to the Treasury Department for payment: *Provided*, That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representatives shall certify the amount of any refunds to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such

1 certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be
2 required, \$7,500,000.

3 FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

4 Foreign funds control liquidation: For expenses neces-
5 sary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the
6 Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October
7 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50
8 U. S. C. (App.) 5 (b) (Supp., 1941)), and any procla-
9 mations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued there-
10 under; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-
11 control, and related functions, authorized by law,
12 administered by the Treasury Department, including personal
13 services, printing and binding, and reimbursement of any
14 Federal Reserve Bank for printing and other expenditures,
15 \$275,000.

16 OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

17 Salaries and expenses, Office of Contract Settlement:
18 For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic re-
19 porting services, to carry out the provisions of the Contract
20 Settlement Act of 1944, \$75,000.

21 BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

22 Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses
23 in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical
24 Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including per-

1 sonal services in the District of Columbia; services as author-
2 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
3 Law 600) ; and printing and binding; \$100,000,000, to be
4 available until expended, and in addition thereto, contracts
5 may be entered into for the purposes of said Act in an
6 amount not in excess of ~~\$50,000,000~~ \$100,000,000: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or
8 other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of
9 stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and
10 be available for expenditure for the purposes of this
11 appropriation.

12 WAR DEPARTMENT

13 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

14 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

15 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
16 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
17 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War
18 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide
19 for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-
20 tion of property or personal injury or death caused by
21 military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise inci-
22 dent to activities of the War Department or of the Army",
23 approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set
24 forth in House Document Numbered 351, Eightieth Con-
25 gress, \$15,405.48.

1 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for personal
2 injury and damage to privately owned property, adjusted
3 and determined by the Secretary of War under the Act
4 entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of
5 claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine
6 Corps forces in foreign countries", approved January 2,
7 1942, as amended April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d), as
8 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 354, Eightieth
9 Congress, \$29,944.

Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances,
military posts: Title II of the Urgent Deficiency Appropria-
tion Act, 1947, is hereby amended by deleting the figures
“\$17,567,069” following the words “Construction of build-
ings, utilities, and appurtenances, military posts” under the
head “Military activities”, and inserting in lieu thereof the
figures “\$7,692,956”.

17 United States Spruce Production Corporation: The
18 limitation on administrative expenses until January 1, 1947,
19 contained under this head in title II of the Government
20 Corporations Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased
21 from "\$10,000" to "\$14,720".

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

24 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
25 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States

1 in connection with the government or occupation of certain
2 foreign areas, including personal services in the District of
3 Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses and transportation;
4 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
5 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not in excess of ~~\$50~~ \$35
6 per day and travel expenses for individuals; translation rights,
7 photographic work, educational exhibits, and dissemination
8 of information; expenses incident to the operation of schools
9 for American children; printing and binding; hire of passen-
10 ger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of
11 buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; such mini-
12 mum supplies for the civilian populations of such areas as
13 may be essential to prevent starvation, disease, or unrest,
14 prejudicial to the objectives sought to be accomplished;
15 ~~\$550,000,000~~ \$625,000,000, and in addition to this appro-
16 priation the Secretary of War may, prior to July 1, 1948,
17 enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in
18 an amount not in excess of \$100,000,000: *Provided, That*
19 ~~when military personnel of the War Department are em-~~
20 ~~ployed primarily for the purposes of this appropriation, the~~
21 ~~mileage and other travel allowances to which they may be~~
22 ~~entitled shall be paid herefrom: *Provided further,* That the~~
23 ~~general provisions of the Military Appropriation Act, 1948,~~
24 ~~shall apply to this appropriation: *Provided further,* That~~
25 expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside

1 continental United States, when necessary to carry out its
 2 purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, 3709,
 3 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil-service or
 4 classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment
 5 of any person not a citizen of the United States: ~~Provided~~
 6 ~~further,~~ That this appropriation shall be available to trans-
 7 port voluntary relief supplies shipped by the Council of Relief
 8 Agencies Licensed for Operaiton in Germany.

9 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

10 CLAIMS

11 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

12 SEC. 201. For the payment of claims for damages to
 13 or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
 14 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
 15 pendent offices under the provisions of the Act entitled
 16 “An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims
 17 arising against the Government of the United States in the
 18 sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved
 19 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth
 20 in *Senate Document Numbered 78 and House Document*
 21 *Numbered 357, Eightieth Congress, as follows:*

22 Federal Security Agency, \$272.88;

23 National Housing Agency, \$222.27;

24 Department of the Interior, ~~\$383.20~~ \$543.14;

1 Treasury Department, \$4.83;

2 In all, ~~\$883.18~~ \$1,043.12.

3 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

4 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of final judgments
5 which have been rendered under the provisions of an Act
6 entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States
7 in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services
8 rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States,
9 and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46
10 U. S. C. 787), and which have been certified to the
11 Eightieth Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 86 and*
12 *House Document Numbered 352 under the United States*
13 *Maritime Commission*, \$71,963.45, and under the Navy
14 Department, ~~\$44,496.30~~ \$55,951.16; in all, \$127,914.61,
15 together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as
16 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

17 (b) For the payment of final judgments rendered against
18 the Government of the United States by United States
19 district courts under the provisions of the Act of March
20 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of March
21 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which were certified to
22 the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 360
23 under the following agencies:

24 Department of Agriculture, \$6,218.33;

25 Treasury Department, \$500;

1 War Department, \$6,965.99;

2 In all, \$13,684.32; together with an indefinite appro-
3 priation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or
4 as provided by law.

5 (c) For the payment of judgments numbered Civil 146,
6 3299, 3350, and 3396 rendered by United States district
7 courts, and certified to the Eightieth Congress in *Senate*
8 *Document Numbered 84 and House Document Num-*
9 *bered 359 under the Treasury Department, \$47,825.27*
10 *\$48,300.61.*

11 (d) For the payment of a final judgment rendered
12 against the Government of the United States by a United
13 States district court under the provisions of the Federal Tort
14 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 931), and which was certified
15 to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered
16 361 under the Navy Department, \$2,899.49, together with
17 an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in
18 such judgment or as provided by law.

19 (d) For the payment of final judgments rendered against
20 the Government of the United States by United States district
21 courts under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act
22 (28 U. S. C. 931), and which were certified to the Eightieth
23 Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 80 and House*
24 *Document Numbered 361 under the Navy Department,*
25 *\$2,899.49, and under the War Department, \$3,022.24; in*

1 all, \$5,921.73, together with an indefinite appropriation to
 2 pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided
 3 by law.

4 (e) None of the judgments contained under this caption
 5 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
 6 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
 7 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

8 (f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
 9 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
 10 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of
 11 this Act.

12 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

13 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered
 14 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Eightieth Con-
 15 gress in *Senate Document Numbered 85 and House Docu-*
 16 *ment Numbered 362* under the following agencies, namely:

17 United States Maritime Commission, ~~\$30,125~~
 18 ~~\$92,027.10~~;

19 Federal Works Agency, ~~\$12,622.69~~ \$44,973.85;

20 Department of Justice, ~~\$87,347.21~~ \$110,916.19;

21 Navy Department, \$26,893.02;

22 Treasury Department, ~~\$112,285.85~~ \$146,057.25;

23 War Department, ~~\$113,220.61~~ \$116,392.33;

24 Panama Canal, \$122,591.34;

25 In all, ~~\$382,494.38~~ \$659,851.08; together with such

1 amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when
2 specified in the judgments.

3 (b) For the payment of judgments numbered ~~46,066~~
4 ~~and 46,066~~, 46,084, and 46,287 rendered by the Court of
5 Claims in the total amount of ~~\$197,908.81~~ \$203,332.18,
6 together with such amount as may be necessary to pay in-
7 terest, and certified to the Eightieth Congress in *Senate*
8 *Document Numbered 81* and House Document Numbered
9 358, to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance
10 Corporation.

11 (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
12 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired,
13 except such as has become final and conclusive against the
14 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

15 AUDITED CLAIMS

16 SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be
17 due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations
18 the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
19 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
20 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
21 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the
22 fiscal year 1944 and prior years, unless otherwise stated,
23 and which have been certified to Congress under section
24 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully
25 set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 79* and House

1 Document Numbered 356, Eightieth Congress, there is ap-
 2 propriated the sum of ~~\$51,441,278.18~~ \$55,452,508.21,
 3 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
 4 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the
 5 foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
 6 settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be dis-
 7 bursed and accounted for as a single fund; \$4.80, payable
 8 from District of Columbia revenues; and ~~\$6,559.73~~ \$8,-
 9 528.06, payable from postal revenues; in all, ~~\$51,447,842.71~~
 10 \$55,461,041.07.

11 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 12 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled
 13 "An Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain
 14 soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insur-
 15 rection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands",
 16 approved December 5, 1945 (10 U. S. C. 866f), and
 17 which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under
 18 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),
 19 under the War Department in *Senate Document Numbered*
 20 *83 and House Document Numbered 355*, ~~\$5,568.70~~
 21 \$7,945.90

22 TITLE III

23 GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
 25 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any

1 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
2 the United States or who is a member of an organization
3 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
4 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
5 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
6 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
7 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
8 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
9 making the affidavit has not, contrary to the provisions of
10 this section, engaged in a strike against the Government of
11 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
12 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
13 the Government of the United States, or that such person
14 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
15 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
16 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
17 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
18 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
19 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
20 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-
21 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
22 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
23 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
24 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
25 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,

1 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
2 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
3 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
4 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

5 *SEC. 302. In making expenditures for foodstuffs from*
6 *funds appropriated in this Act for relief abroad, it is the*
7 *sense of the Congress that preference be given to the pur-*
8 *chase, within the United States, of products, which can be*
9 *purchased with benefit to the national economy, and that*
10 *such purchases should include articles that are in surplus*
11 *where possible and practicable.*

12 ~~SEC. 302~~ 303. This Act may be cited as "The Supple-
13 mental Appropriation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives July 18, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 4269

[Report No. 689]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

JULY 19 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Reported with amendments

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4269

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES to the bill (H. R. 4269) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, viz: On page 21. after line 6, insert:

1 FARM-LABOR-SUPPLY PROGRAM

2 Supply and distribution of farm labor: That part of the
3 authority and funds with respect to providing an adequate
4 supply of workers for the production, harvesting, and prep-
5 aration for markets of agricultural commodities by the
6 recruitment and placement of domestic agricultural workers
7 as provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act
8 of 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued
9 through June 30, 1948, and in addition to the amount hereby

1 continued available, there is hereby appropriated the sum of
2 \$1,350,000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds
3 hereby continued available: *Provided*, That not less than
4 \$1,250,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned
5 among the several States in the manner and for the purposes
6 specified in section 2 of said Act: *Provided further*, That
7 (except as provided in Public Law 40, Eightieth Congress)
8 no part of the funds appropriated or heretofore appropriated
9 shall be available for the payment of transportation, housing,
10 or subsistence of agricultural workers.

30TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 4269

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Bridges to the bill (H. R. 4269) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 4269

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 4269) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, viz: On page 27, after line 10, to insert the following new item:

1 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

2 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

3 Boulder Canyon project: For payment to the Boulder
4 City School District as reimbursement for instruction during
5 the 1947-1948 school year in the schools operated by said
6 district, of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee
7 of the United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity
8 of Boulder City, in the sum of \$50 per semester per pupil
9 in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the
10 term of instruction in any semester has been completed,
11 under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, \$33,300,
12 payable from the Colorado River Dam fund.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4269

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 4269) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 4269

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. O'DANIEL to the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 At the proper place in the bill insert the following:
- 2 *“Provided, however, That no funds appropriated for the War*
- 3 *Department shall be used to establish, foster, supervise, or*
- 4 *continue any commercial monopoly either in the United*
- 5 *States or in any occupied country or countries”.*

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4269

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. O'DANIEL to the bill (H. R. 4269) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

27. **BANKRUPTCY.** The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1810, to permit part-time referees in bankruptcy to act as agents or attorneys for claimants against the U.S. (S.Rept. 733) (p. 10133).
28. **SMALL BUSINESS.** The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S.Res. 153, extending the authority and increasing the limitation of expenditures of the Special Committee to Study the Problems of American Small Business Enterprises (p. 10133).
29. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed over on the objection of Sen. George, Ga., H.R. 4269, the first supplemental appropriation bill, 1947 (p. 10218).
Passed without amendment H.R. 4268, making supplemental appropriations for RFC and the National Housing Agency for the fiscal year 1948 (p. 10155). This will now be sent to the President.
Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted his statement in favor of S.Con.Res. 6, to consolidate all general appropriation bills into one, and numerous letters from State governments endorsing the proposal (pp. 10138-43).
30. **FLOOD CONTROL; MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY.** Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted and discussed newspaper editorials favoring an MVA to control floods on the Missouri River (pp. 10136-7).
31. **ELECTRIFICATION.** Passed over at the request of several members S. 1305, to amend the Federal Power Act (p. 10145).
32. **HEALTH; EDUCATION.** Discussed and passed over S. 140, to create a Department of Health, Education, and Security (pp. 10159, 10167).
33. **STRATEGIC MATERIALS.** Received from the War and Navy Departments a confidential report with respect to stock piling between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1947; to Armed Services Committee (p. 10132).
34. **R.F.C.; VETERANS' LOANS.** Passed with amendments S. 1543, to authorize RFC to purchase veterans' loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (p. 10172).

BILLS INTRODUCED

35. **FARM LABOR.** H.R. 4348, by Rep. Anderson, Calif., to facilitate the admission of foreign workers desiring to perform agricultural work in the U.S. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 10130.)
36. **FOREIGN TRADE.** H.R. 4350, by Rep. Buck, N.Y., and H.R. 4351, by Rep. Celler, N.Y., to amend sections 3, 4, 9, and 14 of the act of June 18, 1934, relating to the establishment of foreign-trade zones. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 10130.) Remarks of Rep. Celler (pp. 44049-50).
37. **FIRE FIGHTING.** H.R. 4356, by Rep. Combs, Tex., to provide technical and research assistance to the fire-fighting services of the Nation by the establishment of a Federal research agency for the determination of the explosion and fire hazards of chemicals, fertilizers and agricultural materials, explosives, etc. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 10130.)
38. **FISHERIES.** H.R. 4365, by Rep. Domengaux, La., granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries of the Gulf Coast and creating the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission. To Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. (p. 10130.)
39. **CIVIL SERVICE.** H.Res. 330, by Rep. Rees, Kans., providing for funds to carry

on investigations, studies, and surveys in the civil service and Post Office Department. To House Administration Committee. (p. 10130.)

40. ALASKA DEVELOPMENT. S. 1719, by Sen. Murray, Mont., establishing an Alaska Industrial Commission to plan for the balanced and integrated development of the industrial, agricultural, commercial, recreational, hydroelectric power, transportation, and communication potentialities of Alaska. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 10134.) Remarks of author. (pp. 10134-6).
41. FOREST PRODUCTS; FOREIGN AFFAIRS. S. J. Res. 153, to provide for consideration by the UNO of the international aspects of the woodpulp and newsprint shortages. To Foreign Relations Committee. (p. 10134.) Remarks of author. (pp. 10134-6).
42. INFORMATION. S. Con. Res. 29, by Sen. Smith, N.J. (for himself and Sen. Hatch, N. Mex.), to establish a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Government Information Programs. Ordered to lie on the table. Remarks of author. (p. 10167.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

43. GRAIN PRICES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Shafer, Mich., blaming Government buying of wheat and flour for increased prices (p. A4045).
44. FARM LOANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Flannagan, Va., opposing the agricultural credit provisions of H.R. 3756, the Government corporations appropriation bill, including a letter from the National Grange, National Cooperative Milk Producers Assn., and National Council of Farmer Cooperatives opposing and analyzing those provisions (pp. A4044-5).
45. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Hill, Ala., inserted a Denver Post editorial, "Our Debt to TVA" (p. A4035).
Rep. Rivers, S.C., inserted a Shenandoah Valley Cooperative letter favoring extension of REA programs (p. A4051).
46. PRICES. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted his statement and a Christian Science Monitor letter on the securing of fair prices (pp. A4027-8).
Rep. Harrison, Va., inserted an Amherst (Va.) New Era-Progress editorial on price increases (p. A4048).
47. EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION. Sen. Lodge, Mass., inserted a newspaper article by Joseph and Stewart Alsop analyzing the act to create a Commission on Organization in the Executive Branch (pp. A4041-2).
48. EDUCATION. Rep. McCowen, Ohio, inserted Rep. Winstead's (Miss.) statement favoring Federal aid for education (p. A4042).
49. FOREIGN RELIEF. Speech in the House by Rep. Phillips, Calif., pointing out the extent of U.S. aid to foreign countries (pp. A4054-7).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

50. APPROPRIATIONS. H.R. 3493, Navy Department Appropriation bill, 1948;
H.R. 4106, D.C. Appropriation Bill, 1948;
H.R. 3678, Military Establishment Appropriation Bill, 1948;
H.R. 3839, Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, 1948; and
H.R. 3993, Legislative Appropriation Bill, 1948. Senate Appropriations Committee.

NAYS—67

Alken	Hickenlooper	Myers
Baldwin	Hill	O'Connor
Barkley	Hoey	O'Daniel
Brewster	Holland	O'Mahoney
Brooks	Ives	Overton
Butler	Jenner	Pepper
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Capper	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Chavez	Kem	Robertson, Va.
Connally	Kilgore	Russell
Cooper	Knowland	Sparkman
Cordon	Langer	Stewart
Donnell	Lucas	Taylor
Downey	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Eastland	McClellan	Thye
Ecton	McFarland	Umstead
Ellender	McKellar	Vandenberg
Fulbright	Magnuson	Watkins
George	Malone	Wherry
Green	Maybank	White
Gurney	Millikin	Young
Hatch	Morse	
Hayden	Murray	

NOT VOTING—13

Bridges	McGrath	Tydings
Buck	McMahon	Wagner
Bushfield	Robertson, Wyo.	Wilson
Hawkes	Thomas, Okla.	
McCarthy	Tobey	

So Mr. DWORSHAK's motion was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is, Shall the bill pass? The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REED. I have a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER]. I am informed that he would vote as I intend to vote. Therefore, I am at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who is necessarily absent, is paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS]. The Senator from New Hampshire, if present and voting, would vote "nay," and the Senator from Maryland, if present and voting, would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is necessarily absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are unavoidably detained.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], who is necessarily absent, would vote "yea" if present.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], who is absent on public business, would vote "yea" if present.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], who is necessarily absent, is paired on this vote with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], who is necessarily absent, has a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. If present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 78, nays 5, as follows:

YEAS—78

Alken	Hayden	Murray
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Myers
Barkley	Hill	O'Connor
Brewster	Hoey	O'Daniel
Bricker	Holland	O'Mahoney
Brooks	Ives	Overton
Butler	Jenner	Pepper
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Cain	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Capehart	Kem	Robertson, Va.
Capper	Kilgore	Russell
Chavez	Knowland	Saltonstall
Connally	Langer	Smith
Cooper	Lucas	Sparkman
Cordon	McCarran	Stewart
Donnell	McClellan	Taft
Downey	McFarland	Taylor
Eastland	McGrath	Thomas, Utah
Ecton	McKellar	Thye
Ellender	Magnuson	Umstead
Flanders	Malone	Vandenberg
Fulbright	Martin	Watkins
George	Maybank	Wherry
Green	Millikin	White
Gurney	Moore	Wiley
Hatch	Morse	Young

NAYS—5

Bail	Ferguson	Williams
Dworshak	Lodge	

NOT VOTING—12

Bridges	McCarthy	Tobey
Buck	McMahon	Tydings
Bushfield	Robertson, Wyo.	Wagner
Hawkes	Thomas, Okla.	Wilson

So the bill (H. R. 4002) was passed.

Mr. GURNEY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. REVERCOMB, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. OVERTON, and Mr. RUSSELL conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3601) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and concurred therein; and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59 to the bill, and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3756) making appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 21 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its

disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9 to the bill, and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 358. An act for the relief of Julian M. Thomas;

S. 483. An act to relocate the boundaries and reduce the area of the Gila Federal reclamation project, and for other purposes;

S. 526. An act to promote the progress of science; to advance national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes;

S. 706. An act for the relief of William D. McCormick; and

S. 1368. An act to amend section 2455 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to increase the size of isolated or disconnected tracts or parcels of the public domain which may be sold, and for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following additional reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WATKINS, from the Committee on Public Lands:

S. 1133. A bill providing for the per capita payment of certain moneys appropriated in settlement of certain claims of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota; with an amendment (Rept. No. 748);

S. 1698. A bill to define the exterior boundary of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in the State of Utah, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 749);

H. R. 2793. A bill authorizing an appropriation for the construction, extension, and improvement of a State tuberculosis sanatorium at Galen, Mont., to provide facilities for the treatment of tuberculous Indians in Montana; without amendment (Rept. No. 755);

H. R. 3064. A bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to the surviving members of the Laguna Band of Mission Indians of California; without amendment (Rept. No. 750);

H. R. 3325. A bill to enable Osage Indians who served in World War II to obtain loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 751); and

H. R. 3696. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Daniel Broken Leg; without amendment (Rept. No. 752).

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Public Lands:

H. R. 3834. A bill to authorize a project for the rehabilitation of certain works of the Fort Sumner irrigation district in New Mexico, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 753).

By Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 1564. A bill to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the centennial anniversary of the movement of Henderson and Seth Luelling to the Oregon country; with an amendment (Rept. No. 754).

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that he had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

On July 23, 1947:

S. 254. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Glenna J. Howrey;

S. 323. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to allow credits to and relieve certain disbursing and certifying officers of the War and Navy Departments in the settlement of certain accounts;

S. 616. An act to authorize the creation of a game refuge in the Francis Marion National Forest in the State of South Carolina;

S. 1180. An act to authorize the issuance of a special series of commemorative stamps in honor of Gold Star Mothers;

S. 1185. An act to provide for the disposal of materials on the public lands of the United States;

S. 1220. An act to transfer jurisdiction of certain lands comprising a portion of Acadia National Park, Maine, from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy, and for other purposes;

S. 1348. An act to provide for the addition of certain revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands to the Silver Creek recreational demonstration project in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes;

S. 1515. An act to make surplus property available for the alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe; and

S. 1519. An act to amend section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

On July 24, 1947:

S. 364. An act to expedite the disposition of Government surplus airports, airport facilities, and equipment, and to assure their disposition in such manner as will best encourage and foster the development of civilian aviation and preserve for national defense purposes a strong, efficient, and properly maintained Nation-wide system of public airports, and for other purposes;

S. 512. An act to extend provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to the Virgin Islands;

S. 682. An act to regulate the interstate transportation of black bass and other game fish, and for other purposes;

S. 753. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to defer the collection of certain irrigation construction charges against lands under the Flathead Indian irrigation project;

S. 1262. An act to provide a central authority for standardizing geographic names for the purpose of eliminating duplication in standardizing such names among the Federal departments, and for other purposes; and

S. 1497. An act to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cottonseed and cottonseed products, and for other purposes," approved August 7, 1916.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Public Lands:

James Boyd, of Colorado, to be Director of the Bureau of Mines, vice Royd R. Sayers.

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Honorable Philip L. Rice, of Hawaii, to be judge of the fifth circuit, circuit courts, Territory of Hawaii; and

Charles M. Eldridge, of Rhode Island, to be United States marshal for the district

of Rhode Island, vice Neale D. Murphy, resigned.

By Mr. VANDENBERG, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Rumania;

John A. Bovey, Jr., of Minnesota, and sundry other persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States; and

Charles F. Baldwin, of Maryland, and sundry other persons, for appointment as Foreign Service officers and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1948

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4269, Calendar No. 727, the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes. The bill contains all the appropriations for foreign relations and other important matters, amounting to \$1,600,000,000, and is the last appropriation bill, except the one containing very minor items which we may consider on Saturday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I object, and I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 610, House bill 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia objects.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes, Mr. President, I object.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator from Georgia desire to speak?

Mr. GEORGE. I do.

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2181 relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans. I will say very frankly—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. May the Chair say to the Senator that another motion to take up is not in order so long as the unfinished business is a motion to take up. The unfinished business is the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] to proceed to the consideration of the so-called Kem resolution.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, then I move to lay aside the unfinished business and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2181.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is advised, first, that the two subject matters cannot be joined in the same motion. Secondly, that the first part of the motion to postpone cannot be made. The only motion that can be made is to lay on the table, or to postpone to a day or an hour certain.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I move to postpone the unfinished business until January 3, 1948. I say very frankly now to the majority party that I propose then to move to take up House bill 2181. Consideration of it should not

occupy much time. Moreover, I am then perfectly willing to proceed, by unanimous consent, to the consideration of the last appropriation bill. It is not in order at this time, but I am willing to proceed to the consideration of that bill. The bill was actually reported on the calendar day of yesterday, but that happens to be the same legislative day as today.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. What is the question before the Senate?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia to postpone until January 3, 1948, the consideration of the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] to proceed to the consideration of the so-called Kem resolution.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, is that motion debatable?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is debatable, and is in order, both.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Georgia yield the floor?

Mr. GEORGE. I shall be glad to yield the floor in a moment, Mr. President. I have no desire to debate the motion further than to state what it is, and what I have in mind. I state very frankly to the majority party that all I wish to do is to have the bill I have mentioned made the unfinished business, and that can be accomplished only by laying aside the unfinished business, or postponing it until January 3, 1948.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes.

Mr. BALL. Could not that also be accomplished by disposing of the unfinished business, which Senators on the other side of the aisle apparently are determined not even to permit the Senate to vote upon?

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator's question is no irrelevant that I shall not answer it. I am not impeding the progress of the unfinished business, and I would be perfectly willing to vote on it, so far as I am concerned. But I am not in control of the Senate, and I do not undertake to control the Senate.

I wish to say, Mr. President, that my motion to postpone the unfinished business until January 3, 1948, is made with one purpose in view, and that is then to move to take up House bill 2181. I state that I would be entirely willing then to lay aside House bill 2181 temporarily so the Senate could proceed with the consideration of the appropriation bill. But since I have been unable to make any progress whatever, I wish now to explain to the Senate and to the country what this particular bill is, and then I shall yield the floor, and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] may take the floor.

Mr. President, I have not spoken on the merits of the bill, but the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] and others who have objected to the bill, have undertaken to say just what it was. For that reason I want to make clear precisely what it is. The bill would continue the present existing practice of the

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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For actions of July 25 & 26, 1947
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HIGHLIGHTS: Bills cleared for President: Agricultural appropriation bill, Government corporations appropriation bill, First and Second supplemental appropriation bills, amend and extend the Sugar Act, place crop insurance on limited basis, amend Marketing Agreement Act, liberalize GI farm training, provide for wool-price supports, revise peanut-quota provisions, regulate garbage imports. Both Houses agreed to resolutions authorizing their Agriculture Committees to study a long-range farm program. Tongass Forest bill was probably cleared for President. House asked USDA to investigate weed killers. Both Houses authorized investigation of high prices. Sen. Morse spoke favoring Remount Service bill.

SENATE - July 25

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Rejected, 1-83, the conference report on H. R. 3756, the Government corporations appropriation bill (pp. 10384-91). Sen. Vandenberg, Mich., and others objected to the provision making FDIC subject to budgetary control; and Sen. Vandenberg said, "They tear down the Farm Credit Organization...there is a great deal to be said for the objection which is to be made against an equivalent raid on the independence of the farm cooperative institutions" (p. 10387).

Passed with amendments H. R. 4269, the supplemental appropriation bill (pp. 10264-8, 10372-83). Sens. Ball, Brooks, Ferguson, Gordon, McKellar, Hayden, and Tydings were appointed conferees (p. 10383). Reps. Taber, Wigglesworth, Engel, Stefan, Case, Keefe, Cannon, Kerr, and Mahon were appointed conferees (p. 10321). Regarding the Sugar Rationing Administration item, Sen. Flanders, Vt., said: "...by agreeing to the amendment, we end sugar rationing at once" (p. 10265). Rejected an amendment by Sen. Ball, Minn., to provide \$1,350,000 additional to continue the USDA farm-labor program through June 30, 1948, and a committee amendment to strike out the item for a Farm Placement Service in the Labor Department in view of the Ball amendment; thus the Senate action was to transfer the farm-labor program back to the Labor Department (pp. 10374-83). Sen. Russell attempted to clear up a misunderstanding as to the

Senate committee in commenting in its report on the Federal catalog proposal, and subcommittee chairman Ball said: "The committee in its report certainly did not intend to place any limitation on funds available in other items, but was referring merely to the Budget estimate of \$2,700,000 for a special project" (p. 10383).

The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4347, the 2nd supplemental appropriation bill (S. Rept. 767)(p. 10368).

Sen. Tydings, Md., inserted a statement showing the budget and congressional figures for each appropriation bill for 1948 (pp. 10400-1).

2. SUGAR. Passed as reported H. R. 4075, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1937 (pp. 10411-22). Rejected, 40-42, an amendment by Sen. Chavez, N. M., to strike out the provision preventing increased quotas to countries which deny fair treatment to Americans (pp. 10420-1), and the committee amendment on labor standards (p. 10418). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. FARM TRAINING. Passed as reported H. R. 2181, to liberalize the farm-training provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, after rejecting, 31-45, a motion by Sen. Taft, Ohio, to recommit the bill (pp. 10391-400, 10404-7).
4. LOANS. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a report on Federal lending operations (S. Doc. 103), and Chairman Byrd discussed the report (p. 10434).
5. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Received the 30-day report of this Department on progress of the foot-and-mouth disease campaign in Mexico; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 10368).
6. CLAIMS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3690, to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act regarding death statutes and decisions in Ala. and Mass. (S. Rept. 763)(p. 10368).
7. CONSUMER CREDIT. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. J. Res. 148, to provide for temporary continuation of consumer-credit regulation authority (pp. 10439, 10274-5). This measure will now be sent to the President.
8. GRAIN EXPORTS. Sen. Butler, Nebr., spoke in favor of S. 1586, to provide for U. S. grain exports through private industry (pp. 10440-1).
9. AGRICULTURAL STUDIES. Debated S. Res. 147, authorizing the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to study agricultural legislation and the trends, needs, and problems of agriculture; Sen. Taylor, Idaho, objected to the resolution (pp. 10448, 10452-3).
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3678, the War Department military appropriation bill (pp. 10402-3, 10305-10). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed, without amendment, to S. Res. 148, authorizing the Public Lands Committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction (pp. 10448, 10450-1).

Agreed, with amendments, to H. Con. Res. 104, authorizing a joint housing investigation; and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 10448-50).

Discussed and passed over, on objection of Sen. Taylor, Idaho, S. Con. Res. 19, to establish a joint subcommittee to investigate high prices of consumer goods (p. 10451).

Senator from Nevada met with the approval of the minority leader, a quorum call should be made, and the entire membership of the Senate advised of the request.

Mr. BARKLEY. A quorum call now?

Mr. WHERRY. I thought it was unnecessary to have a quorum call and summon members of the Senate unless it met with the approval of the Senator from Nevada and the minority leader.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield to me to take up a committee jurisdictional matter, without prejudice to his rights?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, let us get along with this.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I thought we might clear up the other matter.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I do not feel that I can yield too much.

Mr. WHERRY. Let me state briefly to the minority leader that the unanimous-consent request was that the motion to take up Senate Resolution 150 be temporarily set aside and that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the appropriation bill, House bill 4269, and that none of the rights of the Senator from Nevada be prejudiced in connection with the consideration of the motion to take up Senate Resolution 150. If in the consideration of the appropriation bill controversies should arise or if the bill should require too much time, it was my thought that the Senate would take a recess until 12 o'clock noon today.

Mr. BARKLEY. How long would it take to determine whether or not it was controversial?

Mr. WHERRY. I shall be glad to leave it to the minority leader and other Members of the Senate. I thought possibly the appropriation bill might be passed without much difficulty and could be ready to go to the House before we took a recess.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I yield to Senators in the colloquy, provided that I do not lose my right to the floor.

Mr. GEORGE. Is there anything in the agreement which relates to Calendar 610, House bill 2181, the on-farm training bill, about which I spoke last night?

Mr. WHERRY. The only suggestion I made was with respect to the appropriation bill. I had understood that there would be no objection to the appropriation bill.

Mr. GEORGE. I am asking about the other bill also.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the appropriation bill will be followed by a similar request with respect to House bill 2181 and the other veterans' on-the-job training bill in which the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is interested. That will probably be followed by the so-called sugar bill. I do not care to state any further priority, but that would be the intention.

Mr. BARKLEY. What would be the intention with regard to other appropriation bills and conference reports?

Mr. TAFT. There are no other appropriation bills. Of course, conference reports are in order at any time. There are two or three conference reports ready to be submitted at this time—the agriculture bill, the Army bill, and the Government corporations bill. They will also have to be taken up.

Mr. BARKLEY. There is a supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the one I am asking to have considered now.

Mr. TAFT. I understand that tomorrow there will come over from the House a very small second supplemental bill.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, do I correctly understand the Senator to say that the purpose is to follow this appropriation bill with the veterans' bill?

Mr. TAFT. With the two veterans' bills.

Mr. GEORGE. With that understanding, I would not interpose objection. Otherwise I would.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may I ask one question of the Senator from Georgia? I discussed the question of the veterans' bills with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and he thought it might be possible to agree on a 1-hour limitation of debate on the two veterans' bills. Would the Senator be willing to agree to some such plan so that we might get to the other bills which have been presented—the sugar bill in particular?

Mr. GEORGE. I have no objection to any reasonable limitation on debate. In fact, I think it is a very simple question, and that it should have been disposed of already. At least one of the bills should have been disposed of.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, how long does the Senator intend to hold the Senate in session before taking a recess until 12 o'clock?

Mr. WHERRY. I will say to my able and distinguished friend from Texas that it is my purpose—and this is my individual suggestion only—that we take up the appropriation bill and start on it. If there are any controversial items which require considerable debate, I will ask that the Senate take a recess until noon.

Mr. CONNALLY. I know; but that is too nebulous a proposal. Who is to decide whether there is any controversy?

Mr. WHERRY. I will leave that to the Senator.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator will not leave anything to me. I have been here all night. I have not slept a wink. I have been listening to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. Unless there is some agreement as to when we are to suspend, I shall be inclined to object. I do not wish to object, but human endurance has its limitations.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a suggestion? Why does not the Senator ask to have the appropriation bill made the unfinished

business, and then move a recess until 12 o'clock?

Mr. WHERRY. I will say to the distinguished majority leader that the proposal which I made was my own idea.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am making this suggestion on my own, too. I do not know how long consideration of the bill will require. We cannot tell whether it is to be controversial. If there is any debate, or any conversation back and forth, that is controversy.

Mr. WHERRY. The distinguished minority leader knows that I shall not be that technical.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand.

Mr. WHERRY. All I am suggesting is that we proceed with the appropriation bill. If there is no difficulty to speak of, we may be able to pass it in a short time. I shall not attempt to say the minute or the hour, but we should make an effort to pass it and get it over to the House today.

Mr. President, I have made this suggestion in good faith, hoping that we could proceed with the "must" legislation. I am satisfied that we should have an agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and with the consent of the Senator from Texas, it seems to me that after being here all night it would be satisfactory to make the appropriation bill the unfinished business and take a recess until 12 o'clock.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is agreeable to me.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I shall not renew the request. I have done my level best to iron out the situation with everyone. I cannot see why objection should be made to the unanimous-consent request which I have presented, because it facilitates the very end we are after. We have to send the appropriation bill back to the House. It certainly is not unreasonable, it seems to me, to stay here for a few minutes. I have an idea that we could have passed the appropriation bill while we were talking about it. There may be a few items that are controversial. If there are any, I should be glad to suggest that we recess until noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the Senator agree to stay not later than 7 o'clock?

Mr. WHERRY. I shall be glad to accept that.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think the Senator meant to say 6 o'clock.

Mr. WHERRY. I will accept the first proposition, 7 o'clock, and will guarantee that we will get away as soon as we can.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska modifies his unanimous consent request so as to provide for a recess not later than 7 o'clock.

Mr. WHERRY. Until noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The request is agreed to.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, we have been here all night and it is now 20 minutes of 6. This is a very important bill, containing many controversial provisions. It seems to me that we should be given an opportunity to have a short recess before we begin on such an important measure. Why can we not make the appropriation bill the order of business, and then come back at 11 o'clock and consider it?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I thought the request had been agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the opinion of the Chair that it has been agreed to.

Mr. MURRAY. I am merely making that suggestion. I think it is a fair one and should be accepted. I am not making any objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that the bill be read for amendment, the committee amendments to be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Baldwin	Gurney	Moore
Ball	Hatch	Morse
Barkley	Hawkes	Murray
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Myers
Bricker	Hill	O'Daniel
Brooks	Hoey	Pepper
Butler	Holland	Reed
Cain	Ives	Revercomb
Capehart	Jenner	Russell
Capper	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Chavez	Kem	Smith
Connally	Kilgore	Sparkman
Cooper	Knowland	Taft
Cordon	Lodge	Taylor
Donnell	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Downey	McCarran	Thye
Dworshak	McCarthy	Umstead
Eaton	McClellan	Vandenberg
Ellender	McGrath	Watkins
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wherry
Flanders	Malone	White
Fulbright	Martin	Wiley
George	Maybank	Williams
Green	Millikin	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Legislative branch," on page 1, after line 7, to insert:

SENATE

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND
DOORKEEPER

For an amount necessary to increase basic salaries in the Senate Press Gallery, beginning July 1, 1947, as follows: Superintendent from \$3,820 to \$4,320; one assistant superintendent from \$3,200 to \$3,600; one assistant superintendent from \$2,100 to

\$2,400; two messengers for service to press correspondents from \$1,620 each to \$1,920 each; in all, \$2,485; and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948 hereby is amended accordingly.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 7, to insert:

For an amount necessary to increase the basic salary of one clerk from \$3,300 to \$3,480 beginning July 1, 1947, \$250; and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948 hereby is amended accordingly.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 11, to insert:

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND THE MINORITY

For an amount necessary to increase basic salaries, beginning July 1, 1947, as follows: Clerks, one to the secretary for the majority and one to the secretary for the minority, from \$2,640 each to \$2,820 each; in all, \$500; and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948 hereby is amended accordingly.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 19, to insert:

JOINT COMMITTEE ON LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Contingent expenses, Senate: For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations created by section 401 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, Eightieth Congress), \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 3, to insert:

TEMPORARY CONGRESSIONAL AVIATION POLICY BOARD

For salaries and expenses of the Temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board created by the act to establish a National Aviation Council, and for other purposes, to be available until March 1, 1948, and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the Chairman, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall be made in accordance with the laws applicable to inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 9, to insert:

Senate restaurants: For repairs, improvements, furnishings, and equipment for the Senate Restaurant, Capitol Building, including personal and other services, \$84,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 5, to insert:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the provisions of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost for an additional office building for the use of the United States Senate," approved July 11, 1947, \$25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Manage-

ment—Office of Defense Transportation," on page 6, after line 5, to strike out:

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of liquidating the Office of Defense Transportation, \$140,000, of which \$60,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal leave.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense Transportation, including salary of the Director at not to exceed \$12,000, and the Deputy Director at \$10,000, traveling expenses (not to exceed \$50,000), including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); printing and binding (not to exceed \$10,000); not to exceed \$4,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the act of June 28, 1944; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; \$484,000: *Provided*, That the payment of subsistence to witnesses shall be subject to certification by the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation or his designee, as to the necessity therefor: *Provided further*, That in operating any commercial railroad or truck line the Office of Defense Transportation shall pay whatever license or inspection fees and highway use compensation taxes such lines would have been obligated to pay had they continued in operation under the control of the owners thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Assistance to Greece and Turkey," on page 8, line 3, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$3,800,000" and insert "\$5,177,900"; and in line 4, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$607,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Defense aid, liquidation lend-lease program," on page 8, line 14, after the word "commodities," to strike out "purchased" and insert "contracted for"; and in line 15, after the word "of," to insert "only."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Relief assistance to war-devastated countries," on page 8, line 24, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$600,000", and insert "\$700,000"; on page 9, line 3, after the word "That", to insert "(except from funds allocated therefrom by the President as contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations under the provisions of said Public Law 84"; and on page 11, line 6, after the word "assistance", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That subject to the limitations and requirements of this paragraph this appropriation shall be available for the transportation of voluntary relief supplies shipped by relief agencies licensed for operation in Europe and in Asia under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Surplus property, care and handling overseas," on page 12, line 1, after the word "purposes", to insert "and in addition military appropriations may be expended for such purposes, in con-

templation of reimbursement from an appropriation supplemental hereto, in an amount sufficient to provide reimbursement for such expenditures as are made in excess of the amount appropriated herein."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent Offices—Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service," on page 13, line 3, after the word "of", to strike out "\$50" and insert "\$35."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 9, to insert:

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For an additional amount for the activities of the National Institute of Health, \$500,000, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1948, to be expended for research activities related to cardiovascular diseases.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Social Security Administration," on page 14, line 20, after the word "administration", to strike out "\$12,026,000" and insert "\$8,026,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Works Agency—Public Roads Administration," on page 15, line 13, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 88 and"; and in line 15, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$336,034.58" and insert "\$435,440.42."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Housing Expediter—Office of Rent Control," on page 15, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$50" and insert "\$35."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Labor Relations Board", on page 17, line 16, after the word "law", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the National Labor Relations Board shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any person appointed as an additional member or as general counsel of such Board (as provided in sec. 3 of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended), whose nomination has not been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, that is quite a controversial amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be passed over for the present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be passed over.

The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Selective Service Records", on page 18, line 10, after "(Public Law 658)", to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 10, to insert:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans: For an additional amount

for "Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans," \$5,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the title "Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Research Administration—Bureau of Animal Industry," on page 18, after line 17, to insert:

Animal husbandry: For an additional amount for "Animal husbandry," \$17,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 8, to insert:

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION MARKETING SERVICES

Insecticide Act: For an additional amount for "Marketing services, Insecticide Act," \$100,000, to be merged with the appropriation under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, such total funds to be available for carrying out the purposes of the act of April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121-134), and the act of June 25, 1947 (Public Law 104), of which not to exceed \$4,000 may be used for construction of buildings, and the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia under "Marketing services" is hereby increased by \$22,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Sugar Rationing Administration", on page 21, line 5, after the word "vehicles", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, that not to exceed \$70,000 may be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$710,000" and in line 8, after the amendment just above stated, to insert "\$210,000, together with the sum appropriated for the Sugar Rationing Administration in the Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948 (Public Law 161), which is transferred to and made a part hereof: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$20,000 may be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944."

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I wish to know if it is understood that by agreeing to the amendment, we end sugar rationing at once, because \$600,000 would be required for terminal pay for the sugar rationing organization. I simply wish it understood for the record that the adoption of this amendment will end sugar rationing at once.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] is in the Chamber. Was not there an appropriation of \$750,000 in an emergency appropriation? This is supplemental to that; is it not?

Mr. FLANDERS. I have before me a letter from Mr. N. E. Dodd, Acting Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, indicating that the total sum made possible by his amendment is \$960,000, of which \$600,000 will have to be used for terminal leave payments, leaving \$360,000, which will carry the organization for a very short time, only long enough to clean up and put the records in order.

I am not asking that any change be made, but I simply want it known, at the request of the Department of Agriculture, that the adoption of this amendment will end sugar rationing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee

amendment on page 21, in lines 5 and 8.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I would merely like to say that, even figuring the terminal leave liability at the full \$600,000 which the Senator has mentioned, this amount would still leave them \$360,000 for sugar rationing; and the only sugar they are rationing is industrial sugar, and the rationing of industrial sugar expires next March, if they do not liquidate it before then.

If that amount is not adequate, of course the matter is in conference, both the entire \$750,000, as well as the \$600,000. I am sure we can take care of it in that way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 21, in lines 5 and 8.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary," on page 22, line 10, after "(Eightieth Congress)", to insert "and of the \$950,000 herein provided"; and in line 13, after the word "Commerce", to strike out the semicolon and the word "and", and insert "and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 12, to insert:

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$39,520.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I do not know whether we are to go through all the committee amendments first. Is that the understanding? I have an amendment which I wish to offer on page 22.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; that is the understanding.

The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 15, to insert:

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for "Establishment of air-navigation facilities," \$70,000, of which not to exceed \$1,750 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," for necessary administrative costs.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was under the subhead "Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," on page 25, line 6, after the word "Commerce", to strike out "\$650,000" and insert "\$700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 7, to insert:

Field office service: For an additional amount for "Field office service," \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior—Office of the Secretary—War agency liquidation," on page 25, line 24, after the word "expenses", to insert "(except terminal leave which expense shall be borne by the Navy Department.)"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 19, to insert:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: For an additional amount "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system," \$1,184,700, and in addition to the contract authorization included in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and equipment for power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$790,600.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment under the heading "Bonneville Power Administration" be passed over until we have further discussion of the bill. I have some remarks which I should like to make on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be passed over.

The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I should like to have all the amendments under the title "Bonneville Power Administration" passed over, clear down to line 13 on page 27.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments under that heading and down to that point will be passed over.

The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Indian Affairs," on page 27, after line 13, to strike out:

Alaska native service: For an additional amount for "Alaska native service," \$375,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 13, to strike out:

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an additional amount for "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies," \$250,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 2, to strike out:

Conservation of health: For an additional amount for "Conservation of health," \$302,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Park Service," on page 28, line 13, after the word "parks", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$89,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Fish and Wildlife Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 28, line 23, after the word "reservations", to strike out "\$30,000" and insert "\$50,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Labor—Office of the Secretary," on page 29, after line 5, to strike out:

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses," \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 9, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$7,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Wage and Hour Division," on

page 29, line 22, after the figures "\$500,000," to insert "and the limitation on departmental salaries is hereby increased by \$98,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 2, to strike out:

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

General administration: For an additional amount for "General Administration," \$201,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to have that amendment on page 30 passed over. I wish to discuss it.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, to which amendment on page 30 does the Senator from Kentucky refer? There are several amendments there.

Mr. BARKLEY. I refer to the amendments on page 30, from line 3 through line 13—the amendments striking out the three paragraphs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments referred to will be passed over.

The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Navy Department—Office of the Secretary," on page 30, line 23, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document Numbered 82 and", and in line 24, after the word "Congress," to strike out "\$55,418.56" and insert "\$59,494.56."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 3, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document Numbered 87 and", and in line 4, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$794,761.28" and insert "\$1,321,019.10."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of State," on page 31, after line 15, to strike out the subhead "International Refugee Organization."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 16, to insert:

DEPARTMENT SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Department of State: The limitation of \$20,000 contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, for the employment of aliens and temporary employment of persons in the United States, without regard to civil service and classification laws, is hereby increased to \$40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 23, to insert:

North Atlantic fisheries: The appropriation "North Atlantic fisheries," contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available, on and after July 1, 1947, for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; and attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activity for which this appropriation was made.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 7, to insert:

FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: There is hereby transferred the sum of \$500,000 from the appropriation "Salaries and

expenses, Department of State, 1948," and the sum of \$100,000 from the appropriation "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service, 1948," in all \$600,000, to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service, 1948."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 15, to insert:

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

International activities: The limitation of \$75,000 contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, for entertainment and representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 724), is hereby made available for both entertainment and representation allowances.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 33, to insert:

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs: The amount made available under this head for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby increased in the amount of \$116,000, said amount to be for the payment of rent as required in section 306 of the Government Corporations Appropriations Act, 1948.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 6, to insert:

Inter-American Educational Foundation, Incorporated: The amount made available under this head for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby increased in the amount of \$16,000, said amount to be for the payment of rent as required in section 306 of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 23, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$71,024,900" and insert "\$73,361,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department—Bureau of Federal Supply," on page 36, line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$100,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Department—Civil functions—Government and relief in occupied areas," on page 38, line 15, after the word "accomplished", to strike out "\$550,000,000" and insert "\$625,000,000, and in addition to this appropriation the Secretary of War may, prior to July 1, 1948, enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not in excess of \$100,000,000"; in line 18, after the word "Provided", to strike out "That when military personnel of the War Department are employed primarily for the purposes of this appropriation, the mileage and other travel allowances to which they may be entitled shall be paid herefrom: *Provided further*"; and on page 39, line 5, after "United States", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to transport voluntary relief supplies shipped by the Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Judgments and authorized claims—Property damage

claims," on page 39, line 20, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document Numbered 78 and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 24, after the word "Interior", to strike out "\$383.20" and insert "\$543.14."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 2, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$883.18" and insert "\$1,043.12."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Judgments, United States courts," on page 40, line 11, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 86 and"; in line 12, after the numerals "352", to insert "under the United States Maritime Commission, \$71,963.45, and"; and in line 14, after the word "Department", to strike out "\$44,496.30" and insert "\$55,951.16; in all, \$127,914.61."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, in line 5, after the word "Civil", to insert "146."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 7, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 84 and", and in line 9, after the word "Department", to strike out "\$47,825.27" and insert "\$48,300.61."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 10, to strike out:

(d) For the payment of a final judgment rendered against the Government of the United States by a United States district court under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 931), and which was certified to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 361 under the Navy Department, \$2,899.49, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

(d) For the payment of final judgments rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 931), and which were certified to the Eightieth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 80 and House Document Numbered 361 under the Navy Department, \$2,899.49, and under the War Department, \$3,022.24; in all, \$5,921.73, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Judgments, United States Court of Claims," on page 42, line 15, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document Numbered 85 and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 17, after the word "Commission," to strike out "\$30,125" and insert "\$92,027.10."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 19, after "Federal Works Agency", to strike out "\$12,622.69" and insert "\$44,973.85."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 20, after "Department of Justice",

to strike out "\$87,347.21" and insert "\$110,916.19."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 22, after "Treasury Department", to strike out "\$112,285.85" and insert "\$146,057.25."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 23, after "War Department", to strike out "\$113,220.61" and insert "\$116,392.33."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 23, to insert:

Panama Canal, \$122,591.34.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 25, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$382,494.38" and insert "\$659,851.08."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 3, after the word "numbered", to strike out "46,066 and" and insert "46,066"; in line 4, after the numerals "46,084", to insert "and 46,287"; in line 5, after the word "of", to strike out "\$197,908.81" and insert "\$203,332.18"; and in line 7, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 81 and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Audited claims," on page 43, line 25, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document Numbered 79 and"; on page 44, line 2, after the words "sum of," to strike out "\$51,441,278.18" and insert "\$55,452,508.21"; in line 8, after the word "and," to strike out "\$6,559.73" and insert "\$8,528.06"; and in line 9, after the words "in all," to strike out "\$51,447,842.71" and insert "\$55,461,041.07."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 19, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document Numbered 83 and"; and in line 20, after the figures "355," to strike out "\$5,568.70" and insert "\$7,945.90."

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—General Provisions," on page 46, after line 4, to insert:

SEC. 302 In making expenditures for food-stuffs from funds appropriated in this act for relief abroad, it is the sense of the Congress that preference be given to the purchase, within the United States, of products, which can be purchased with benefit to the national economy, and that such purchases should include articles that are in surplus where possible and practicable.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 12, to change the section number from 302 to 303.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments, with the exception of the three which were passed over.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I think there are two more amendments. The Senator from Pennsylvania has one, and I have one which the Department of State wants adopted. It is subject to a point of order, and if there is any objection, it can go over. The whole pur-

pose is to make available to the United States representative to the United Nations Organization the allowances which are available to an Ambassador who is serving abroad. Ambassador Austin, who is our representative, has certain extra very heavy expenses. The purpose of the amendment is to make available to him the same sort of allowances for living quarters and the like that are available to an Ambassador representing us in a foreign capital.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, let me inquire what the status of the bill is. We passed over three committee amendments which are controversial. One of them especially would involve considerable debate.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the purpose is to recess and consider those amendments at 12 o'clock.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is what I was about to suggest.

Mr. BALL. I do not think there will be any objection to the amendment I am offering. As I have said, on a single objection it will go out, because it is legislation on the appropriation bill. The Department requested it in behalf of Ambassador Austin, to prevent him having to pay out of his own pocket some very heavy expenses which ordinarily, in the case of an ambassador abroad, the Government would bear.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. MCCARRAN. The Senator from Minnesota will recall that the Senator from Nevada has an amendment to the bill which is in the nature of legislation, which I should like to have taken up, but not necessarily at this moment, providing I have a right to take it up at a later time when the bill is before the Senate.

Mr. BALL. The Senator's amendment was approved by the committee, and so far as I am concerned, unless there is objection, it could be considered as soon as we dispose of the amendment I have offered.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, in view of the fact that we are to recess shortly, I hope the Senator from Minnesota will not press his amendment. Let us have a little time to consider it. It has never been called to my attention before.

Mr. WHERRY. I think that in keeping with the unanimous consent agreement—

Mr. MCCARRAN. Would there be any objection to adopting my amendment?

Mr. WHERRY. Of course not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, so far as the amendment which the Senator from Nevada wants to offer is concerned, it restores an amount of \$33,300 to the bill, a contribution of funds towards the Boulder City school district which we have been making for years, which the Senate put into the Interior Department bill, and which, in order to reach an agreement with the House, was stricken

out in conference. The Senator explained the amendment to the committee, and the committee authorized him unanimously, as I recall, to offer the amendment on the floor. It is legislation.

Mr. REVERCOMB. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senator from Nebraska a few moments ago stated a unanimous consent agreement.

Mr. WHERRY. The agreement was that we lay aside the unfinished business temporarily, which at that time was the motion to take up Senate Resolution 150, and proceed with the consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill, and that if any amendment which was controversial was reached, to put it over, and that at 7 o'clock a recess would be taken until noon. So that if there is any objection to the amendment, I feel duty bound to ask the Majority Leader to recess the Senate until noon, at which time we can give further consideration to all the amendments. I have no objection to the amendment, but if there is any objection, I think that in keeping with the agreement that was made, each Senator should have an opportunity to debate it, and if the debate is to be prolonged, I feel that a recess until noon would be in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senate might adopt this little amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. There is no objection on my part.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Minnesota withdraw his amendment in order to enable the Senator from Nevada to offer his amendment?

Mr. BALL. I withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 27, after line 10, it is proposed to insert the following new item:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For payment to the Boulder City School District as reimbursement for instruction during the 1947-1948 school year in the schools operated by said district, of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of \$50 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, \$33,300, payable from the Colorado River Dam fund.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Minnesota, in charge of the bill, whether he contemplates offering any further legislative amendments that would require suspension of the rules?

Mr. BALL. Yes; I gave notice on behalf of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] that I would offer an amendment on the farm placement program.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator intends to offer that?

Mr. BALL. Yes; I do.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. WHERRY obtained the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. For what purpose?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have a noncontroversial small matter I wish to present.

Mr. WHERRY. I made a definite agreement with the Senator from Nevada that the appropriation bill would be the only business to be taken up.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Then may I inquire of the Senator from Maine if there is a possibility of a call of the calendar, or for discussion of this type of legislation today, so that we might get action on it in the House?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I think it is the general desire, after the matters upon which agreements have been reached are disposed of, that in the latter part of the day there should be a call of the Legislative Calendar and also a call of the Executive Calendar. If that cannot be done this afternoon or this evening, then I hope it will be done tomorrow.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not like to differ with the Senator from Maine, but I do not see how any assurance can be given, until we find how we proceed today. I think we can say that we hope to get to the call of the calendar, beyond the point where it has already been called, sometime late this afternoon or this evening. I do not like to be put in the position of giving an absolutely definite promise to that effect, because I do not know how long the other bills will take.

Mr. WHITE. I thought I avoided a definite commitment. I expressed the hope that we might do so.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I feel duty-bound not to delay the Senate a moment longer, in view of the agreement I made, and I trust the Senator from Washington will not push his request now.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am not pushing my request. I merely wanted to say this—

Mr. WHERRY. Very well; go ahead.

Mr. MAGNUSON. There are several bills which have passed the committee unanimously. They are on the calendar. It seems to me the calendar should be called today, because the House must pass on some of the bills, which are of much more importance than some of the things we are doing.

Mr. WHERRY. All right.

Mr. President, I now move—

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from Nebraska, as we recess, are we in the midst of the consideration of the appropriation bill?

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. No agreement has been made as to anything beyond that?

Mr. WHERRY. I think the distinguished Senator from Ohio should answer that question.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Has any agreement been made on the floor of the Senate?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, to repeat my previous statement, when we get through with the appropriation bills, I, at least, am bound to move or bring up, or ask unanimous consent to bring up, the two veterans' bills to which I have committed myself. That is not a unanimous-consent agreement. The Senator may object when it comes up, but that was my personal statement to the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. REVERCOMB. If the Senator will yield further, because of the state of the calendar and because of the very great importance of Senate Resolution 137, which will serve no purpose whatever unless it is adopted before we recess, I am compelled to object to the making of any agreement to take up any other business than Senate Resolution 137, dealing with the investigation of immigration.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I want to ask the Senator from Ohio whether one of the two bills he mentioned is the sugar bill, which he intends to take up.

Mr. TAFT. I mentioned the sugar bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING OF
REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. I want to make an announcement to the Republicans: In the first place, the Republican conference called for 10 o'clock today has been indefinitely postponed.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR
AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield, I also wish to state that the meeting of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, scheduled for 9 o'clock, will be held at 11 o'clock, instead of at 9.

PENSACOLA NATIONAL MONUMENT—
REREFERENCE OF BILL

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent—and I do so with the approval of the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, who is on the Senate floor—that the Committee on Public Lands, be discharged from the further consideration of House bill 3416 and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does the request involve discussion of the subject?

Mr. PEPPER. None whatever. It is a mere matter of the Public Lands Committee thinking that the bill should be in the custody of the Armed Services

tend my remarks in the RECORD and include some correspondence between myself and our colleague from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] on the accomplishments of the Un-American Activities Committee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a report which I have written for the magazine the Republican.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

AMENDMENT OF PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1946, AS AMENDED

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BISHOP].

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make a report to the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the membership on their generosity which made possible the raising of a large amount of money for the Metropolitan Boys Club of Washington.

First I wish to thank the membership, especially those who participated in playing the baseball game on July 12. Next I wish to report on how we carried out the mandate served by our gracious Speaker and our majority leader on us Republicans to win the ball game, which we did successfully by a score of 16 to 13.

We are grateful for the sportsmanship shown by our colleagues on the Democratic side. I am sure that when our colleague the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PRICE] challenged us to the game he wanted to win it and that he kept his promise of endeavoring to do everything possible to make a great showing for the House in this joint effort to raise money for the Boys Club.

I wish to thank Chief Justice Vinson of the United States Supreme Court for participating with us and tossing out the first ball.

I wish also to compliment our colleague the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. STOCKMAN] who did such a fine job umpiring for us; our colleague from New York [Mr. KEARNEY] for his efforts on the publicity end; the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KUNKEL] finance, and the gentleman from Wisconsin who handled concessions, the gentleman from California, "Dr." POULSON, who added much to the entertainment of the afternoon, and the gentleman from Indiana, Congressman GILLIE, who so ably administered to the physical needs of the players.

Mr. Speaker, for the interest of the membership I insert at this point a list

of the Members who participated in the ball game:

REPUBLICAN TEAM LINE-UP, CONGRESSIONAL BASEBALL GAME, JULY 12

CASE, South Dakota, left field.
JACKSON, California, third base.
DAVIS, Wisconsin, shortstop.
FLETCHER, California, right field.
HOWELL, Illinois, first base.
BISHOP, Illinois, second base.
STRATTON, Illinois, center field.
BROPHY, Wisconsin, catcher.
CORBETT, Pennsylvania, pitcher.
BOGGS, Delaware, pitcher.
WILSON, Indiana, pitcher.
HILL, Colorado, pitcher.
BUTLER, New York, pitcher.
MUNDT, South Dakota, pitcher.
Utility: HORAN, Washington; HAGEN, Minnesota; MACKINNON, Minnesota; LANDIS, Indiana; KEARNS, Pennsylvania; LOVE, West Virginia; SCOBLECK, Pennsylvania.
STOCKMAN, Oregon, umpire; MARTIN, Massachusetts, coach; HALLECK, Indiana, coach; SPRINGER, Indiana, coach; PLOESER, Missouri; KEARNEY, New York, publicity; KUNKEL, Pennsylvania, treasurer; BYRNES, Wisconsin, concessions; ARENDS, Illinois, whip.
Score, Democrats, 13; Republicans, 16.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PRICE].

[Mr. PRICE of Florida addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to let this opportunity pass without thanking the authorities in charge for so freely giving us the use of the Eastern High School facilities to do a little practicing and also for the valuable assistance given to us by Coach Geigon. He helped us very much.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania very briefly that he may make his financial report.

[Mr. KUNKEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

AMENDMENT OF PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1946, AS AMENDED

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and twenty-seven Members are present, a quorum.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4269. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference

with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BALL, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. TYDINGS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, ENGEL of Michigan, STEFAN, CASE of South Dakota, KEEFE, CANNON, KERR, and MAHON.

AMENDING TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Mr. KNUTSON submitted the following conference report and statement on the resolution (H. J. Res. 238) to amend paragraph 1772 of the Tariff Act of 1930:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 238) to amend paragraph 1772 of the Tariff Act of 1930, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "(but only until July 1, 1948, in the case of paper in rolls of less than 15 inches in width)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

HAROLD KNUTSON,
DANIEL A. REED,
ROY O. WOODRUFF,
JERE COOPER,
WILBUR D. MILLS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

E. D. MILLIKIN,
ROBERT TAFT,
WALTER F. GEORGE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 238) to amend paragraph 1772 of the Tariff Act of 1930, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Existing law (par. 1772 of the Tariff Act of 1930) admits free of duty "standard newsprint paper". The House joint resolution amended this paragraph so as to provide that paper which is in rolls not less than 15 inches in width shall be deemed to be standard newsprint insofar as width of rolls is concerned. Senate amendment No. 1 limits the application of the amendment made by the House to the period ending June 30, 1948; and Senate amendment No. 2, changes the

width of the permissible rolls from 15 to 9 inches.

The House recedes on amendment No. 2, and recedes on amendment No. 1, with an amendment the effect of which is to make the 15-inch width permissible as permanent law, but to make the 9-inch width permissible only until July 1, 1948.

HAROLD KNUTSON,
DANIEL A. REED,
ROY O. WOODRUFF,
JERE COOPER,
WILBUR D. MILLS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the Resolution 233, to amend paragraph 1772 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TERMINATION OF WARTIME TAX PROVISIONS

Mr. KNUTSON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4069) to terminate certain tax provisions before the end of World War II.

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4069) to terminate certain tax provisions before the end of World War II, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 14.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, and agree to the same.

HAROLD KNUTSON,
DANIEL A. REED,
ROY O. WOODRUFF,
JERE COOPER,
WILBUR D. MILLS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

E. D. MILLIKIN,
ROBERT TAFT,
WALTER F. GEORGE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4069) to terminate certain tax provisions before the end of World War II, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: The House bill provided that for the purposes of the proviso of section 511 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act,

1936, the present war shall be considered as having terminated on the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of the bill. The Senate amendment provides that for such purposes the present war shall be considered as having terminated on March 31, 1948. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 2: The House bill amended section 22 (b) (13) of the Internal Revenue Code so as to terminate on December 31, 1947, the income-tax exclusion of \$1,500 of service pay now allowed to commissioned officers or commissioned warrant officers serving in the armed forces of the United States and to citizens or residents of the United States serving in the armed forces of any of the other United Nations. The Senate amendment provides that such income-tax exclusion shall not terminate until December 31, 1948. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 3: The House bill amended section 22 (b) (13) of the code so as to terminate on December 31, 1947, the income-tax exclusion of all service pay allowed under existing law to personnel serving in the armed forces of the United States below the grade of commissioned officer (or commissioned warrant officer). The Senate amendment provides that such income-tax exclusion shall not terminate until December 31, 1948. The House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5: The House bill amended section 22 (d) (6) (A) of the code which makes special provisions, in the case of taxpayers using the last-in first-out method for income-tax reporting, for replacement of inventories depleted by involuntary liquidation because of circumstances related to the war. Section 8 of the House bill provided that the relief under section 22 (d) (6) (A) of the code is allowable if the involuntary liquidation occurred in a taxable year beginning prior to August 1, 1947 (instead of prior to the termination of the war), and the replacement occurred in a taxable year ending prior to August 1, 1950 (instead of not more than three years after the termination of the war). Amendment No. 4 substitutes for the date August 1, 1947, the date January 1, 1948, and amendment No. 5 substitutes for the date August 1, 1950, the date January 1, 1951. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 6: The House bill amended section 1621 (a) of the code by striking out paragraph (1) thereof which excludes from the definition of wages, and hence from withholding of income tax at source, remuneration for services performed as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States. The House bill provided that the amendment striking out paragraph (1) should be applicable with respect to wages paid on or after January 1, 1948. The Senate amendment provides that such amendment shall be applicable with respect to wages paid on or after January 1, 1949. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 7: This is a clerical amendment and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 8: This is a clerical amendment and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 9: This is a clerical amendment and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 10: This amendment provides for percentage depletion at the rate of 15 percent in the case of bauxite for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1946. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 11: This amendment provides for percentage depletion at the rate of 15 percent in the case of pyrophyllite for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1946. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 12: This amendment provides for percentage depletion at the rate of 15 percent in the case of phosphate rock for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1946. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 13: This amendment provides for percentage depletion at the rate of 15 percent in the case of trona for tax-

able years beginning after December 31, 1946. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 14: This amendment provides, with respect to percentage depletion, that "In the case of potash and thenardite, whether extracted from a mine or from a brine or other deposit, there shall be included in gross and net income from the property the income from other minerals or mineral salts extracted therefrom." The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 15: This is a technical amendment and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 16: This is a technical amendment and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 17: This is a technical amendment and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 18: This is a technical amendment and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 19: The Senate amendment adds a section 16 to the bill, for which there is no corresponding provision in the bill as passed by the House. Section 23 (q) (2) of the code provides that contributions or gifts (for religious, charitable, educational, etc., purposes) made by a corporation to an unincorporated association (trust, chest, fund, or foundation) are not deductible if made within a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1946 (the date of cessation of hostilities in the present war, as proclaimed by the President) unless such contributions or gifts are to be used within the United States or any of its possessions. The Senate amendment adding section 16 to the bill amends section 23 (q) (2) so that the requirement that such gifts or contributions must be used within the United States or any of its possessions is applicable only to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1948, instead of December 31, 1946, as provided under existing law. The House recedes.

HAROLD KNUTSON,
DANIEL A. REED,
ROY O. WOODRUFF,
JERE COOPER,
WILBUR D. MILLS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4069) to terminate certain tax provisions before the end of World War II.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. COOPER (interrupting the reading of the statement). Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous conference report signed by all of the conferees. I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the statement be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have the chairman of our committee make an explanation to the House of the action of the conferees. I think it is important enough to do that.

Mr. KNUTSON. I understood we finally disposed of the matter. I think the gentleman has reference to the

to diminish the utility of adjoining Indian lands, and to hamper the development of workable Indian grazing units in the area. Consolidation of scattered tracts into such units is essential if the Flathead Indians are to enjoy a decent living.

In these circumstances it seems to me that the responsibilities of the United States for the faithful discharge of its trust obligations preclude the granting to Mr. Peon of the right to terminate at will the existing trust of the lands allotted to him.

I also wish to point out that the Congress has established, by general law, procedures under which cases such as the present may be adjusted in ways both equitable and practical. These procedures afford room for accommodating to each other the legitimate aspiration of Mr. Peon to have the fullest possible measure of freedom in managing his business affairs, and the equally legitimate aspiration of the Flathead Tribe to preserve its ancestral homelands as a source of livelihood for its members. Under existing statutes applicable to the Flathead Reservation, the Secretary of the Interior would have authority, upon application by Mr. Peon, to offer his allotment for sale, at not less than its appraised value, to the Flathead Tribe or to any of the members thereof, whichever may be the higher bidder. If such efforts did not result in a sale at a fair price being consummated within a reasonable time, I believe the Secretary of the Interior would be justified in concluding that adequate recognition had been given the interests of the tribe and its members. An application by Mr. Peon for termination of the trust and the issuance of a patent in fee could then be considered favorably, if supported by an adequate showing of Mr. Peon's qualifications. Such a procedure would not entail the disregard of Indian interests, and of Federal responsibilities for their protection, that is inherent in the present bill, however well-intentioned.

For these reasons, I am constrained to withhold my approval from S. 403.

HARRY S. TRUMAN,

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 25, 1947.

THE ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY DEVELOPMENT

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio discussion on the subject of the St. Lawrence waterway development, participated in by himself, Senator WILEY, Dr. N. R. Danielian, which appears in the Appendix.]

EDITORIAL TRIBUTE TO SENATOR IVES BY THE WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial commending Senator Ives, from the Washington Post of July 25, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE LATE HENRY FORD—ADDRESS BY HON. SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL

[Mr. HAWKES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address by Hon. Samuel B. Pettengill, on Sunday, April 20, 1947, reviewing the life of the late Henry Ford, which appears in the Appendix.]

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL COORDINATION ACT OF 1947

[Mr. STEWART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a summary of the Agricultural Coordination Act of 1947, prepared by the Farm Bureau Federation, which appears in the Appendix.]

BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT

[Mr. FULBRIGHT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a White House release regarding the Board of Foreign Scholarships appointed by the President, a statement by himself regarding the same subject, and an editorial entitled "Value in a Foreign Study Plan," from the Kansas City Star of July 20, 1947, which appear in the Appendix.]

LOBBYING AT THE CAPITOL—ARTICLE BY JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

[Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Little Foxes," published in the July 25, 1947, issue of the Washington Post, which appears in the Appendix.]

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1948

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is the continuing consideration of House bill 4269, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

INFORMATION SERVICE, STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, yesterday I said I would make a motion to take up for consideration Order No. 602, House bill 3342, which is the bill involving what is called the Voice of America. I realize that motion is not in order at this time. I hope—and I am very earnest in the expression of the hope—that the leadership of this body will permit a vote on this bill before we finally adjourn and return to our homes.

The only thing I can do now, in the present parliamentary situation, is to ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid aside in order that the Senate may proceed to the consideration of House bill 3342, and I make that request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico submits a unanimous-consent request. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, it will be impossible to grant the request at this time, in view of the unanimous-consent agreement made relative to the appropriation bill.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator gives me a ray of hope. He says "at this time."

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. HATCH. May I hope that possibly we may have a vote during this session?

Mr. WHERRY. I do not want the ray to grow too bright, but I will say that at an opportune time the Senator will have

just as much right as any other Senator again to ask unanimous consent, or even to make a motion; but under the unanimous-consent agreement entered into earlier this morning it will be impossible to grant the Senator's request at this time, and I deeply regret to have to object to the request of my distinguished friend from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I appreciate what the Senator from New Mexico has said—

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield for a question?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask the Senator from New Mexico if I may indulge the hope that the motion of the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] to proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 150 may be reached for a vote at the present session of the Senate.

Mr. HATCH. Is the Senator asking me that question?

Mr. KEM. Yes; as one of the determined clique who have barred a vote on the measure for more than a week.

Mr. HATCH. It is perfectly agreeable to me to have the Senate vote on the Senator's resolution, and if the Senator from Missouri will ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed immediately to vote on it, the Senator from New Mexico will not object, and I hope that Senators on the other side of the aisle will be as generous with my request as I am with that of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, hope springs eternal in the human breast. I now ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the motion of the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] to proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 150.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. All the Senator has to do is to ask for the regular order, because that is the business of the Senate.

Mr. KEM. Then, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the regular order be now taken up.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in the absence of members of the Judiciary Committee who are involved, and in the absence of unanimous consent—

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HATCH. No unanimous-consent request is necessary, is it? The Senator from Missouri has demanded the regular order, has he not?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri asked unanimous consent. It is that on which the Senator from Kentucky is commenting.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, in view of the unanimous-consent agreement entered into this morning that, following the enactment of certain legislation, the Senator from Nevada would have the right to the floor, of course I think it is unfair to the Senator from Nevada to propose such a request at this time, and

on that account I am compelled to object.

Mr. KEM. I have been under the impression that the minority leader was in charge of the filibuster against the motion.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a gratuitous and incorrect statement. I have not been in charge of any filibuster. There has been no filibuster. There has been more time consumed on the majority side since the resolution was taken up—four times as much as has been consumed by anyone on the minority side.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, that is a gratuitous and incorrect statement.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, if we are going to contest in gratuities and incorrections, I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. I may remind the Senator from Kentucky that he was the one who first used the expression.

Mr. BARKLEY. We entered into an agreement here. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. All the various hopes expressed by Senators will be recorded in the Journal and the RECORD. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] is in charge of the appropriation bill.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold the suggestion so that I may make an inquiry?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. So the RECORD may be clear, the Senator from Nebraska referred to a unanimous-consent agreement made earlier today. What was that agreement, may I ask?

Mr. WHERRY. It was that the pending business before the Senate—the motion of the junior Senator from Nebraska to take up Senate Resolution 150—be temporarily displaced, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4269, that none of the rights the Senator from Nevada had at the time he was discussing the motion to take up Senate Resolution 150 should be lost to him, and that the maximum time in which the Senate was to discuss H. R. 4269 would be limited by 7 o'clock a. m.; after which the motion to recess until 12 o'clock noon today was agreed to.

There was also a statement made by the senior Senator from Ohio to the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] that within the limitation of 1 hour each the two so-called veterans' bills, having to do with the ceiling on trainees in industry and on the farm, would be given the next priority in the consideration of the agenda upon which the Senate is now working.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Is the Senator telling me that the statement of the Senator from Ohio to the Senator from Georgia and to the Senator from Oregon is any part of the unanimous-consent agreement?

Mr. WHERRY. Except this, that the Senator from Ohio stated that he would move to take them up in the event that unanimous consent—

Mr. REVERCOMB. That is what I wanted to ascertain.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, the statement of the Senator from Ohio was that he would try to get consideration for the two bills. He was to make the attempt.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes; he would try.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I want that distinctly understood, because I heard the Senator from Ohio say he would undertake to have the bills taken up for consideration.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I understand that it is no part of a unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. WHERRY. I stand corrected. I do not want to be technical.

Mr. REVERCOMB. There is no technicality.

Mr. WHERRY. Of course, anyone could be technical about any bill. It is my understanding that at the conclusion of the consideration of the appropriation bill, the Senator from Ohio said he would try to see that the two veterans' bills would be considered. I am asking the distinguished Senator if we may proceed. I think if we put the time on the appropriation bill, we shall conclude it, and that will be the assurance of the Senator from West Virginia that we shall get to the other bill just as quickly as possible.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let me say that I put the question to the Senator, because I want it perfectly clear in the RECORD what the unanimous-consent agreement is. I thought the unanimous-consent agreement was—and I want the able Senator to pay attention to what I am saying at the moment—

Mr. WHERRY. I am trying to find it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That the motion of the Senator from Nebraska in relation to Senate Resolution 150 would be laid aside, that House bill 2469 be taken up and disposed of, and that the Senator from Nevada would not lose his rights on the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. And that that was the end of the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. WHERRY. Prior to that time, the Senator from Georgia raised a question in connection with a bill in which he is interested—I think it is Calendar 610, House bill 2181 relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans—as to whether or not it was a part of a unanimous-consent agreement. It was then that the Senator from Ohio rose and stated that he would try to have the bill considered at the conclusion of the consideration of the appropriation bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. May the Chair give to the Senator from West Virginia some information?

Mr. REVERCOMB. I shall be delighted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is no unanimous-consent agreement on the Senate record except to proceed with the consideration of the appropriation bill. Any subsequent arrangements will be at the discretion of the Senate. The Senator from West Virginia will have his opportunity.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I thank the Chair.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I have just suggested the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the first amendment passed over was—

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I have suggested the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is what I was going to suggest, myself. I did not know the Senator was suggesting it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Morse
Baldwin	Hawkes	Murray
Ball	Hayden	Myers
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Connor
Brewster	Hill	O'Daniel
Bricker	Hoey	Overton
Bridges	Holland	Pepper
Brooks	Ives	Reed
Buck	Jenner	Revercomb
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Va.
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Byrd	Kem	Saltonstall
Cain	Kilgore	Smith
Capehart	Knowland	Sparkman
Capper	Langer	Stewart
Chavez	Lodge	Taft
Connally	Lucas	Taylor
Cooper	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McClellan	Thye
Dworshak	McFarland	Tydings
Eastland	McGrath	Umstead
Eaton	McKellar	Vandenberg
Ellender	McMahon	Watkins
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wherry
Flanders	Malone	White
Fulbright	Martin	Wiley
George	Maybank	Williams
Green	Millikin	Wilson
Gurney	Moore	Young

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is necessarily absent because of illness in his family.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Ninety Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The Chair suggests to the Senator from Minnesota that there are three committee amendments which have not been passed upon as yet, and in the ordinary course we would revert to those amendments.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I suggest that we revert to the first committee amendment passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the first committee amendment passed over, which is on page 17, line 16.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 17, line 16, after the word "law", it is proposed to insert a colon and the following:

"*Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the National Labor Relations Board shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any person appointed as an additional member or as general counsel of such Board (as provided in section 3 of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended), whose nomination has not been confirmed by the Senate."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the first committee amendment which was passed over.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I can explain the amendment very briefly. As the Senate well knows, the three positions mentioned in the limitation—the two additional members of the National Labor Relations Board and the general counsel of the Board, who is a very important official under the new Taft-Hartley Act—were all provided for in that act. They will administer and put into effect many major changes in the National Labor Relations Act, which were included in the new labor-management law. That act, Mr. President, was vetoed by the President, who in his message denounced it in the strongest possible terms, but it was enacted into law over his veto by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress.

Nominations for the three positions were not sent to the Senate until Monday of this week, I believe it was, very late. We were able to hold hearings for about 5 hours on Wednesday afternoon, on those nominations, and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, as I understand, has reported all three nominations to the Senate.

In the Appropriations Committee, I offered the limitation provided in the amendment, feeling that simply because of the sharp and complete difference of viewpoint between the Congress and the President respecting the legislation which these three officials will administer and carry into effect, it was more important than ever that before these officials entered upon their duties their nominations should be passed upon by the Senate as required by the law. In other words, simply because of the difference between the Chief Executive and the Congress on this legislation, which difference was fundamental, it seemed to the committee that it would be wise to provide that none of these officials should serve unless they had actually been confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. President, should the Senate not act, or refuse to confirm any of these nominations, it will not seriously impair, in my opinion, carrying out the act. The amendments to the Wagner Act in any event do not become effective until August 23. The Board can function with three members, and should one of those members become incapacitated, the limitation would not apply to an appointment by the President to fill the vacancy. If the general counsel should not be confirmed—I have no doubt he will be because I think his nomination was reported unanimously by the committee—but even if he were not confirmed the Board could appoint an acting counsel who could carry on the functions of the general counsel. It will be only 5 months

until the Senate meets again and can act on any nominations which the President may make.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment. While it has happened before that upon the adjournment of Congress some sort of limitation has been included in an appropriation bill providing that no compensation shall be paid to any appointee who has not been confirmed by the Senate, it has been a rare occasion indeed when the Senate has included such a limitation in a bill.

This limitation does not prevent the President from appointing members of the Board and the general counsel in the event the Senate does not confirm the nominations of those who have been appointed. It merely provides that they cannot receive any pay. They would have to serve without pay for 5 months. I do not know what the President would do in regard to these appointments if the Senate should fail to confirm these three nominations. I have an idea that if the Senate were to reject any one of them outright the President would not give such a person a recess appointment. If the Senate fails to act upon it, the President may be justified in giving a recess appointment to his nominee whose nomination has been allowed to lapse.

Surely the Senate does not wish to put itself in the position of requiring that even for so short a period as 5 months anyone appointed by the President, if he should be required to fill a vacancy on the Board, would have to serve without pay. We do not want to create a situation in which no one but a rich man can be appointed on the Board, or as general counsel of the Board.

The fact that the committee has reported these nominations encourages me to hope that this amendment would be ineffective, because if the nominations were confirmed the amendment itself would be without effect.

Let us consider the history of this legislation. It was urged by the proponents of the legislation that it was all important to increase the membership of the National Labor Relations Board, and also that the general counsel should be independent of the Board itself. He is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. In effect, he is the czar of the National Labor Relations Board, because he is not beholden to them for anything. The sponsors of this legislation evidently felt that it was important to have such a man as general counsel and that it was important to increase the membership from three to five. Haste was urged in the legislation because of exigencies which might arise or emergencies growing out of a labor controversy.

So if we are to assume that the sponsors of this legislation acted in good faith—which I do—in urging the increase in membership and setting up the general counsel, it seems very inconsistent to me, in an appropriation bill on the very eve of the adjournment of Congress, to provide that in the event we do not confirm any of these nominations the President may appoint only someone who has enough money to work

for the Government for 5 months without being paid. That is an incongruous situation. It is an unfair situation. It is an utterly inconsistent provision for the Senate of the United States to take. Therefore I am opposed to the amendment, and I hope it will not be adopted. If it is adopted, I hope that the confirmation of these nominations will nullify the effect of the amendment. But there is no way to know, at this stage of the session, what will happen.

I think the President has been very fair in these nominations from a political standpoint. The general counsel is said to be a Republican of very considerable experience in dealing with labor matters. One of the appointees on the Board, Mr. Gray, of Buffalo, is also said to be a Republican of standing and experience. The other appointee served with us for 6 years as a Member of the United States Senate. We know him. Some of the Members of the Senate who served with him undoubtedly disagree with him about some things, but he is a fair-minded man. He is an experienced man. He is an able man and an outstanding lawyer. In my judgment, he will be a very creditable, acceptable, and useful member of the Board.

I hope that all these nominations will be confirmed so that there will be no hiatus between the operation of the law and any future event or exigency which may arise.

It seems to me a little unusual, in view of the insistence of the sponsors of the legislation upon an increase in the membership of the Board and the setting up of a wholly independent general counsel, that we are now confronted with the proposal that unless we confirm these appointments neither they—if they should be given recess appointments—nor anyone else could draw any compensation from now until next January, or such other time as the Senate might confirm any nominations to any of these positions.

Therefore I oppose the amendment. I hope it will not be included in the bill, because I think it would be a disservice to the country and to the Board, and would put the Senate in a very false light to include this rider or limitation in the appropriation bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 17, line 16.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I think it would be very unfortunate if the amendment proposed by the committee were adopted. The framers of the so-called Taft-Hartley Act clearly believed that the 5-member National Labor Relations Board was the right sized Board to function most efficiently. It is very important that the Board function efficiently during the first few months of its existence as a new Board. Therefore, if two members were not permitted for any reason to serve on the Board, or were financially unable to serve for nothing, it is perfectly obvious that it could not work at its best, which would be very unfortunate.

Furthermore, it would appear that the amendment is aimed at two men. I do not like legislating for one or two men. It seems likely that the nomination for

general counsel will be approved before we adjourn tomorrow night. No substantial opposition to him has arisen from any quarter. But it also seems likely that there might be protracted debate upon two nominations for the National Labor Relations Board, which would necessitate putting the vote on their approval over until next January.

I believe we should have a full Board between now and January. I also believe the two men nominated for the Board would be confirmed if there were time to debate the matter and reach a vote on their confirmation at this session. It appears perfectly possible, however, that their confirmation may be delayed for 5 months. In the meantime, why should we not have a full Board at work so that the greatest value possible can be derived from the new Labor Relations Act? It seems to me very unwise to adopt any amendment to the bill which might prevent the act from being administered as efficiently as possible.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I should like to say that I do not think the committee feels too deeply about this amendment. I think that when it was put into the bill we were of the opinion that the interim appointments would be barred completely. Further study has convinced us that an interim appointee could actually serve. The only thing that would be stopped would be his drawing pay from the appropriation. I think there are probably a number of persons who would not hesitate to serve without pay.

I shall support the amendment on the fundamental consideration that because of the extremely sharp division on this measure between the President and the Congress the Senate should pass on these nominees before they actually serve.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 17, line 16.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment which was passed over.

The next amendment passed over was, on page 26, after line 19, to insert the following:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: For an additional amount "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system," \$1,184,700, and in addition to the contract authorization included in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and equipment for power-transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$790,600.

In addition to the contract authorization contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, and the additional contract authorization contained herein, the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and equipment for the Idaho Panhandle power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$489,000.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, this is an appropriation and a contract authorization for the construction of two transmission lines connected with the Bonneville Power Administration. They are feeder-lines off the main grid connecting

two great dams. The Senate approved the projects in the Interior Department bill, but after a very long and arduous conference the House was adamant in refusing to include them in the bill and insisted that the whole agreement we had worked out would go overboard if the Senate insisted on these items which the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] considered essential to the whole project. The Appropriations Committee agreed to provide in the bill for those two lines and the following one, which is in the same situation, but is located in the Panhandle of Idaho, in order to give the Senator from Oregon one more opportunity to see if he could persuade the House to go along.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, my senior colleague [Mr. CORDON] is attending a committee meeting at the present moment. Hence, in his behalf I want to make a very brief statement urging Senate approval of the Bonneville item in the supplemental appropriation bill. Unless this appropriation providing for transmission facilities for the lines known as the Detroit-Eugene, Eugene-Reedsport, and Reedsport-Coos Bay transportation facilities, is granted, the people in this section of the State of Oregon will continue to be denied the electric power which they so sorely need for their industrial development, as well as for their home and farm needs.

I think it is very unfortunate that this amount was not left in the Bonneville appropriation, but that is now water over the dam, so to speak. The issue before us is whether or not Congress is going to be fair and just to the people in the so-called Portland to Eugene to Reedsport transmission-grid area, or is going to permit factors within the Congress over which they have no control, and personal antagonisms against some Bonneville officials entertained by some Members of Congress, to cause the potential electric-power consumers of this section of Oregon to be denied what I consider to be their just right insofar as having made available to them Bonneville power is concerned.

As my senior colleague would tell the Senate if he were on the floor, he and I have had a great many representations during the year from the people in this section of the State of Oregon, particularly in the Florence, Oreg., area. The record is perfectly clear that these people have suffered unnecessary losses and inconveniences because of their inability to secure sufficient power from Bonneville, and that goes, of course, also for all the farmers and consumers who would be served by these transmission lines if the appropriation is granted.

I have worked very closely with the senior Senator from Oregon on this matter, as I do on all matters affecting the State of Oregon, and I want to assure the Members of the Senate that they can absolutely rely on the representation which the senior Senator from Oregon has made to all concerned in regard to justification of this particular appropriation request.

The senior Senator from Oregon, to my knowledge, has never made an appropriation request for the State of Oregon

or any other State that cannot be absolutely justified by the facts.

I, too, wish to assure the Members of the Senate that here is an absolutely deserved and justifiable expenditure of Federal funds. It would be false economy not to grant it. I say that because if this section of the State of Oregon has made available to it Bonneville power, every dollar of cost of these transmission lines will be returned to the economy of the country and to the Treasury many times over, because of the new wealth which would be created by this power development and the new tax dollars which will flow from these wealth-creating projects.

Hence, Mr. President, I strongly urge that the Senate approve of the item in question.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I understood that the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] was very much interested in this amendment. He is not at this time on the floor, and I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BALL. I suggest that we pass over the amendment temporarily and proceed with the next amendment. I think all the Senator from Oregon wanted to do was to make a statement with reference to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment will be temporarily passed over.

Mr. HILL. I have just received word from the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] to proceed and dispose of the amendment to which reference was made a moment ago.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate will revert to the amendment on page 26. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on that page.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the third and last committee amendment on which action remains to be taken.

The amendment was, on page 30, after line 2, to strike out:

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

General administration: For an additional amount for "General Administration," \$201,000.

Grant to States for public employment offices: For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public employment offices," \$9,460,000.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

The appropriation "Traveling expenses, Department of Labor, 1948," is hereby reduced by \$360,000 and such amount shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this act.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 30, beginning on line 3.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, there are three amendments there.

Mr. BARKLEY. There are three amendments which relate to the Department of Labor, but the third one is not necessarily intimately connected with the other two.

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the House appropriated \$201,000 as an additional amount for general administra-

tion of the United States Employment Service. That was stricken out by the first amendment. It also provided \$9,406,000 for grants to the States. There was quite a controversy a few weeks ago over the question of where the United States Employment Service should be, whether it should be retained in Washington or should be turned back to the States. It was turned back to the States by action of the Congress. That did not and does not mean that there is not a commanding obligation on the part of the Federal Government in its relationship with the States and with the program of employment, or the limitation or reduction of unemployment. I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota to explain why it is that the committee has eliminated all of that appropriation for administrative service and also for grants to the States.

Mr. BALL. I will ask the Senator to yield so that I can make an explanation of what is involved in the three items.

The first item for general administration is \$201,000, which is an additional amount for administration of the Farm Placement Service. That service during the war was under the United States Employment Service, under the Wagner-Peyser Act. During the war, as the Senators will recall, by legislation on successive appropriation bills we placed on the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges the task of bringing in from foreign countries needed farm labor and, in addition, operating local farm-placement services in the various States. The legislative authority for that has been on a calendar-year basis. It will expire on December 31, and the funds of the Extension Service will be expended. Several bills on this subject have been introduced in both Houses, but neither Committee on Agriculture has reported and neither the House nor the Senate has passed a measure to place this service permanently in the Extension Service or to place it permanently in the Department of Labor and the State employment services.

So the House allowed this amount of \$201,000 for the Department of Labor's cost of supervising a farm-placement program in the State employment services for the period of 6 months from December 31 to June 30 of next year.

In the grants to States for public employment offices, \$1,460,000 of the total of \$9,460,000 is for grants to finance the farm-placement service at the State level. In addition to that, the deficiency appropriations subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee increased by \$8,000,000 the amount for grants to States for running their regular employment service. The Senate committee struck out that \$8,000,000, and struck out the item below, which is a rescission of \$360,000 in the appropriation for travel for the Department of Labor, because the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, which went through a long conference, was signed by the President only several weeks ago, and the Appropriations Committee did not like the idea of having the House attempt to change that bill almost be-

fore the ink on it was dry. So we wanted to strike out the \$8,000,000 increase in grants to States for the regular employment service, as well as the rescission in the travel appropriation; and we wished to take the bill to conference and make the House committee justify the increase.

I think the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor and Federal Security feels that some increase in the grants to States for their regular activities is justified, and something will be done in conference.

The \$1,460,000 item, however, and the \$201,000 were stricken out by the Senate committee after hearing from the American Farm Bureau, which strongly opposes the return of this farm placement service to the United States Employment Service. I believe that the representatives of the American Farm Bureau testified that they would prefer to have no appropriation and no farm placement service rather than to have it in the United States Employment Service. The committee struck out the item here, and authorized the Senator from Minnesota to move to suspend the rule and to offer an amendment appropriating \$1,360,000 to the Extension Service, to continue the farm placement service in the Extension Service for another 6 months.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. As chairman of the Labor-Federal Security Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, let me say that we had this item up in connection with the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. I believe the Senator from Kentucky will recall that we had a colloquy on the floor at that time regarding the matter. If the Senator will recall, during the previous fiscal year there was allotted for grants to States approximately \$42,823,000. In the budget \$71,728,000 had been recommended, which sum the House had allowed in the bill as passed by it, and it was in the bill as it came to the Senate.

The subcommittee and the full Appropriations Committee applied a 20-percent cut to those grants to States. Under the circumstances, inasmuch as the various States had come before the Congress and had asked that that work be turned back to them, and since they said that if it was turned back to them they could perform the service on a more economical basis than the Federal Government could, we did not think it was unreasonable to apply a 20-percent cut; and I have here a series of tables which show that in a good many of the States—I would say in an overwhelming number of them—in the period of time between the time when they previously had the service and the time when it was taken over by the Federal Government and subsequently was returned to them, there was a tremendous growth in the overhead expense, far greater than the growth in the burden they had to carry.

I wish to call to the attention of the able Senator from Kentucky the following language in the Wagner-Peyser Act, which relates to this situation, because there is certainly no question in the

minds of the members of the Appropriations Committee, or in the minds of any of us who went into this question, that the amount which shall be allocated to the States is solely and strictly within the hands of the Congress of the United States, and that it would be a bad precedent if we were to let the States start making drafts upon the Federal Treasury merely for the amounts which they might feel they would like to have.

I call attention to section 5, which provides:

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and \$4,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter, up to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938.

Then:

(3) And thereafter such sums annually as the Congress may deem necessary.

I call to the attention of the able Senator from Kentucky the fact that the Senate allowed, and it was finally accepted in the conference committee, the sum of \$57,000,000, as compared with \$4,000,000, which a few short years ago the Congress, in passing the act, thought would be reasonable Federal contribution.

I say to the Senator from Kentucky that I believe the proper legislative committee should go into this matter to determine what would be a proper proportion for the Federal Government to contribute to the States and for the States to match.

I believe that it is wrong in principle and is extravagant to have one agency of government, namely, the Federal Government, raise the funds and turn them over to the States, where another agency spends the money, without having worked out some equitable distribution plan or arrangement as to the bearing of the cost.

For that reason, plus the additional fact that the Labor-Federal Security bill has received final action by the Congress only within the last 2 weeks, I do not feel that this additional amount should be provided in a supplemental appropriation.

If the conference committee, in going into this matter, is convinced that some additional funds are needed, I, as chairman of the subcommittee, would have no objection to having a slight additional amount provided. But the purpose was to get this matter into conference and to let them demonstrate the need for whatever additional funds they might wish to have.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I think it might be well to inform the Members of the Senate of the events leading up to this apparent impasse in the matter of the farm-labor supply. During the war, as all of us know, the Department of Agriculture, through the Extension Service, conducted a very efficient farm-placement program, bringing farm labor in from outside the United States, and also recruiting farm labor from our cities and certain States where there was surplus labor. That was not, at the time it was created, in-

tended to be a permanent program. The USES had authority to place farm workers up to that time, but during the war the work was done almost wholly through the Extension Service.

When the war was over, feeling that something should be done, on the 31st of last March, as I recall the date, Congress enacted legislation continuing the program for the Extension Service up until December 31, 1947. But there was inserted in the bill a proviso that the Employment Service might also place farm labor if it had the opportunity to do so. We did not, however, provide any funds to enable it to do so; so the program as it stands now is with the Extension Service until December 1 of this year.

In June of this year another bill came before the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture which would have made this a permanent program under the Extension Service. The bill was sponsored by the Farm Bureau Federation, I believe, although I am not sure who sponsored it. At any rate, the Farm Bureau Federation and other farm organizations testified before the Senate Committee on Agriculture. The Farm Bureau Federation indicated, as has been stated, that they were determined that this work should be carried on by the Extension Service. The other farm organizations were against fixing it in the Extension Service, but merely asked that it be placed with the Department of Agriculture. Both sides were so set that it appeared that whichever way the committee wrote the bill finally and brought it to the floor of the Senate there would be opposition. I might say, too, in this respect, that none of the farm organizations covered themselves with glory. None of them expressed any willingness to meet the others half way in an effort to draft a bill which would be fair to all.

A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was appointed to see if a bill could be perfected, and, as I have said, we found both sides adamant, the Farm Bureau Federation on the one side, the other farm organizations on the other, neither willing to give an inch. Before the subcommittee could work out a bill the House Committee on Agriculture shelved the bill completely and said they were not going to take any action on it this year. That left the situation in this shape: The present program under the Extension Service will expire December 31 of this year. The employment services of the States have authority to place farm workers, but they have no money unless some is appropriated in the pending bill.

Apparently the Farm Bureau Federation has persuaded the Committee on Appropriations to strike out any appropriation for the purpose of placing farm labor with the Employment Service. The result may be that there will be no farm placement service whatsoever the coming year, due to the fact that the farm organizations have spent greater effort in fighting against each other than in trying to get together and work out a program on which they could agree.

I wish to say, Mr. President, that the program as administered by the Extension Service has been very well handled. It has given satisfaction generally to the farmers of the country. It is quite likely that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate might have brought out a bill which would have placed it with the Extension Service, although I am not sure as to that. The committee itself was divided. The fact remains, however, that unless some appropriation is made to the Employment Service, or something is done to relieve the situation, there will be no farm placement service at all this year.

There is no assurance that the House will accept the provision which is proposed to be offered to the bill making an appropriation in the neighborhood of a million and a half dollars for the Extension Service, rather than run the risk of having no placement service for the farmers whatsoever.

I should like to see some appropriation made for the Employment Service so that there may be assurance of some service to the farm people in the matter of getting help. Even though it may not be the very best, it will be much better than nothing at all, and it looks to me as if we will get nothing at all unless we make some appropriation for the Employment Service.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I have not the floor, but I yield so far as I can.

Mr. PEPPER. In connection with what the Senator from Vermont has said, there is already basic authority for the United States Employment Service.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. And the House has appropriated funds to enable the United States Employment Service to function in the general field of employment, including agriculture.

Mr. AIKEN. That is also correct.

Mr. PEPPER. There was enacted by the last Congress a limitation upon the emergency war program, to make it expire December 31 of this year.

Mr. AIKEN. That action was taken by this Congress.

Mr. PEPPER. I should have said that the enactment was by this Congress.

Mr. AIKEN. I think the limitation was the 31st of March.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President—
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield, and, if so, to whom? To the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield to the Senator from Alabama to ask the Senator from Vermont a question.

Mr. HILL. On April 28, 1947, the 28th of the past April, about 90 days ago, Public Law 46, Eightieth Congress, which was House bill 2102, an act to provide for a 6 months' extension and final liquidation of the farm-labor supply program, and for other purposes, became the law.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is correct about that.

Mr. HILL. The first section reads:

Be it enacted, etc., That the farm labor supply program conducted pursuant to the

Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944 (Public Law 229, 78th Cong., 2d sess., title I), as amended and supplemented, including the exemptions relating to the admission of farm laborers authorized by section 5 (g) of such act, may be continued up to and including December 31, 1947, and thereafter shall be liquidated within 30 days.

In other words, the present Congress, some 90 days ago, put an end to the temporary status of the Farm Employment Service, and let the Farm Employment Service go back where it was originally put by the basic act creating the employment services, farm service and city and other services. So we acted 90 days ago.

The act makes it very clear that if the law is permitted to stand as Congress intended it to stand some 90 days ago, the Extension Service will continue to play its part in the farm labor employment program, because the act provides, in subparagraph (b) of section 2:

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Labor shall take such action as may be necessary to assure maximum cooperation between the agricultural extension services of the land-grant colleges—

That is, the Extension Service about which we are speaking—

and the State public employment agencies in the recruitment and placement of domestic farm labor and in the keeping of such records and information with respect thereto as may be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the State unemployment compensation laws and of title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (58 Stat. 295).

In other words, this whole question was settled by Congress about 90 days ago, and settled by substantive law, as it should have been settled, settled by legislation reported from the appropriate legislative committee.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the action of the House in providing the money is in furtherance and fulfillment of the basic legislative policy of the Congress.

Mr. HILL. The Senator is exactly correct.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is correct. The House shelved the bill which would have continued the placement program under the Extension Service exclusively. Therefore, I do not like to take the chance of having no service at all.

Mr. HILL. If the Senator will yield, the House has definitely shelved that bill and said there shall be no bill. That is true, is it not; certainly so far as this Congress is concerned?

Mr. AIKEN. The House Committee on Agriculture voted to shelve the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I think the situation is clear. Under the basic Wagner-Peyser Act, the service was placed in the United States Employment Service. While the war continued it was transferred by Executive order to the Department of Agriculture. It was, as the Senator from Vermont has said, on a year-to-year basis. I think the Senator from Minnesota agrees to that. We did, from year to year, by appropriation bill, provide for taking care of that service while it was in the Department of Agriculture. Under Public, No. 40, which was passed at this session of the Congress, as the Senator from Alabama

has already indicated and as the Senator from Vermont has indicated, the service in the Department of Agriculture is terminated on December 31 next; so it will not be there. It automatically goes back, under the Organic Act, or under the Wagner-Peyser Act, to the United States Employment Service. The Senator from Minnesota has in prospect an amendment, upon which I understand he will seek suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote, to put this service in the Department of Agriculture permanently. On the 31st of December, if we do not appropriate any money for the service to be carried on in the United States Employment Service and the law terminates as to the Agricultural Department, as the Senator from Vermont says, there will be no service anywhere, and the function will terminate automatically by lapse of the law. The legislation which is involved, in part at least, in the amendment the Senator from Minnesota will offer, has been considered by the Agricultural Committees of both the House and the Senate. Both have up to now—and if we adjourn tomorrow, that means, of course, it will be for this session—declined to report to either House legislation transferring the service permanently to the Extension Service in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senate subcommittee, appointed to consider the matter, saw no use in continuing its efforts after the House had definitely said "We are not going to permit the bill, placing this with the Extension Service, to come to the floor." If the House Agricultural Committee would not approve it, we knew full well that the House as a whole would not do so.

Mr. BARKLEY. In view of what the House Committee on Agriculture has done, the House has included the appropriations which the Senate committee has stricken out. If the three amendments are adopted, and if they should be agreed to in conference, there would be no funds for the administration of this service, either in the Department of Agriculture or in the Labor Department, or in the United States Employment Service; that is correct, is it not?

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. So that, Mr. President, I think all the amendments on this subject should be rejected, so that this service may continue to operate.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. In a moment. Reference has been made to the Farm Bureau Federation, for which I have the greatest respect, and of which I am an active member, qualified, and all that, as a farmer. I have had a communication from my very dear friend, for whom I have affection and regard, Mr. Edward O'Neal, in regard to this matter; but the farmers are not unanimous in regard to it. I have a very strong communication from those who are assisting to administer the law and to carry out the program of the Congress in my own State,

asking that it be left in the United States Employment Service rather than be thrown into controversy as to whether it should be permanently transferred to the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. The farm organizations, other than the Farm Bureau Federation, asked that it be placed with the Department of Agriculture, but they were insistent that the Department of Agriculture be not bound to operate through the Extension Service. It was unfortunate that there was a division among the farm groups. The responsibility, if there is no service at all, will largely fall upon them.

I think the program has been splendidly administered by the Extension Service; I presume better than it would be through the USES, which has not had the farm experience the Extension Service has had. I, too, have admiration for the Farm Bureau. I was a Farm Bureau member for a long, long time before Ed O'Neal was, and I have been ever since; but I think the organizations have not performed the service for their members that they should have, as a result of being so adamant.

Mr. BARKLEY. I cannot claim to have been a member that long, because I am not that old.

Mr. AIKEN. I was not old enough to join, when I joined.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. HOEY. I wish to associate myself with the Senator from Kentucky in the position which he takes about the amendments. I think the vice of the matter is that if the amendments are adopted, and if then the amendment is adopted which is later to be offered, to provide an appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, we would be permitting the Appropriations Committee to legislate, and we would be grafting legislation on the appropriation bill. It is legislation which the Agricultural Committees of both the House and Senate have declined to pass. I think it would be an unfortunate situation to have the Appropriations Committee inaugurate legislation to supplant the existing law, and the determination of this matter by the Agricultural Committees of the House and Senate. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has very properly said that the Senate Agriculture Committee considered three bills, one of them to deal with this matter as it now is; another to leave it in the Department of Agriculture, which would set up a different organization; and the third, to put it in the USES. It seems to me the matter ought to be determined in a regular and orderly way by the committee whose authority and jurisdiction it is to determine it. That would mean the Agriculture Committee. We already have a law, as the Senator from Alabama pointed out, that will take care of this situation, if the appropriation is permitted to remain; but if the amendment is adopted, which is to be offered in lieu of the amendments stricken out, striking out

the amount that goes to the Employment Service, then, of course, it would be transferred to the agricultural fund. The agricultural fund operates on a calendar-year basis. This would extend it to June 30 of next year, on the fiscal basis. Therefore, in the middle of the year, we would have a program probably terminating or changing from one agency to another. It seems to me it is not a good idea and it is not good policy to have the Appropriations Committee inaugurate legislation which the two Agricultural Committees of the House and Senate have declined to pass. On the other hand, they passed legislation authorizing the extension of the present service.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator from North Carolina. His objection to the elimination of the appropriation is extremely valid, as is his objection to the effort on the floor of the Senate, in the closing days of this Congress, on an appropriation bill, to determine a matter that has been before the Agricultural Committees of both the House and Senate in this session, which they have not determined as yet.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I wonder if I could suggest a way in which this matter could be settled in a hurry.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is one of the objections we were making.

Mr. BALL. I may say that I share the views of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate that.

Mr. BALL. My personal view is that this service should be in the United States Employment Service; that there should be one employment service instead of two.

Mr. BARKLEY. I realize that the Senator shares my view. I appreciate it. That confirms me in my belief that I am correct.

Mr. BALL. I suggest that we would settle the issue very rapidly if I should ask unanimous consent that we temporarily pass over the pending committee amendments so that I may then move to suspend the rule pursuant to notice given, to offer the amendment which is on Senators' desks, which would provide an appropriation for the Extension Service. Obviously if we cannot secure two-thirds to suspend the rule to do that, then the committee amendment should be rejected.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have no objection to laying the amendments aside temporarily so as to take up the Senator's amendment, upon which there must be a two-thirds affirmative vote in order that it may be considered.

I may suggest to the Senator that if he fails to secure the two-thirds, then the appropriation may be restored.

Mr. BALL. I think it should then be restored, though not the whole amount of \$9,460,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under the circumstances I do not object to the suggestion that the amendments be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota asks unanimous

consent that the pending amendments be temporarily laid aside so that he may propose a motion. Is there objection?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to make a very brief statement regarding the whole problem, because it is very apparently a controversial issue in my State. I have been deluged by representatives on both sides of the issue, by farm leaders in my State, and I do not want to appear to the farm leaders in my State as unwilling to take a position in regard to the matter. In fact, I think it would surprise them if I do not take a position on the matter. Hence, I sought, Mr. President, to try to find out what the facts are in regard to the matter, because I at least wanted to put into the RECORD a statement of facts as I was able to find them. So I asked the USES to give me some material on the basis of which I could prepare a memorandum. It will take me but a brief time to present the memorandum. I think it ought to be in the RECORD from the standpoint of having in the RECORD at least a statement of historical brief on this problem.

Mr. President, I am opposed to amending H. R. 4269 to continue the farm-labor-supply program in the Department of Agriculture through June 30, 1948. This proposal constitutes substantive legislation and is contrary to the general practice of this body that substantive legislation should not be included in appropriation measures.

Moreover, Mr. President, the proposal flies in the face of previous actions only recently taken by both the House and the Senate, as referred to a few minutes ago by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY]. After extensive hearings before the appropriate House and Senate committees, Public Law 40 was approved on April 28 of this year. That law provides that the emergency farm-labor-supply program hitherto administered by the Department of Agriculture shall be liquidated on December 31, 1947. It also provides that during the interim, the United States Employment Service and the affiliated State services shall not be limited in carrying on farm-labor recruitment and placement activities originally provided for by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933. The proposal to amend the bill now before us would continue the farm-labor-supply program in the Department of Agriculture until June 30, 1948, and contradicts the recently expressed will of the Congress.

Within the past few weeks both the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture held hearings on identical bills which proposed to transfer farm placement responsibility permanently to the Department of Agriculture. It was the view of that House committee that there is no justification for maintaining duplicate employment office facilities and that the responsibility for farm placement activity properly belongs with the public employment service.

I think that is especially true, Mr. President, in view of the fact that this service now falls within the jurisdiction of the States. If we do not have confidence in keeping with the general princi-

ple which would cause us to transfer this service to the States, if we do not have confidence in our State officials, Mr. President, who are certainly very close to the farm leaders and the farmers of their respective States, then I do not know in whom we can place confidence.

Neither the Senate nor House committee has seen fit to report the bill favorably.

BRIEF HISTORY AND STATUS OF THE FARM PLACEMENT SERVICE OF THE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE SYSTEM

Public Law 40, passed by the Eightieth Congress, approved April 28, 1947, provides for the liquidation of the emergency-farm-labor program in the Department of Agriculture and resumption of the Farm Placement Service by the United States Employment Service on January 1, 1948. This law was passed after extended hearings by the Committee on Agriculture as to the timing of the transfer back to the USES.

The proposed legislation in H. R. 3367 raises a new issue: Whether the public employment service system is to be dismembered by permanent transfer out of the USES of the Farm Placement Service. This issue was decided in 1933 when legislation was passed to provide services to all segments of the labor market in one over-all system, which is the USES and its affiliated State employment services. I emphasize the State employment service. In my judgment at least they are now the primary administrative force dealing with these employment problems. The decision that there should be one system (rather than a number of services) has remained the will of Congress.

The farm placement function was temporarily delegated by the War Manpower Commission during the war to the Department of Agriculture because the war emergency required in connection with farm placement extraordinary activities beyond those of peacetime service—for instance, transportation and housing activities.

The proposed legislation in H. R. 4269 would repeal Public Law 40, and would be the first step in the dismemberment of the public employment service system. In order for the Farm Placement Service to remain a specialized service of the over-all system no legislation in addition to Public Law 40 is needed.

FARM PLACEMENT SERVICE AFTER WORLD WAR I

Following World War I, there was maintained by the United States Department of Labor through the intervening years prior to the enactment of the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, in varying degrees throughout the country a semblance of a Farm Placement Service to employers and workers in the harvesting of wheat, particularly in the State of Kansas. Later this very limited service was extended to the cotton-growing areas of States immediately to the west of the Mississippi River. During that period the personnel of this farm placement assistance and the activity were maintained on a bare minimum, in fact a skeletonized basis.

THE WAGNER-PEYSER ACT

With the passage of the Wagner-Peyser Act of June 6, 1933, specific provi-

sions were established "to maintain a Farm Placement Service." As the USES, working with the States, encouraged and developed a Nation-wide system of free public employment offices, there began, on a very modest scale, the development of a Farm Placement Service. By the year 1935 a small but identifiable service had been established.

This nucleus began an effective program by the spring of 1936. Its effectiveness was the result of learning that the Farm Placement Service is a specialized function of the employment offices, which requires a knowledge of all acreages planted to crops in every county in every State, along with a knowledge of the average yield, and accurate estimates of the labor requirement for each activity related to crop production and harvesting. As time went on, the farm placement program within the USES and the State employment services accumulated know-how of anticipated labor supply and demand information in agricultural areas, the type, kind, and number of workers who voluntarily move from area to area, and the most effective means for recruiting workers in labor surplus areas for use in areas needing more workers.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FARM PLACEMENT SERVICE

The placement figures indicate the development of the Farm Placement Service within the USES. In 1935 the Farm Placement Service made approximately 200,000 farm-labor placements, or so the people in the USES assure me. By 1937 such placements had increased to half a million. By 1940, to a million and a half, and in 1942 to 3,300,000. It must be kept in mind that during the period 1935 to 1940 in many areas there was widespread unemployment. It was as big a job to intelligently direct and advise workers following the crop harvests on the probable demand for workers as it was to recruit workers. This was necessary in order to prevent, to the extent possible, movement of workers into an area in such numbers that employment was not available to them and which oftentimes resulted in a heavy relief burden on the community because the workers became stranded.

TRANSFER OF THE FARM PLACEMENT SERVICE

In 1943, when the USES was the operating arm of the War Manpower Commission, WMC Directive 17 transferred the farm-placement function of the USES to the War Food Administrator, as a war-emergency measure in order for farm-labor recruitment for the duration of the emergency to be augmented by a transportation- and camp-facilities program. Following its transfer to the War Food Administrator in the Department of Agriculture, the emergency farm-labor program was transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture and the program was divided into two parts: (1) domestic labor and (2) foreign labor and camp program. The domestic-labor function was assigned to the Federal Extension Service and to the State extension services of the land grant colleges. The foreign labor and camp portion became the labor branch of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Facts repudiate criticisms at this time leveled at the farm-placement program within the USES. Even after the farm-placement function had been transferred to the Department of Agriculture, during the year 1943 the Department of Agriculture and its State affiliates requested the USES to continue to carry this function under reimbursable agreements in 28 States. In addition, in many of the States where no agreements were made, the local employment offices continued to serve agricultural employers and workers.

RETURN OF FARM-PLACEMENT SERVICE TO THE USES

In the fall of 1945 at the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of Land Grant Colleges, this group discussed with the Secretary of Agriculture the status of this emergency responsibility which had been delegated to them during the war. At that time they stated that they desired to be relieved of this responsibility, because they felt it interfered with their basic function of extension education in agriculture. As a result of this feeling expressed by land-grant college representatives, a small committee was appointed for the purpose of reviewing this assignment and to determine what recommendation should be made to the Secretary relative thereto. This committee gave a report to the Secretary of Agriculture in the spring of 1946 from which the Secretary's office developed a draft memorandum addressed to the President of the United States requesting that the Farm-Placement Service be returned to the USES. This proposed letter was discussed with the Director of the USES in the latter part of June 1946. As resumption of the Farm-Placement Service by the USES required advance planning the two agencies agreed that it would probably be wise to allow the emergency farm-labor program to continue in the Department of Agriculture during the remainder of 1946, and in the interim period to work out an orderly transfer between the agencies to assure no break in the service to farmer-employers and to workers.

The two agencies after agreeing upon this approach immediately began a series of conferences to effectuate the decision reached.

Shortly after the Eightieth Congress convened, while the Employment Service was preparing a budget estimate to cover its resumption of the Farm Placement Service, H. R. 2102, February 19, 1947, was introduced. After full hearings by the Congress, this bill became Public Law 40, April 28, 1947. By this law the Congress decided that the emergency farm labor program in the Department of Agriculture should be liquidated by the end of the calendar year 1947. Section 2a of this law recognizes the responsibility of the USES. In view of the language of Public Law 40, the USES and its affiliated State employment services are proceeding with plans for resuming this basic responsibility in the system of the public employment offices, which has been one of the major functions of the Employment Service

since enactment of the Wagner-Peyser Act in 1933.

In the light of the desire of Congress to eliminate peacetime overlapping and duplication of functions of agencies, Public Law 40 assures that the present duplication of Employment Service facilities will be eliminated. The Farm Placement Service as a part of the over-all Employment Service program of the USES and its affiliated State employment services provides to agricultural employers and workers alike a continuing placement service.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a memorandum headed "Facts regarding Farm Placement Service."

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FACTS REGARDING FARM PLACEMENT SERVICE

1. EMERGENCY LOCATION OF PROGRAM

The farm labor program was assigned to the Department of Agriculture as an emergency measure during the war, the basic legislation having remained unchanged in the Wagner-Peyser act. (United States Employment Service and affiliated State employment services.)

2. RECENT ACTIVITY CONCERNING EMERGENCY FARM LABOR PROGRAM

This program has been extended by appropriation on three separate occasions, the most recent of which was Public Law 40 which was passed in April and provided for final liquidation of the program December 31, 1947, and return of the function of farm placement to the United States Employment Service.

3. CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The House and Senate Committees have just recently considered legislation (hearings on S. 1334 and H. R. 3367), which proposed to set up the farm placement program permanently in the Department of Agriculture and has rejected this legislation, leaving the basic authority of the Wagner-Peyser Act which requires that the United States Employment Service and affiliated State Employment Services maintain the farm placement service.

4. BUDGETARY ACTION

The House Appropriations Committee reviewed and approved the supplemental budget request which provides \$1,460,000 for grants to States and \$201,000 for the administrative expenses of the USES in resuming on January 1, 1948 the responsibility for the farm placement service.

5. THE INSERTION OF SUBSTITUTE LANGUAGE IN PLACE OF APPROPRIATION REQUEST IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL BILL H. R. 4269

The deletion of this money from the present appropriation measure being considered by the Senate and the substitution of language to continue the farm placement program in the Department of Agriculture, (1) proposes substantive language in an appropriation measure, and (2) such action in this instance is in direct contradiction to the will of Congress as expressed in Public Law 40, of this Congress.

Such language would again provide a 6 months' extension of the emergency farm labor program which would again extend the problem of transferring the program back where it belongs into the middle of another crop year. A transfer of the function at that time would be disruptive—it would not be disruptive to transfer the program on January 1.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have made this statement of a historical re-

view of the development of the Farm Placement Service because I think the farmers of my State and the farm leaders of my State, who do not seem to be in agreement with regard to the issue now before the Senate, at least ought to have available to them what I believe to be the historical facts regarding the development of this service.

With that statement in the RECORD, I have no objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Minnesota.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, unanimous consent is granted, and the Senator from Minnesota may present his further suggestion.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, pursuant to notice given under rule XL, I now move to suspend the rule so that I may offer an amendment to the pending bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment proposed to be offered by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 21, after line 6, it is proposed to insert the following:

FARM-LABOR-SUPPLY PROGRAM

Supply and distribution of farm labor: That part of the authority and funds with respect to providing an adequate supply of workers for the production, harvesting, and preparation for markets of agricultural commodities by the recruitment and placement of domestic agricultural workers as provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act of 1944, as amended and supplemented, are hereby continued through June 30, 1948, and in addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$1,350,000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds hereby continued available: *Provided*, That not less than \$1,250,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said act: *Provided further*, That (except as provided in Public Law 40, 80th Cong.) no part of the funds appropriated or heretofore appropriated shall be available for the payment of transportation, housing, or subsistence of agricultural workers.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is not necessary that a point of order be made against the amendment before the motion to suspend the rule can be made?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Except as a point of order is made, the question about the suspension of the rule does not arise.

Mr. BARKLEY. I make the point of order against the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order is sustained.

The question now is, Shall the rule be suspended for the purpose of considering the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL]?

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

"The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hatch	Morse
Baldwin	Hawkes	Murray
Ball	Hayden	Myers
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Connor
Brewster	Hill	O'Daniel
Bricker	Hoey	Overton
Bridges	Holland	Pepper
Brooks	Ives	Reed
Buck	Jenner	Revercomb
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Va.
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Byrd	Kem	Saltonstall
Cain	Kilgore	Smith
Capehart	Knowland	Sparkman
Capper	Langer	Stewart
Chavez	Lodge	Taft
Connally	Lucas	Taylor
Cooper	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McClellan	Thye
Dworshak	McFarland	Tydings
Eastland	McGrath	Umstead
Eaton	McKellar	Vandenberg
Ellender	McMahon	Watkins
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wherry
Flanders	Malone	White
Fulbright	Martin	Wiley
George	Maybank	Williams
Green	Millikin	Wilson
Gurney	Moore	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Ninety Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on the motion of the Senator from Minnesota to suspend the rule.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to propound a question to the Senator from Minnesota. We have a farm labor problem in my State, particularly in connection with the harvesting of soft and hard fruits. According to the information I receive from the State of Washington, there will be needed this fall a certain amount of Mexican labor which has always been imported to handle the fruit crop, because, as the Senator knows, it has to be done quickly. How would the amendment affect that situation?

Mr. BALL. It would not affect it this fall at all. As the law now applies, the Farm Placement Service which is now under the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, will, on January 17, revert to the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, in the various States. I have moved to suspend the rule, on behalf of the committee, so that I can offer an amendment which is subject to a point of order, which will continue it for another 6 months in the Extension Service. Then we shall go back to the language of the House bill. The House put in an appropriation so that the service would be transferred on January 1, and there is an item of \$201,000 for the United States Employment Service.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Insofar as this fall is concerned, the situation remains the same as it is. Is that correct?

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I should like to have an expression from the Senator from Minnesota as to the future of the farm camps. They have been very helpful in Virginia and, I understand, elsewhere. I have been informed that the amendment affects that situation, because, in any event, at the end of the calendar year such camps will

be discontinued and the camp properties disposed of. Is that correct?

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

The other day we passed a bill providing for the disposal of those camps, which were set up primarily to take care of labor imported from Mexico and Jamaica. That program terminates on January 1; and the amendment for which I am seeking suspension of the rule, on behalf of the committee, merely continues and makes available funds so that the Extension Service can operate the local employment offices in the various States to recruit labor within the States primarily for the farms.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, I should like to ask another question. The Farm Bureau Federation takes the position that the Extension Service and the county agents, who operate under the Extension Service, do a better job for the farmers than is done by the Employment Service of the Federal Government and the employment services of the States. I have been told that the House is so much opposed to continuing funds for the operation of the service by the Federal Government under this program that if we now vote for the Senator's proposed amendment to continue the operation under the Extension Service we shall have the principle without any funds with which to operate it. I should like to have an expression as to that point.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, if the rule is suspended and if the amendment is adopted, then the whole question will be in conference, because the House appropriated the funds to the Department of Labor, and if the Senate adopts this amendment it will appropriate the funds to the Department of Agriculture's Extension Service. The conferees would agree on putting the funds in either one place or the other, I should think. So there is no danger of being without any appropriation for this purpose.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Is there any danger that if we take action today on the Senator's amendment, the result will be a failure to appropriate any funds at all for the operation of this Service after the end of this year?

Mr. BALL. No; there is no danger of that.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wonder whether there was any testimony before the committee or whether the Senator has any information regarding the treaties with Mexico and with other countries, and whether all those treaties have been culminated and whether the quotas have been exhausted.

Mr. BALL. They were not treaties. They were agreements for the importation of farm labor, and the agreements terminate on January 1.

Mr. MAGNUSON. But so far as the Senator from Minnesota knows, for this fall the treaties or conventions have been made; have they?

Mr. BALL. The agreements have been made; yes.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator a question, if he will yield to me.

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I hold in my hand a telegraphic message which I received in Washington on July 23 from Mr. Michael J. Carroll, who, as I recall, is director of the State Employment Service. He signs the message as "Director."

His message reads as follows—and I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota if he has any comment on the point made in the message by Mr. Carroll:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 23, 1947.

HON. FORREST C. DONNELL,
Senator, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Received word that Senate subcommittee has stricken from omnibus appropriation bill appropriation for local farm placement and has also set up inhibition against return of farm placement to States until June 1948, contrary to Public Law 40. We have entered into agreement to carry on limited farm placement activity under arrangement between labor and agriculture as directed by Public Law 40. Complete farm placement can be accomplished by this State on early return of the activity with reasonable funds. The Missouri State Employment Service is best equipped to perform this activity. Continued restriction and overlapping authority on farm placement retards placement of veterans and other labor with farm employers, resulting in inadequate exposure of readjustment and unemployment compensation claimants to job opportunities.

MICHAEL J. CARROLL,
Director.

I should like very much to have the Senator give us his views with respect to the point thus presented by Mr. Carroll.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, the amendment which I shall offer on behalf of the committee, if the rule is suspended, is the one to which the correspondent of the Senator is objecting in that communication. The committee felt that this service should remain in the Department of Agriculture until June 30, 1948, so as to give the legislative committees one more chance to determine the issue finally.

It is the opinion of the Senator from Minnesota as an individual Senator, not speaking for the committee, that the basic argument made by the Senator's correspondent is correct, and that we should have only one employment service in the State, namely, one coordinated with the Unemployment Compensation Division.

Mr. DONNELL. I should like to ask a further brief question, with the Senator's permission. I have received a telephone message from another gentleman in whom I have much confidence because of his great familiarity with employment service and unemployment compensation matters. He takes the following position, in the course of his message, which I shall not read in extenso—in one sentence:

Referral of agricultural labor should be made by the same agency making referrals to commercial and industrial employment and coordinated with unemployment compensation.

I gather from the Senator's comments that he regards as correct the position thus taken by the gentleman who has telephoned my office. Do I correctly understand the Senator?

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to repeat the statement I previously made, although perhaps I should make a brief statement at this point, in view of the fact that some Members of the Senate have entered the Chamber since we discussed this matter a while ago.

The House Appropriations Committee approved the appropriation for this service as it is now. The motion to suspend the rule, filed by the Senator from Minnesota, is for the purpose of making in order the offering of an amendment to change that situation, so that this matter would go into conference with greater controversy as between the two Houses with regard to this service for this fiscal year. It really does not affect anything except the last half of the fiscal year. As was stated a while ago, it really affects only the last half of the fiscal year beginning the first of January, because it is not to be disturbed for the other 6 months of this year.

The House appropriated \$210,000 for administrative purposes and approximately \$9,600,000 for grants to States. It has been stricken out by the committee, but at least a portion of it will be restored if the amendment which is the purpose of the Senator from Minnesota to offer is not agreed to and if the motion to suspend the rule is not agreed to.

It seems to me that under the conditions which now exist, the wisest thing to do is to defeat the motion to suspend the rule, and to accept the House appropriation for this fiscal year.

Both Agricultural Committees of the House and Senate have turned down what is now attempted to be done.

Mr. President, this is legislation on an appropriation bill. If the motion is defeated and if the amendment is not permitted to be offered and if the House provision is retained, that will simplify the matter insofar as the conferees are concerned, whereas to adopt the motion to suspend the rule and to adopt the amendment would, I am afraid, create such controversy and confusion between the two Houses that we might run a great risk of injuring the Service, no matter where it may be put for this fiscal year.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, does the Senator from Kentucky believe that we shall run more risk of losing the fund for this year if we adopt the motion to suspend the rule and thereafter adopt the amendment which the Senator from Minnesota intends to offer if the rule is suspended?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do. I do not say that we would lose it, but I would say we would run a greater risk of losing it than we would with the bill as sent to us by the House of Representatives.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Does the Senator from Kentucky understand that the House committee is trying to work out a plan?

Mr. BARKLEY. The Agriculture Committees of both Houses have had this problem before them all this session. They have declined to do anything. It is a matter of legislation. They will have the remainder of this session and this fiscal year in which to work out a program that will be permanent law.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I believe many farmers in Virginia and elsewhere would like to see the work done by the Extension Service, but I understand that the House would not agree to that.

Mr. BARKLEY. They have not done so, and they have declined to report a bill of that sort. Therefore, that multiplies the difficulties between the House and the Senate in connection with an appropriation bill at this stage of the session.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota is legislation on an appropriation bill, is it not?

Mr. BARKLEY. It is.

Mr. OVERTON. And it is legislation, is it not, which should be handled by the Agriculture Committees as such?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true. They have had it before them, and have not acted on it. They have declined to take any action up to now.

Mr. OVERTON. As the junior Senator from Virginia states, the people in Louisiana prefer to have the Agricultural Department handle the matter, but under the circumstances I think the Senator from Kentucky is correct.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Has the Senator been advised, as I have been, that the committee on the House side not only has not acted affirmatively in reporting a bill, but by affirmative vote in the committee has tabled the bill?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is the true situation. I did not care to make the statement quite that strong, but that has happened. They have considered the matter, and not only declined to act affirmatively, but up to now they have killed the legislation by tabling it. So the amendment seeks to do on an appropriation bill what at least the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has declined to do, and what the House committee has refused to do by tabling the legislative proposal involved in the amendment.

Mr. CORDON. Does the Senator feel, as does the Senator from Oregon, that were the question purely an undecided question, as I understand it was, now, so far as the House Legislative Committee considering the legislation is concerned, that committee has affirmatively refused to recommend the legislation, and in effect acted adversely upon it.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CORDON. That has changed my position.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I should like to ask the Senator a question. It is correct, is it not, that in the States the theory of the coordination of the unemployment compensation and the employment services, at least in part, is that when a man applies for unemployment compensation he should be first given the opportunity, and, in the second place, required to use reasonable efforts to avail himself of the opportunity to secure employment before he can secure unemployment compensa-

tion. That is the theory of the coordination of the two functions?

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DONNELL. If a man should go to an unemployment-compensation office and should say that he was a farmer and would like to work on a farm, would it not be advisable that the same agency which handles the employment referrals of men who come in and say they would like to work in factories, should be the same agency which handles referrals to factories?

Mr. BARKLEY. I think so, and that is evidently a strong reason why the House committee has turned down the legislation, and why the Senate committee has not acted upon it. It certainly is an inconvenience for a man to go to an employment office seeking a job on a farm, and be told that there is another agency that handles his case. It certainly seems to be in the interest of efficiency and coordination for such a man to find out what he can get and what his rights are at the place which he visits for that purpose, and which is advertised and held out by our Government and by the State governments as the place for him to go.

Mr. DONNELL. I take it, therefore, that the Senator would agree that ultimately, at any rate, there should be invested in the employment service, as definitely as in some other branch or agency, the referral of men for agricultural employment, as well as industrial employment?

Mr. BARKLEY. I am very much inclined to that belief.

Mr. DONNELL. If I do not unduly trespass on the Senator's time, may I ask him with respect to the same sentence which I presented to the Senator from Minnesota, and ask whether he would agree with this view:

Referral of agricultural labor should be made by the same agency making referrals to commercial and industrial employment and coordinated with unemployment compensation.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think that is a sound suggestion, and, unless I were convinced pretty strongly to the contrary, I would adhere to it.

Mr. DONNELL. The gentleman who called my office on the telephone made this point. He said:

If the Agricultural Placement Service is operated in conjunction with State employment offices a saving of at least one-half of the cost of that Service will result. Duplication of facilities and personnel result from the separate operation of the Agricultural Placement Service.

I should like to ask the Senator from Kentucky if he agrees, generally speaking, with the observation made by this correspondent.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think obviously that would be the result. There would be greater economy and efficiency, but beyond all that, I think it is a problem which we should leave to the legislative committees until they have been able to determine what permanently shall be done with this agency, without trying to do it on an appropriation bill, which at best would be only temporary.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, this entire question was before the Committee on

Agriculture and Forestry, and was given a great deal of study and thought by the committee. We agreed, as a committee, that we would extend the service to December 31, 1947, and it was so recommended to the Senate. I think the entire question will need further study later.

There is a concern in the minds of the farm people that in the event this service is taken from the Extension Service and placed in the USES, it will be in an office too far removed from the producing group, and the Extension Service, having representatives in every county, has given the service closer cooperation in connection with the employment question. So far as the question we are considering today is concerned, it will be administered up to December 31 of this year, and then I think the entire question needs to be reexamined and it should be determined what shall be done about the problem.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, in committee I was in favor of the legislation, and so voted, in the belief, based on the information I had at that time, that the question was still being considered and was undetermined in the Agricultural Committees of the two Houses. That being the case, it appeared to be altogether reasonable that we adopt the legislation, and maintain the farm employment recruitment in the Extension Service, where it has been highly satisfactorily handled, so far as recruitment of labor for agriculture is concerned, until such time as the committees might determine the legislative question.

However, since that vote was taken I have been advised that the House Committee on Agriculture has acted in the premises, and has acted adversely to the continuation of the Employment Service in the Extension Service. I hope that we may have in USES, if farm-labor recruitment is to be placed there, more affirmative action than that agency has heretofore evidenced in the handling of the employment problem. Referral of labor is not sufficient. While this activity was in the hands of the Extension Service, there was a campaign of active recruitment of farm labor, not simply referral of the unemployed, but an affirmative seeking of farm labor and a placement of such labor where it was needed. I can see no reason why the same type of affirmative action cannot be had under the State agency which takes care of other unemployment cases. I realize that an affirmative program must be worked out if the needs of agriculture for its seasonal labor are to be fully met.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, it would seem to me that if the principles to which both the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Minnesota have agreed in the last few minutes—and possibly earlier this morning; I do not know—are sound, as they agreed they are sound, namely, that the referrals of agricultural labor should be made by the same agency making the referrals to commercial and industrial employment, coordinated with unemployment compensation, if the agricultural placement service acted in conjunction with State employment offices, a very sub-

stantial saving would result, whereas duplication of facilities and personnel results from the separate operation of the agricultural placement service.

I say, Mr. President, it seems to me that if those are sound principles, and both Senators have so agreed, the logical procedure for the Senate in my judgment would be to reject the motion made by the Senator from Minnesota to suspend the rule; and, in the second place, at the appropriate time, to reinstate in the bill the portion stricken out on page 30, which relates to the financing of the United States Employment Service. So, Mr. President, I submit, first, that the action to be taken should be to reject the motion to suspend the rule, and, in the second place, to take the further step of reinstating into the bill an adequate provision of a financial nature, for the United States Employment Service.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DONNELL. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. HILL. I agree wholeheartedly with the Senator in what he says about cooperation. I should like to call his attention to the provision in the act of April 28, 1947, which was passed less than 90 days ago, providing for the Farm Employment Service to be returned to where it originally was, together with the State employment services. That act, subsection (b) of section 2, reads as follows:

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Labor shall take such action as may be necessary to assure maximum cooperation between the agricultural extension services of the land-grant colleges and the State public employment agencies in the recruitment and placement of domestic farm labor and in the keeping of such records and information with respect thereto as may be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the State unemployment compensation laws and of title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (58 Stat. 295).

In other words, the Congress, by the act of April 28, 1947, sought to write in strong language the very thought expressed by the distinguished Senator from Missouri, that there shall be cooperation, and that maximum use shall be made of the Agricultural Extension Services of the land-grant colleges.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator from Alabama for calling attention to the provision. It seems to me it is perfectly clear that if a man goes to the Unemployment Compensation office desiring unemployment compensation, since the question as to whether he is entitled to it is dependent at least in large part on whether or not he can get a job, he should be offered the opportunity at the most effective place to get that job, whether he may want it. Therefore, it seems to me that the logical place for the administration of this function of offering agricultural employment is the agency which handles commercial and industrial employment.

Attention is called to the experience shown by a statement made by a gentleman who called my office in regard to

the matter. I quote substantially from his statement:

Now the agricultural placement service being operated by the Department of Agriculture benefit claimants are not being referred to agricultural work. First, because agricultural job orders are not placed with the State public employment service but with the county agent of the Agricultural Extension Service and, second, because no funds are available for the States to operate agricultural placement services.

Continuing, he says:

There are approximately one million workers who move between agricultural work and industrial employment and such claimants should be exposed to agricultural work in testing their eligibility for employment benefits.

He concludes this portion of his message with this significant sentence:

Innumerable unemployment claims are now being paid unnecessarily because this cannot be done.

I think, Mr. President, if I can for the moment get away from the more or less abstract language of the message to a specific illustration, that if I am out of a job and go to the unemployment compensation office in my State, and ask for unemployment compensation, and if I am told, "We do not find anything in a factory or a commercial institution for you," and they stop there; then I am entitled to unemployment compensation. But if they further state to me, "We will now see if we can obtain a job for you working on a farm," obviously to the extent that they are able to secure farm employment for me, my claim against the unemployment compensation fund will be reduced. So it seems to me perfectly logical, as my informant says, that "Innumerable unemployment claims are now being paid unnecessarily because this cannot be done," because there is no exposure, as he calls it, to agricultural work "in testing their eligibility for unemployment benefits." So, Mr. President, again I insist that appropriate action to be taken by the Senate at this time is to refuse to suspend the rule, and, thereafter, to reinstate in this bill the provision, or at least an adequate provision, for the United States Employment Service.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota to suspend the rule for the indicated purpose.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, in view of the vote, I suggest that the Senate reject the first amendment on page 30, namely, the item of \$201,000.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I move to modify the second committee amendment, by reinstating the language, but changing the amount to \$1,460,000. That is the amount for the Farm Placement Service. The other \$8,000,000 was an increase of grants to States, which the chairman of the committee that handled the regular bill has requested us to make them justify in conference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I want to be sure that I correctly understand the action just now taken. Did the Senator say that \$1,460,000 will provide in his judgment for the placement of farm labor?

Mr. BALL. It is the amount earmarked in both the House and Senate committee reports for the Farm Placement Service.

Mr. DONNELL. And may I inquire, what is the \$8,000,000, which in addition to the \$1,460,000, makes up the item of \$9,460,000 in the House bill?

Mr. BALL. That is the over-all increase in the grants to States for operating their employment services, which is an increase over an amount agreed upon in a bill which the Senate passed about 2 weeks ago. The chairman of the subcommittee that handled the bill asked us to strike that out and to take it to conference, and make the House justify it.

Mr. DONNELL. If it is a fair question, Mr. President, the Senator does not consider, does he, that the United States Employment Service, particularly as applicable to the farm labor placement, will be crippled by reducing the \$9,460,000 to \$1,460,000?

Mr. BALL. All the House allowed for the particular purpose was \$1,460,000.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. If I understand the situation, the Senator is proposing to reduce, when the committee of the Senate has acted on the proposal, the \$9,460,000, to \$1,460,000, which takes care of the farm placement program. The remainder of it will go into conference, and that out of the conference, if the exigencies require it, there will come a sufficient amount, an adequate amount, as agreed upon by the conferees, for any increase in the grants to the States. Is that a fair statement?

Mr. BALL. That is correct. The Senator's amendment would restore the full budget estimate for the Farm Placement Service, but would take to conference the \$8,000,000 additional for grants to States, which the House provided after the regular bill had passed.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator will indulge me, I shall be compelled to leave the Senate in a moment and I should like to call his attention to the language of the conference report. This is on page 8 of the report of the committee under the item "Treasury Department, Bureau of Federal Supply, Salaries, and Expenses."

I shall read the language, if the Senator will permit:

The committee has not approved the request of the Treasury Department for \$2,700,000 to enable the Bureau of Federal

Supply to finance the first year of a 5-year interdepartmental project for a unified Federal Catalog System. The committee is of the opinion the project is a worthy one; however, there is no assurance that once the system is developed, it will be used by all Government agencies. The committee recommends that legislation be enacted providing for a unified Federal Catalog System and until such time as this is done, it is not felt that time and funds should be expended on such a project.

As a member of the committee, I understood that the language was inserted in the committee report merely to explain why the committee did not allow the budget estimate of \$2,700,000 for this purpose. It appears that some of the departments and agencies of government are now carrying on cataloging with funds which they have available for that purpose, but that there has been a misunderstanding that the committee's report directed them to discontinue the cataloging. I think that understanding of the committee's language is erroneous, and I rose to ask the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, who is in charge of the bill, if I am not correct in stating that the language of the report merely gave a reason for not allowing the appropriation, but was not intended to interfere with any such activities as are being carried on within the agencies or departments by the use of other funds which have been made available.

Mr. BALL. The Senator from Georgia is entirely correct. The committee in its report certainly did not intend to place any limitation on funds available in other items, but was referring merely to the budget estimate of \$2,700,000 for a special project.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDENT OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, there are two amendments on page 29 which we adopted early this morning, which should be reconsidered. They are a part of the same farm placement as was discussed a moment ago. I ask that the votes by which the committee amendment on page 29, line 6, and the committee amendment on the same page, line 9, were agreed to, be reconsidered, and that the committee amendments be rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made. The votes by which the amendments were agreed to will be reconsidered, and without objection, the amendments are rejected.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 33, after line 23, it is proposed to insert the following:

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN UNITED NATIONS

The appropriation "United States participation in United Nations," contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available for the furnishing of living quarters for the use of the Representative of the United States at the seat of the United Nations and this shall be accomplished by utilizing the authority contained in the second proviso of the appropriation

"Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service," in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, with respect to the furnishing of living quarters for the use of the foreign service; and for making allotments to the United States Mission to the United Nations to defray the unusual expenses incident to the maintenance of an official residence for the United States Representative to the United Nations in the same manner that such allotments are authorized to Foreign Service Posts by Section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, several Senators have called my attention to a paragraph amending the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, beginning in line 16 on page 22, which sets a 60-day limit on appeals from regulations made by the Department of Commerce in liquidating that agency. Frankly, I do not understand just what the functions of the Department of Commerce are going to be. I have been told that changing "sixty days" in line 24 on page 22 to "120 days" will cure the situation, and I offer such an amendment, so that it may be sent to conference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4269) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. BALL, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. TYDINGS conferees on the part of the Senate.

PROVISION FOR FUNDS FOR GREEK AND TURKISH AID

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I wish to say only a few words about an item in the appropriation bill which has just been passed. It refers to aid to Greece and Turkey.

I congratulate the committee upon adopting that provision. At this particular time in the history of the world, and in view of the posture of international affairs, it is of the utmost importance that the United States make good on the bill recommended by the President to extend economic and other aid to Turkey and to Greece.

Mr. President, as is well known, the United Nations appointed a Border Commission to visit the Greek border fronting on Yugoslavia, Albania, and Bulgaria. That Commission has reported, and from its report it is perfectly plain that irregular bands from Yugoslavia,

Albania, and Bulgaria have been agitating and probably crossing the border into Greece, stirring up Greek elements wherever possible. That has brought about a very critical international situation. That area is a very sensitive spot.

We must be firm in the stand which we have taken under the leadership of the President to make it possible for Greece to resist aggression on her borders.

There are several kinds of aggression being practiced in Europe. One is the aggression of infiltration and pressure of an economic and political character; but this is aggression by force of arms. World War II was fought by the Allies in order to resist and put down aggression by warlike nations upon their peaceful neighbors. That is what is happening now on the northern border of Greece.

Without help from the United States, the Greeks would probably not be able to maintain the integrity of their territory or the independence of their Government, but it would be influenced by incursions from other nations—neighbors seeking to overthrow the Government of Greece and institute in lieu thereof a communistic state.

I assume that the action in the House of Representatives will be favorable. I wish to urge upon the Senate conferees, if the question should arise—which I do not anticipate—that they remain firm in the promises which we have made with reference to Greece and Turkey. We must stand firm. We must aid the Greeks in resisting incursions into their territory and maintaining the prestige and independence of the Greek Government.

In a lesser degree, the same reasoning applies to Turkey; but the most imminent situation is in Greece. It is disclosed by the report of the boundary commission that the difficulties there are imminent and critical.

A few days ago the United States proposed in the United Nations Security Council a semipermanent commission appointed to represent the Security Council and the United Nations along the Greek frontier, to observe from time to time the conditions existing there, and to advise and keep informed the Security Council of the United Nations.

Mr. President, I am very greatly gratified that the bill carries funds for Greek and Turkish aid.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 794. An act to authorize the sale of a small tract of land on the Cherokee Indian Reservation, N. C.;

S. 892. An act for the payment of claims of the Fidelity Trust Co., of Baltimore, Md., and others, covered by findings of fact made by the United States Court of Claims, dated June 5, 1944, and contained in Senate Document No. 229, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session;

S. 1418. An act granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to control and reduction of pollution in the waters of the New England States;

S. 1463. An act to amend section 12 of the Immigration Act of 1917;

S. 1480. An act authorizing the conveyance to the State of Delaware of a portion of Pea Patch Island;

S. 1494. An act to amend section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of June 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 387);

S. 1582. An act relating to the sale of Paxon Field, Duval County, Fla.; and

S. J. Res. 112. Joint resolution to establish a commission to formulate plans for the erection, in Grant Park, Chicago, Ill., of a Marine Corps memorial.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1350) to authorize relief of accountable officers of the Government, and for other purposes, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 859) to provide for the exploration, investigation, development, and maintenance of the fishing resources and development of the high seas fishing industry of the Territories and island possessions of the United States in the tropical and subtropical Pacific Ocean and intervening seas, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills of the House:

H. R. 174. An act to amend section 26, title I, chapter I, of the act entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 321), as amended by the act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 588);

H. R. 3215. An act to revise the Medical Department of the Army and the Medical Department of the Navy, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3394. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the evacuation and return of the remains of certain persons who died and are buried outside the continental limits of the United States," approved May 16, 1946, in order to provide for the shipment of the remains of World War II dead to the homeland of the deceased or of next of kin, to provide for the disposition of group and mass burials, to provide for the burial of unknown American World War II dead in United States military cemeteries to be established overseas, to authorize the Secretary of War to acquire land overseas and to establish United States military cemeteries thereon, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3501. An act to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, approved August 9, 1946 (Public Law 704, 79th Cong., 2d sess., 60 Stat. 963), and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2173) to amend section 7 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, as amended; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ALLEN of California, Mr. MILLER of Nebraska, and Mr. DEANE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2659) to establish a program for the rehabilita-

tion of alcoholics, promote temperance, and provide for the medical and scientific treatment of persons found to be alcoholics by the courts of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ALLEN of California, Mr. MILLER of Nebraska, and Mr. DEANE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3045) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prescribe the processes and procedures for recording instruments of writing in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ALLEN of California, Mr. McMAHON, and Mr. ABERNETHY were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4140) granting the consent of Congress to a compact or agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey concerning the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FERGUSON submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3756) making appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 17, 19, 24, 26, 29, and 34.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 11, 12, 16, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, and 31, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$18,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "one hundred and sixty-one"; and the Senate agree to the same.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4269

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 25, 1947

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
- 5 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 6 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

(1) SENATE

(2) OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND

DOORKEEPER

For an amount necessary to increase basic salaries in the Senate Press Gallery, beginning July 1, 1947, as follows: Superintendent from \$3,820 to \$4,320; one assistant superintendent from \$3,200 to \$3,600; one assistant superintendent from \$2,100 to \$2,400; two messengers for service to press correspondents from \$1,620 each to \$1,920 each; in all, \$2,485; and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948 hereby is amended accordingly.

(3) For an amount necessary to increase the basic salary of one clerk from \$3,300 to \$3,480 beginning July 1, 1947, \$250; and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948 hereby is amended accordingly.

(4) OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY
AND THE MINORITY

For an amount necessary to increase basic salaries, beginning July 1, 1947, as follows: Clerks, one to the secretary for the majority and one to the secretary for the minority, from \$2,640 each to \$2,820 each; in all, \$500; and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948 hereby is amended accordingly.

1 **(5)JOINT COMMITTEE ON LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELA-**
 2 **TIONS**

3 *Contingent expenses, Senate: For salaries and expenses*
 4 *of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations*
 5 *created by section 401 of the Labor Management Relations*
 6 *Act 1947 (Public Law 101, Eightieth Congress), \$100,000.*

7 **(6)TEMPORARY CONGRESSIONAL AVIATION POLICY**
 8 **BOARD**

9 *For salaries and expenses of the Temporary Con-*
 10 *gressional Aviation Policy Board created by the Act to*
 11 *establish a National Aviation Council, and for other*
 12 *purposes, to be available until March 1, 1948, and to be*
 13 *disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved*
 14 *by the Chairman, \$50,000: Provided, That expenditures*
 15 *hereunder shall be made in accordance with the laws applica-*
 16 *ble to inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate.*

17 **(7)Senate restaurants: For repairs, improvements, furnish-**
 18 *ings, and equipment for the Senate Restaurant, Capitol*
 19 *Building, including personal and other services, \$84,000, to*
 20 *be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the super-*
 21 *vision of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration,*
 22 *without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as*
 23 *amended.*

24 **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

25 *For payment to Bruce J. Mansfield, Margaret Mansfield*

1 Dorsey, and Jaquelin Mansfield Schmidt, son and daughters
 2 of Joseph Jefferson Mansfield, late a Representative from
 3 the State of Texas, \$12,500.

4 SALARIES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES OF MEMBERS

5 For compensation, mileage, and expense allowances
 6 due and unpaid to Members of the House of Representatives,
 7 Seventy-ninth and prior Congresses, \$83,879.22.

8 THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

9 For an additional amount for preparation of the Digest
 10 of the Rules, \$1,000.

11 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

12 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for
 13 Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner
 14 from Puerto Rico, and for the second session, Seventy-ninth
 15 Congress, \$200; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress,
 16 additional, \$500; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress,
 17 second additional, \$750; first session, Eightieth Congress,
 18 additional, \$900; in all, \$2,350, to remain available until
 19 expended.

20 For payment to John C. Gall for services rendered as
 21 counsel appointed by the special subcommittee of the Com-
 22 mittee on Appropriations, pursuant to H. Res. 386, Seventy-
 23 eighth Congress, \$7,500.

24 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

25 Paragraph (e) section 202 of the "Legislative Reorgan-

1 ization Act of 1946", Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Con-
 2 gress, approved August 2, 1946, is amended to read as
 3 follows: The professional staff members of the standing com-
 4 mittees shall receive basic annual compensation, to be fixed
 5 by the chairman, ranging from \$5,000 to \$8,000 and the
 6 clerical staff shall receive basic annual compensation up to
 7 \$8,000.

8 (8) ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

9 *Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the*
 10 *Capitol to carry out the provisions of section 2 of the Act*
 11 *entitled "An Act to authorize the preparation of preliminary*
 12 *plans and estimates of cost for an additional office building*
 13 *for the use of the United States Senate", approved July 11,*
 14 *1947, \$25,000.*

15 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

16 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

17 Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: For an addi-
 18 tional amount for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress",
 19 fiscal year 1946, \$1,900.

20 Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: For an addi-
 21 tional amount for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress",
 22 fiscal year 1947, \$9,000.

23 THE JUDICIARY

24 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

25 Plans and specifications for a courthouse for the United

1 States Court of Appeals and District Court of the United
 2 States for the District of Columbia: To enable the Commis-
 3 sioner of Public Buildings to carry out the provisions of
 4 section 5 of the Act of May 29, 1947 (Public Law 80),
 5 and the Commissioner of Public Buildings hereafter shall
 6 exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties conferred
 7 on the Architect of the Capitol by sections 1 and 5 of such
 8 Act, \$370,000.

9 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

10 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

11 OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

12 **(9)**Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
 13 liquidating the Office of Defense Transportation, \$140,000,
 14 of which \$60,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal
 15 leave.

16 *Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of*
 17 *the Office of Defense Transportation, including salary of*
 18 *the Director at not to exceed \$12,000, and the Deputy*
 19 *Director at \$10,000, traveling expenses (not to exceed*
 20 *\$50,000), including attendance at meetings of organizations*
 21 *concerned with the work of the agency; services as authorized*
 22 *by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law*
 23 *600); printing and binding (not to exceed \$10,000); not*
 24 *to exceed \$4,000 for deposit in the general fund of the*
 25 *Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act*

1 of June 28, 1944; personal services in the District of
2 Columbia and elsewhere; \$484,000: Provided, That the pay-
3 ment of subsistence to witnesses shall be subject to certifica-
4 tion by the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation
5 or his designee, as to the necessity therefor: Provided further,
6 That in operating any commercial railroad or truck line the
7 Office of Defense Transportation shall pay whatever license
8 or inspection fees and highway use compensation taxes such
9 lines would have been obligated to pay had they continued
10 in operation under the control of the owners thereof.

11 OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

12 For expenses necessary, for completing the liquida-
13 tion of the Office of Scientific Research and Development,
14 to be accomplished by said agency or such other agency
15 as the President may designate pursuant to the First
16 Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act,
17 1946, including personal services in the District of
18 Columbia; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$400
19 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
20 penalty mail: *Provided*, That the Office of Scientific
21 Research and Development or the agency designated to
22 accomplish the liquidation thereof may exercise, in connec-
23 tion with said liquidation, the authority with respect to
24 the disposal of property contained in the appropriation of

1 the Office of Scientific Research and Development for the
2 fiscal year 1947, \$90,000.

3 ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY

4 Assistance to Greece and Turkey: To enable the Presi-
5 dent to carry out the provisions of the Act of May 22,
6 1947 (Public Law 75), \$400,000,000, which shall be
7 available for personal services without regard to section 607
8 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended by
9 section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, and
10 including not to exceed ~~(10)\$3,800,000~~ \$5,177,900 for
11 administrative expenses, of which not to exceed ~~(11)\$300,-~~
12 ~~000~~ \$607,500 shall be available for expenditure in the Dis-
13 trict of Columbia.

14 DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE 15 PROGRAM

16 For the liquidation by the Treasury Department in
17 the fiscal year 1948 of activities under the Act to promote
18 the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941,
19 \$500,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount shall be
20 available for expenditure in connection with shipment of
21 commodities ~~(12)purchased~~ *contracted for* prior to January
22 1, 1947 (but not heretofore shipped) for the account of
23 ~~(13)~~ *only* Australia, Belgium, Guatemala, China, France,
24 Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Peru, the United Kingdom, and the
25 Netherlands.

RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO WAR-DEVASTATED
COUNTRIES

Relief assistance to war-devastated countries: To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution providing for relief assistance to countries devastated by war, approved May 31, 1947 (Public Law 84), \$332,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed ~~(14)~~\$600,000 \$700,000 shall be available for the administrative expenses of the Department of State incident to the foregoing, to be allocated to and consolidated with such appropriations of the Department of State as the Secretary of State may determine: *Provided further*, That ~~(15)~~(except from funds allocated therefrom by the President as contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations under the provisions of said Public Law 84) no relief assistance shall be provided under this appropriation to the people of any country unless the government of such country has given assurance satisfactory to the President that (a) the supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this appropriation, as well as similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, will be distributed among the people of such country without discrimination as to race, creed, or political belief; (b) representatives of the Government of the United

1 States and of the press and radio of the United States will
2 be permitted to observe freely and to report fully regard-
3 ing the distribution and utilization of such supplies; (c) full
4 and continuous publicity will be given within such country
5 as to the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts and
6 progress of the United States relief program carried on
7 therein pursuant to this appropriation; (d) if food, medical
8 supplies, fertilizer, or seed is transferred or otherwise made
9 available to such country pursuant to this appropriation,
10 no articles of the same character will be exported or re-
11 moved from such country while need therefor for relief pur-
12 poses continues; (e) such country has taken or is taking,
13 insofar as possible, the economic measures necessary to re-
14 duce its relief needs and to provide for its own future recon-
15 struction; (f) upon request of the President, it will furnish
16 promptly information concerning the production, use, dis-
17 tribution, importation, and exportation of any supplies which
18 affect the relief needs of the people of such country;
19 (g) representatives of the Government of the United States
20 will be permitted to supervise the distribution among the
21 people of such country of the supplies transferred or other-
22 wise made available pursuant to this appropriation; (h) pro-
23 vision will be made for a control system so that all classes
24 of people within such country will receive their fair share of
25 essential supplies; and (i) all supplies transferred pursuant

1 to this appropriation or acquired through the use of credits
2 established pursuant to law and any articles processed from
3 such supplies, or the containers of such supplies or articles,
4 will, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded,
5 or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and
6 permanently as the nature of such supplies, articles, or con-
7 tainers will permit in such manner as to indicate to the
8 ultimate consumer in such country that such supplies or
9 articles have been furnished by the United States of America
10 for relief assistance (16): *Provided further, That subject*
11 *to the limitations and requirements of this paragraph this*
12 *appropriation shall be available for the transportation of*
13 *voluntary relief supplies shipped by relief agencies licensed*
14 *for operation in Europe and in Asia under such regulations*
15 *as the Secretary of State may prescribe; or if such supplies,*
16 *articles, or containers are incapable of being so marked,*
17 *stamped, branded, or labeled, that all practicable steps will*
18 *be taken to inform the ultimate consumers thereof that such*
19 *supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States*
20 *of America for relief assistance.*

21 SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING
22 OVERSEAS

23 Surplus property, care and handling overseas: To en-
24 able the President, through the War and Navy Departments
25 and the United States Commercial Company during the fiscal

1 years 1947 and 1948, to carry out the provisions of the,
2 Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and paragraph
3 8 of Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945, with
4 respect to care and handling of surplus property outside
5 continental United States, \$35,348,000, of which \$32,000,-
6 000 shall be available to the War Department and \$3,348,-
7 000 to the Navy Department for reimbursement of
8 appropriations, funds, or accounts of said agencies from which
9 expenditures have been or may be made for the foregoing
10 purposes (17) *and in addition military appropriations may be*
11 *expended for such purposes, in contemplation of reimburse-*
12 *ment from an appropriation supplemental hereto, in an*
13 *amount sufficient to provide reimbursement for such expendi-*
14 *tures as are made in excess of the amount appropriated*
15 *herein: Provided, That none of the funds herein appro-*
16 *priated shall be available for reimbursement for pay and*
17 *allowances or subsistence of military or naval personnel.*

18 UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITA-
19 TION ADMINISTRATION

20 Liquidation of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
21 Administration program: To enable the President to carry
22 out the provisions of the Act of July 8, 1947 (Public Law
23 164), not to exceed \$1,900,000 of the unobligated and un-
24 allocated balances as of June 30, 1947, of the appropriation
25 "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration"

1 provided under the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act,
2 1946, shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for
3 administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of activities
4 under said appropriation.

5 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

6 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
8 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service as provided in
9 the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law
10 101), including printing and binding, penalty mail costs;
11 temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and medi-
12 ators on labor relations at rates not in excess of ~~(18)\$50~~ \$35
13 per diem; expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as pro-
14 vided in section 205 of said Act; not to exceed
15 \$3,000 for attendance at meetings of organizations
16 concerned with labor and industrial relations, when
17 incurred on the written authority of the Director,
18 \$1,320,000: *Provided*, That in making apportionments
19 pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
20 amended, the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found
21 necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective adminis-
22 tration, be apportioned for obligation prior to February 15,
23 1948: *Provided further*, That all property used or held in
24 connection with the functions of the United States Concilia-

tion Service is hereby transferred to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, effective August 22, 1947.

Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101), including printing and binding, contract stenographic reporting services, and rent in the District of Columbia, \$90,000: *Provided*, That in making apportionment pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration, be apportioned for obligation prior to February 15, 1948.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Certification services: For an additional amount for "Certification services", \$100,000.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$181,000.

(19) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For an additional amount for the activities of the National Institute of Health, \$500,000, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appro-

1 *priation Act, 1948, to be expended for research activities*
 2 *related to cardiovascular diseases.*

3 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

4 Grants to States for unemployment-compensation ad-
 5 ministration: For an additional amount for "Grants to
 6 States for unemployment compensation administration",
 7 (20)\$~~12,026,000~~ \$8,026,000.

8 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

9 Civilian war benefits: For payments of benefits, to
 10 enable the Federal Security Administrator to continue the
 11 civilian war benefits program as provided for under this
 12 head in title II of the Labor-Federal Security Appropri-
 13 ation Act, 1947, \$100,000.

14 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

15 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

16 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
 17 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of
 18 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The
 19 Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse
 20 the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair
 21 of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions sub-
 22 stantially damaged by the Army, or the Navy, or both, by
 23 any other agency of the Government, and so forth", as
 24 fully set forth in (21)Senate Document Numbered 88 and

1 House Document Numbered 353, Eightieth Congress,
2 (22)~~\$336,034.58~~ \$435,440.42.

3 HOUSING EXPEDITER

4 OFFICE OF RENT CONTROL

5 Salaries and expenses, Office of Rent Control: For
6 expenses necessary to carry out provisions of law and
7 Executive Orders 9809 and 9841 relative to rent con-
8 trol, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
9 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
10 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not to exceed (23)~~\$50~~
11 \$35 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; test
12 rentals for enforcement purposes, authorization in each case
13 to have prior approval of the Housing Expediter, or the
14 Deputy Expediter, Rent Control, or the Regional Rent
15 Administrator in the region in which the transaction is con-
16 templated; hire of passenger motor vehicles; attendance at
17 meetings of organizations concerned with rent control; and
18 not to exceed \$175,000 for deposit in the Treasury for cost
19 of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944;
20 \$18,074,000: *Provided*, That any employee of the Office of
21 Rent Control is authorized and empowered, when designated
22 for the purpose by the head of the Office, to administer
23 to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit
24 when such instrument is required in connection with the
25 performance of the functions or activities of said Office.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 726), creating an Indian Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; and penalty mail costs as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$150,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The appropriations made in the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1948, under the titles "Salaries", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Penalty mail costs", and "Printing and binding" are hereby consolidated under the title "Salaries and expenses", which such total amount may be apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration, for obligation during the period prior to February 1, 1948, and there is hereby appropriated an additional amount of \$1,000,000 which shall be held in reserve and shall be available for apportionment for obligation prior to February 1, 1948, only if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration: *Provided*, That such sums shall be available for expenses necessary (including salaries of five Board members and a general counsel) in accordance with

1 the provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act,
 2 1947 (Public Law 101), to perform the functions vested
 3 in the National Labor Relations Board by said Act, and
 4 other law.

5 OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 7 operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service
 8 Records as authorized by the Act of March 31, 1947
 9 (Public Law 26), including not to exceed \$100,000 for
 10 printing and binding; personal services in the District of
 11 Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; not to
 12 exceed \$32,000 for deposit in the general fund of the
 13 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
 14 of June 28, 1944; and a health-service program for
 15 employees as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946
 16 (Public Law 658), ~~(24)\$4,000,000~~ \$5,000,000.

17 ~~(25)~~VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

18 *Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans:*
 19 *For an additional amount for "Automobiles and other con-*
 20 *veyances for disabled veterans", \$5,000,000.*

21 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

22 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

23 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

24 ~~(26)~~*Animal husbandry: For an additional amount for*
 25 *"Animal husbandry", \$17,900.*

1 The appropriation, "Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and
2 Other Contagious Diseases of Animals", in the Department
3 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby amended
4 to read as follows:-

5 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
6 the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of
7 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-
8 pneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of
9 animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in
10 poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of past
11 and future purchases and destruction of animals (including
12 poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials con-
13 taminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever
14 found and irrespective of ownership, under like or sub-
15 stantially similar circumstances, when such owner has
16 complied with all lawful quarantine regulations; and for
17 foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken
18 pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947
19 (Public Law 8, Eightieth Congress), and the Act of May
20 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-
21 122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said
22 Public Law 8, \$100,000, together with such sums (which
23 may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation)
24 from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus,
25 corporations, or agencies of the Department as the Secretary

1 may deem necessary, to be available, only in an emergency
2 which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the
3 country: *Provided*, That, except for payments made pur-
4 suant to said Public Law 8, the payment for such animals
5 hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on
6 the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but in
7 case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraise-
8 ment of any such animal shall exceed three times its meat,
9 egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case of an
10 extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary,
11 the payment by the United States Government for any such
12 animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements:
13 *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in groups
14 when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird.

(27) PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

MARKETING SERVICES

17 *Insecticide Act: For an additional amount for “Market-*
18 *ing services, Insecticide Act”, \$100,000, to be merged with*
19 *the appropriation under this head in the Department of Agri-*
20 *culture Appropriation Act, 1948, such total funds to be*
21 *available for carrying out the purposes of the Act of April*
22 *26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121-134), and the Act of June 25,*
23 *1947 (Public Law 104), of which not to exceed \$4,000 may*
24 *be used for construction of buildings, and the limitation on*

1 *personal services in the District of Columbia under "Market-*
 2 *ing services" is hereby increased by \$22,500.*

3 SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
 5 the Secretary of Agriculture to perform the functions and
 6 duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act
 7 of 1947 (Public Law 30), including personal services in the
 8 District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15
 9 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and binding; not to
 10 exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of commodities and ration
 11 currency for enforcement purposes; and hire of passenger
 12 motor vehicles (28): ~~Provided, That not to exceed \$70,000~~
 13 ~~may be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation~~
 14 ~~for penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944,~~
 15 ~~(29)\$710,000 \$210,000 (30); together with the sum appro-~~
 16 ~~priated for the Sugar Rationing Administration in the~~
 17 ~~Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948 (Public Law 161),~~
 18 ~~which is transferred to and made a part hereof: Provided,~~
 19 ~~That not to exceed \$20,000 may be transferred to the regular~~
 20 ~~departmental appropriation for penalty mail as required by~~
 21 ~~the Act of June 28, 1944.~~

22 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

23 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

24 Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Tem-
 25 porary Controls: For expenses necessary for carrying

1 out the purposes of the Act of July 15, 1947 (Public Law
 2 188), section 6 (a) of the Act of June 7, 1939,
 3 as amended by the Act of July 23, 1946 (Public Law
 4 520), and those provisions of the Act of March 29,
 5 1947 (Public Law 24), which relate to controls over the
 6 production, distribution, and use of rubber, and for the
 7 liquidation of the Civilian Production Administration, the
 8 Office of Price Administration, the Office of War Mobilization
 9 and Reconversion, and all other functions of the former
 10 Office of Temporary Controls, including personal services
 11 in the District of Columbia and temporary services as au-
 12 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
 13 Law 600), \$950,000, of which \$500,000 shall be transferred
 14 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of
 15 Foreign and Domestic Commerce" of which amount \$187,000
 16 shall be available only for carrying out the provisions of
 17 Public Law 24 (Eightieth Congress); ~~(31)~~ *and of the*
 18 *\$950,000 herein provided*, not to exceed \$8,000 may be
 19 transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, De-
 20 partment of Commerce" ~~(32); and~~ *and* not to exceed \$1,500
 21 may be transferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail costs,
 22 Department of Commerce".

23 Section 203 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act
 24 of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out the period
 25 at the end of the first sentence thereof, inserting a comma,

1 and adding the following new material: "*Provided, how-*
2 *ever, That a protest setting forth objections to any provi-*
3 *sions of such regulation, order, or price schedule with respect*
4 *to which responsibility was transferred to the Department of*
5 *Commerce by Executive Order 9841 may not be filed more*
6 *than (33)sixty one hundred and twenty days after issuance*
7 *of such regulation, order, or price schedule or sixty days after*
8 *the enactment of this amendment, whichever is the later.*"

9 Section 204 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act
10 of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out the first
11 sentence and substituting the following: "Within sixty days
12 after the date of enactment of this amendment, or within
13 sixty days after arraignment in any criminal proceedings
14 and within sixty days after commencement of any civil pro-
15 ceedings brought pursuant to section 205 of this Act or
16 section 37 of the Criminal Code, involving alleged violation
17 of any provision of any regulation or order issued under
18 section 2 or alleged violation of any price schedule effective
19 in accordance with the provisions of section 206 with respect
20 to which responsibility was transferred to the Department
21 of Commerce by Executive Order 9841, the defendant may
22 apply to the court in which the proceeding is pending for
23 leave to file in the Emergency Court of Appeals a complaint
24 against the Administrator setting forth objections to the

1 validity of any provision which the defendant is alleged
2 to have violated or conspired to violate.”

3 The last paragraph of section 205 (e) of the Emer-
4 gency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended
5 by inserting at the end of the first sentence thereof the
6 following new sentence: “The Administrator shall not be
7 required to make any determination under this section unless
8 the manufacturer makes application to the Administrator
9 for such determination within sixty days after the date of
10 this enactment, or within sixty days after institution of the
11 enforcement action in which such manufacturer is involved,
12 whichever is the later.”

13 Nothing herein shall be construed as in any way affect-
14 ing the right of the United States or any officer thereof to
15 dismiss any protest under section 203 of the Emergency
16 Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or defend against
17 any complaint under section 204 (e) of such Act on the
18 ground of laches.

19 (34) *CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION*

20 (35) *Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for*
21 *“Salaries and expenses”, \$39,520.*

22 (36) *Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an ad-*
23 *ditional amount for “Establishment of air-navigation facili-*
24 *ties”, \$70,000, of which not to exceed \$1,750 may be trans-*
25 *ferred to the appropriation “Salaries and expenses, Civil*

1 *Aeronautics Administration*", for necessary administrative
2 costs.

3 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

4 Export control: For expenses necessary to carry out
5 the purposes of section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as
6 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 701), and as further amended
7 by the Act of May 23, 1946 (Public Law 389), and the
8 Act of July 15, 1947 (Public Law 188), including personal
9 services in the District of Columbia, of which not to exceed
10 \$14,000 shall be available for printing and binding, and not
11 to exceed \$13,500 may be transferred to the appropriation
12 "Penalty mail costs, Department of Commerce", ~~(37)\$650,~~
13 ~~000~~ \$700,000.

14 ~~(38)~~Field Office service: For an additional amount for
15 "Field office service", \$15,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

19 War Agency Liquidation: For an additional amount,
20 for "War agency liquidation", including liquidation of
21 War Relocation Authority program provided for in Exec-
22 utive Order 9102 and the President's message to Congress
23 of June 12, 1944 (House Document 656); the Coal
24 Mines Administration established pursuant to Executive

1 Orders 9728 and 9758; and the functions authorized
2 by the appropriation "Emergency fund, Territories and
3 island possessions (national defense), Department of the
4 Interior", contained in the Act of December 23, 1941 (55
5 Stat. 856) ; and reimbursement to the Navy Department for
6 pay and allowances and travel expenses (39)(*except terminal*
7 *leave which expense shall be borne by the Navy Department*)
8 of officers and enlisted personnel detailed to the Coal Mines
9 Administration; \$175,000, which amount shall be merged
10 with and constitute one fund with the appropriation to which
11 added, said fund to be available for all the purposes of this
12 and said other appropriation: *Provided*, That funds derived
13 from the operation of coal mines by the Coal Mine Admin-
14 istration for and at the risk of the Federal Government are
15 hereby made available for settlement and other liquidating
16 costs of such operations: *Provided further*, That not to
17 exceed \$12,600 of this appropriation is hereby made avail-
18 able for expenses incurred on and after June 30, 1947, in
19 liquidating operations of those coal mines which have been
20 operated for the account and at the risk of the Federal
21 Government, which sum may be expended without regard to
22 the provisions of any law regulating expenditures of Govern-
23 ment funds or the employment of persons in the Government
24 service that did not apply to the expenditure of funds in

1 the operation of such mines under Executive Orders 9728
2 and 9758.

3 **(40)** *BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION*

4 **(41)** *Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville*
5 *power transmission system: For an additional amount*
6 *"Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville*
7 *power transmission system", \$1,184,700, and in addition to*
8 *the contract authorization included in the Interior Depart-*
9 *ment Appropriation Act, 1948, the Administrator is author-*
10 *ized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and*
11 *equipment for power transmission facilities in an amount*
12 *not in excess of \$790,600.*

13 **(42)** *In addition to the contract authorization contained in*
14 *the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, and the*
15 *additional contract authorization contained herein, the Ad-*
16 *ministrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948*
17 *for materials and equipment for the Idaho Panhandle power*
18 *transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of*
19 *\$489,000.*

20 **(43)** *BUREAU OF RECLAMATION*

21 *COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND*

22 *Boulder Canyon project: For payment to the Boulder*
23 *City School District as reimbursement for instruction during*
24 *the 1947-1948 school year in the schools operated by said*

1 district, of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee
 2 of the United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity
 3 of Boulder City, in the sum of \$50 per semester per pupil
 4 in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the
 5 term of instruction in any semester has been completed,
 6 under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, \$33,300,
 7 payable from the Colorado River Dam fund.

8 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

9 ~~(44) Alaska native service: For an additional amount for~~
 10 ~~"Alaska native service", \$375,000.~~

11 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an
 12 additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Purchase and
 13 transportation of Indian supplies", \$400,000.

14 ~~(45)Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an~~
 15 ~~additional amount for "Purchase and transportation of In-~~
 16 ~~dian supplies, \$250,000.~~

17 The funds appropriated under title II of the Second
 18 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, to meet increased pay
 19 costs under the appropriation title "Education of Indians,
 20 1947", may also be used for payment of tuition for Indian
 21 children enrolled in public schools.

22 ~~(46)Conservation of health: For an additional amount for~~
 23 ~~"Conservation of health", \$302,300.~~

24 MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

25 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal

1 funds) : For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for
 2 "Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal
 3 funds)", \$10,000, payable from funds on deposit to the
 4 credit of the particular tribe interested.

5 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

6 National parks: For an additional amount for "National
 7 parks", ~~(47)\$50,000~~ \$89,000.

8 National monument, historical, and military areas: For
 9 an additional amount for "National monument, historical,
 10 and military areas", including \$18,000 for parking areas,
 11 sidewalks, and stairway at Mount Rushmore National
 12 Memorial, \$45,000.

13 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For an
 16 additional amount for "Maintenance of mammal and bird
 17 reservations", ~~(48)\$30,000~~ \$50,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor: For an addi-
 21 tional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor",
 22 \$75,000.

23 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for
 24 "Contingent expenses", \$15,000.

1 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
2 “Printing and binding”, \$15,000.

3 Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount for
4 “Penalty mail costs”, \$3,000.

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor
6 to carry out the provisions of section 5 (a) of the Act of
7 March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26, Eightieth Congress),
8 and to render assistance in connection with the exercise of
9 reemployment rights under Public Law 87, Seventy-eighth
10 Congress, as amended, and the Selective Training and Service
11 Act of 1940, as amended, including personal services in the
12 District of Columbia, \$500,000.

13 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

14 Salaries: For an additional amount for “Salaries”,
15 \$500,000 (49), *and the limitation on departmental salaries is*
16 *hereby increased by \$98,000.*

17 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for
18 “Miscellaneous expenses”, \$40,000.

19 UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

20 General administration: For an additional amount for
21 “General Administration”, \$201,000.

22 Grants to States for public employment offices: For an
23 additional amount for “Grants to States for public employ-
24 ment offices”, (50)\$9,460,000 \$1,460,000.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

The appropriation "Traveling expenses, Department of Labor, 1948", is hereby reduced by \$360,000 and such amount shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army", approved December 28, 1945 (31 U. S. C. 223d), as fully set forth in (51)*Senate Document Numbered 82 and House Document Numbered 350, Eightieth Congress, (52)\$55,418.56 \$59,494.56.*

Damage claims: For payment of claims for death or personal injury, under the provisions of Public Law 224, approved November 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 582), as fully set forth in (53)*Senate Document Numbered 87 and House Document Numbered 349, Eightieth Congress, (54)\$794,- 761.28 \$1,321,019.10.*

1 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

2 FUEL AND TRANSPORTATION, NAVY

3 Fuel and Transportation, Navy: For an additional
4 amount, fiscal year 1944, for "Fuel and transportation,
5 Navy", \$730,000.

6 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES,

7 HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

8 "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic
9 Office", fiscal year 1944, \$63,507.

10 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

11 (55) ~~INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION~~

12 DEPARTMENT SERVICE

13 (56) *Salaries and expenses, Department of State: The limita-*
14 *tion of \$20,000 contained in the Department of State Appro-*
15 *priation Act, 1948, for the employment of aliens and tem-*
16 *porary employment of persons in the United States, without*
17 *regard to civil service and classification laws, is hereby in-*
18 *creased to \$40,000.*

19 (57) *North Atlantic fisheries: The appropriation "North At-*
20 *lantic fisheries", contained in the Department of State Ap-*
21 *propriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available, on and*
22 *after July 1, 1947, for personal services in the District of*
23 *Columbia and elsewhere; temporary employment of persons*
24 *without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification*
25 *Act of 1923, as amended; and attendance at meetings of or-*

ganizations concerned with the activity for which this appropriation was made.

(58) FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: There is hereby transferred the sum of \$500,000 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Department of State, 1948", and the sum of \$100,000 from the appropriation "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service, 1948", in all \$600,000, to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service, 1948".

(59) INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

(60)International activities: The limitation of \$75,000 contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, for entertainment and representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 724), is hereby made available for both entertainment and representation allowances.

(61)The Institute of Inter-American Affairs: The amount made available under this head for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby increased in the amount of \$116,000, said amount to be for the payment of rent as required in section 306 of the Government Corporations Appropriations Act, 1948.

(62)Inter-American Educational Foundation, Incorporated: The amount made available under this head for administra-

1 *tive expenses for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby increased in*
 2 *the amount of \$16,000, said amount to be for the payment of*
 3 *rent as required in section 306 of the Government Corpora-*
 4 *tions Appropriation Act, 1948.*

5 International Refugee Organization: For expenses neces-
 6 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 1,
 7 1947 (Public Law 146), providing for membership and
 8 participation by the United States in the International Ref-
 9 ugee Organization, including attendance at meetings of
 10 societies or associations concerned with the work of the
 11 Organization; printing and binding without regard to sec-
 12 tion 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111),
 13 and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41
 14 U. S. C. 5); and the hire of passenger motor vehicles,
 15 (63)\$71,024,900 \$73,361,400.

16 (64)United States participation in United Nations: The ap-
 17 propriation "United States participation in United Nations,"
 18 contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
 19 1948, is hereby made available for the furnishing of living
 20 quarters for the use of the Representative of the United States
 21 at the seat of the United Nations and this shall be accom-
 22 plished by utilizing the authority contained in the second
 23 proviso of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Foreign
 24 Service," in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
 25 1948, with respect to the furnishing of living quarters for

1 *the use of the foreign service; and for making allotments*
2 *to the United States Mission to the United Nations to defray*
3 *the unusual expenses incident to the maintenance of an official*
4 *residence for the United States Representative to the United*
5 *Nations in the same manner that such allotments are author-*
6 *ized to Foreign Service Posts by section 902 of the Foreign*
7 *Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724).*

8 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: To enable the Secre-
11 tary of the Treasury to make refunds required by section
12 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the
13 amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section
14 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renego-
15 tiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or
16 determined to have been erroneously collected by the United
17 States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive
18 profits, with interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per
19 centum per annum) as may be determined by the War Con-
20 tracts Price Adjustment Board, such interest to be computed
21 to the date of certification of the amount to the Treasury
22 Department for payment: *Provided*, That to the extent
23 refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits
24 collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the
25 Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries,

1 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate
2 subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided*
3 *further*, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board
4 or its duly authorized representatives shall certify the amount
5 of any refunds to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secre-
6 tary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such
7 certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be
8 required, \$7,500,000.

9 FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

10 Foreign funds control liquidation: For expenses neces-
11 sary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the
12 Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October
13 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50
14 U. S. C. (App.) 5 (b) (Supp., 1941)), and any procla-
15 mations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued there-
16 under; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-
17 control, and related functions, authorized by law,
18 administered by the Treasury Department, including personal
19 services, printing and binding, and reimbursement of any
20 Federal Reserve Bank for printing and other expenditures,
21 \$275,000.

22 OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

23 Salaries and expenses, Office of Contract Settlement:
24 For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic re-

1 porting services, to carry out the provisions of the Contract
 2 Settlement Act of 1944, \$75,000.

3 BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

4 Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses
 5 in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical
 6 Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including per-
 7 sonal services in the District of Columbia; services as author-
 8 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
 9 Law 600); and printing and binding; \$100,000,000, to be
 10 available until expended, and in addition thereto, contracts
 11 may be entered into for the purposes of said Act in an
 12 amount not in excess of ~~(65)\$50,000,000~~ \$100,000,000:
 13 *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or
 14 other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of
 15 stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and
 16 be available for expenditure for the purposes of this
 17 appropriation.

18 WAR DEPARTMENT

19 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

21 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage
 22 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or
 23 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War
 24 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide

1 for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-
2 tion of property or personal injury or death caused by
3 military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise inci-
4 dent to activities of the War Department or of the Army",
5 approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set
6 forth in House Document Numbered 351, Eightieth Con-
7 gress, \$15,405.48.

8 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for personal
9 injury and damage to privately owned property, adjusted
10 and determined by the Secretary of War under the Act
11 entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of
12 claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine
13 Corps forces in foreign countries", approved January 2,
14 1942, as amended April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d), as
15 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 354, Eightieth
16 Congress, \$29,944.

17 Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances,
18 military posts: Title II of the Urgent Deficiency Appropria-
19 tion Act, 1947, is hereby amended by deleting the figures
20 "\$17,567,069" following the words "Construction of build-
21 ings, utilities, and appurtenances, military posts" under the
22 head "Military activities", and inserting in lieu thereof the
23 figures "\$7,692,956".

24 United States Spruce Production Corporation: The
25 limitation on administrative expenses until January 1, 1947,

1 contained under this head in title II of the Government
 2 Corporations Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased
 3 from "\$10,000" to "\$14,720".

4 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

5 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

6 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 7 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
 8 in connection with the government or occupation of certain
 9 foreign areas, including personal services in the District of
 10 Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses and transportation;
 11 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 12 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not in excess of ~~(66)\$50~~ \$35
 13 per day and travel expenses for individuals; translation rights,
 14 photographic work, educational exhibits, and dissemination
 15 of information; expenses incident to the operation of schools
 16 for American children; printing and binding; hire of passen-
 17 ger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of
 18 buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; such mini-
 19 mum supplies for the civilian populations of such areas as
 20 may be essential to prevent starvation, disease, or unrest,
 21 prejudicial to the objectives sought to be accomplished;
 22 ~~(67)\$550,000,000~~ \$625,000,000 ~~(68)~~, and in addition to
 23 this appropriation the Secretary of War may, prior to July 1,
 24 1948, enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation
 25 in an amount not in excess of \$100,000,000: Provided,

1 (69) That when military personnel of the War Department are
 2 employed primarily for the purposes of this appropriation, the
 3 mileage and other travel allowances to which they may be
 4 entitled shall be paid herefrom: *Provided further*, That the
 5 general provisions of the Military Appropriation Act, 1948,
 6 shall apply to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
 7 expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside
 8 continental United States, when necessary to carry out its
 9 purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, 3709,
 10 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil-service or
 11 classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment
 12 of any person not a citizen of the United States (70): ~~*Pro-*~~
 13 ~~*vided further*~~, That this appropriation shall be available to
 14 transport voluntary relief supplies shipped by the Council of
 15 Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany.

16 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

17 CLAIMS

18 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

19 SEC. 201. For the payment of claims for damages to
 20 or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
 21 mined by the following respective departments and inde-
 22 pendent offices under the provisions of the Act entitled
 23 “An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims
 24 arising against the Government of the United States in the
 25 sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved

1 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth
 2 in (71)*Senate Document Numbered 78 and House Document*
 3 *Numbered 357, Eightieth Congress, as follows:*

4 Federal Security Agency, \$272.88;

5 National Housing Agency, \$222.27;

6 Department of the Interior, (72)~~\$383.20~~ \$543.14;

7 Treasury Department, \$4.83;

8 In all, (73)~~\$883.18~~ \$1,043.12.

9 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

10 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of final judgments
 11 which have been rendered under the provisions of an Act
 12 entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States
 13 in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services
 14 rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States,
 15 and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46
 16 U. S. C. 787), and which have been certified to the
 17 Eightieth Congress in (74)*Senate Document Numbered 86*
 18 *and House Document Numbered 352* (75)*under the United*
 19 *States Maritime Commission, \$71,963.45, and under the*
 20 *Navy Department, (76)\$44,496.30 \$55,951.16 (77); in*
 21 *all, \$127,914.61, together with an indefinite appropriation*
 22 *to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided*
 23 *by law.*

24 (b) For the payment of final judgments rendered against
 25 the Government of the United States by United States

1 district courts under the provisions of the Act of March
 2 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of March
 3 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which were certified to
 4 the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 360
 5 under the following agencies:

6 Department of Agriculture, \$6,218.33;

7 Treasury Department, \$500;

8 War Department, \$6,965.99;

9 In all, \$13,684.32; together with an indefinite appro-
 10 priation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or
 11 as provided by law.

12 (c) For the payment of judgments numbered Civil
 13 ~~(78)~~146, 3299, 3350, and 3396 rendered by United States
 14 district courts, and certified to the Eightieth Congress in
 15 ~~(79)~~*Senate Document Numbered 84 and House Docu-*
 16 *ment Numbered 359 under the Treasury Department,*
 17 ~~(80)~~~~\$47,825.27~~ \$48,300.61.

18 ~~(81)~~(d) For the payment of a final judgment rendered
 19 against the Government of the United States by a United
 20 States district court under the provisions of the Federal Tort
 21 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 931), and which was certified
 22 to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered
 23 361 under the Navy Department, \$2,899.49, together with
 24 an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in
 25 such judgment or as provided by law.

1 (d) *For the payment of final judgments rendered against*
 2 *the Government of the United States by United States district*
 3 *courts under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act*
 4 *(28 U. S. C. 931), and which were certified to the Eightieth*
 5 *Congress in Senate Document Numbered 80 and House*
 6 *Document Numbered 361 under the Navy Department,*
 7 *\$2,899.49, and under the War Department, \$3,022.24; in*
 8 *all, \$5,921.73, together with an indefinite appropriation to*
 9 *pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided*
 10 *by law.*

11 (e) None of the judgments contained under this caption
 12 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
 13 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
 14 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

15 (f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
 16 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
 17 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of
 18 this Act.

19 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

20 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered
 21 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Eightieth Con-
 22 gress in (82) *Senate Document Numbered 85 and House*
 23 *Document Numbered 362 under the following agencies,*
 24 *namely:*

1 United States Maritime Commission, (83)~~\$30,125~~
2 ~~\$92,027.10~~;

3 Federal Works Agency, (84)~~\$12,622.69~~ \$44,973.85;

4 Department of Justice, (85)~~\$87,347.21~~ \$110,916.19;

5 Navy Department, \$26,893.02;

6 Treasury Department, (86)~~\$112,285.85~~ \$146,057.25;

7 War Department, (87)~~\$113,220.61~~ \$116,392.33;

8 (88)*Panama Canal*, \$122,591.34;

9 In all, (89)~~\$382,494.38~~ \$659,851.08; together with
10 such amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and
11 when specified in the judgments.

12 (b) For the payment of judgments numbered
13 (90)~~46,066~~ and 46,066, 46084, (91)*and* 46,287 rendered
14 by the Court of Claims in the total amount of (92)~~\$197,~~
15 ~~908.81~~ \$203,332.18, together with such amount as may
16 be necessary to pay interest, and certified to the Eightieth
17 Congress in (93)*Senate Document Numbered 81 and House*
18 *Document Numbered 358*, to be paid from funds of the
19 Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

20 (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
21 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired,
22 except such as has become final and conclusive against the
23 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

24 AUDITED CLAIMS

25 SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be

1 due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations
 2 the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund
 3 under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20,
 4 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations hereto-
 5 fore treated as permanent, being for the service of the
 6 fiscal year 1944 and prior years, unless otherwise stated,
 7 and which have been certified to Congress under section
 8 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully
 9 set forth in (94)*Senate Document Numbered 79 and House*
 10 *Document Numbered 356, Eightieth Congress*, there is ap-
 11 propriated the sum of (95)~~\$51,441,278.18~~ \$55,452,508.21,
 12 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
 13 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the
 14 foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
 15 settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be dis-
 16 bursed and accounted for as a single fund; \$4.80, payable
 17 from District of Columbia revenues; and (96)~~\$6,559.73~~
 18 \$8,528.06, payable from postal revenues; in all,
 19 (97)~~\$51,447,842.71~~ \$55,461,041.07.

20 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 21 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled
 22 "An Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain
 23 soldiers of the War with Spain and the Philippine Insur-
 24 rection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands",
 25 approved December 5, 1945 (10 U. S. C. 866f), and

1 which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under
 2 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),
 3 under the War Department in (98) *Senate Document*
 4 *Numbered 83 and House Document, Numbered 355,*
 5 (99) ~~\$5,568.70~~ \$7,945.90.

6 TITLE III

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in
 9 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
 10 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
 11 the United States or who is a member of an organization
 12 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
 13 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
 14 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
 15 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
 16 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
 17 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
 18 making the affidavit has not, contrary to the provisions of
 19 this section, engaged in a strike against the Government of
 20 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
 21 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
 22 the Government of the United States, or that such person
 23 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization

1 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
2 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
3 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
4 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
5 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
6 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-
7 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
8 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
9 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
10 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
11 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
12 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
13 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
14 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
15 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

16 (100)SEC. 302. *In making expenditures for foodstuffs from*
17 *funds appropriated in this Act for relief abroad, it is the*
18 *sense of the Congress that preference be given to the pur-*
19 *chase, within the United States, of products, which can be*
20 *purchased with benefit to the national economy, and that*
21 *such purchases should include articles that are in surplus*
22 *where possible and practicable.*

1 SEC. (101)~~302~~ 303. This Act may be cited as "The
2 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives July 18, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments July 25 (legisla-
tive day, July 16), 1947.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4269

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1947

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Committee (p. 10368).

35. PURCHASING. S. 1728, by Sen. Aiken, Vt., for the more economical operation of the general supply fund of the Bureau of Federal Supply; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 10368).
36. POULTRY. S. J. Res. 154, by Sen. Baldwin, Conn., to authorize issuance of a special series of stamps commemorating the 100th anniversary of the poultry business in the U. S.; to Civil Service Committee (p. 10368).
37. EXPORT CONTROLS. S. Res. 158, by Sen. Thomas, Okla., to direct the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to investigate administration of export controls on agricultural commodities by the Commerce Department; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 10369, where resolution is printed in full).
38. SMALL BUSINESS. S. 1740, by Sen. Murray, Mont., providing for a permanent Federal Small Business Corporation; to Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 10435.)
39. LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE. H. R. 4389, by Rep. Corbett, Pa., to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act so as to relieve the Legislative Reference Service of preparation of data in certain cases. To House Administration Committee. (p. 10357.)
40. PERSONNEL RETIREMENT. H. R. 4397, by Rep. Lenke, N. Dak., to equalize the retirement benefits payable to Federal employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 10357).
41. PRICE CONTROL. H. J. Res. 253, to reestablish effective price and rent control; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 10357).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 25

42. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted a radio interview with Sen. Wiley on this proposed project. (pp. A4061-2).
43. COOPERATIVES. Rep. Patman, Tex., inserted his address defending cooperatives against current criticisms (pp. A4063-6).
44. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Stewart, Tenn., inserted a Farm Bureau summary of H. R. 4150, H. R. 4151, and S. 1621, to divide SCS functions between ARA and Extension Service (pp. A4067-8).
45. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bennett, Mo., defending congressional reductions in USDA appropriations (pp. A4083-5).
46. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., favoring additional changes in congressional organization, etc. (pp. A4086-7).
47. FLOOD CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Banta, Mo., criticizing administration of the flood-control program and urging more coordination of the various participating agencies (pp. A4087-8).
48. POULTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Boggs, Del., commending development of the poultry industry in the U. S. (p. A4092).

SENATE - July 26

49. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the second conference report on H. R. 3601, the agricultural appropriation bill, and concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment regarding the school-lunch program (pp. 10486-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Both Houses agreed to a revised conference report on H. R. 3756, the Government corporations appropriation bill, which, in addition to provisions of the first version of the conference report, eliminates Sec. 307 of the bill, regarding additional corporation controls (pp. 10522-6, 10528, 10577-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4269, the first supplemental appropriation bill, 1948 (pp. 10539-49, 10604-5). This bill will now be sent to the President. The conferees agreed to \$75,000 for the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, \$17,500 for the BAI animal-husbandry item, \$600,000,000 for government and relief in the occupied areas, a provision expressing congressional opinion that expenditures for food stuffs should be for those items which can be purchased with benefit to the national economy, and \$210,000 for Sugar Rationing Administration.

Passed with amendments H. R. 4347, the second supplemental appropriation bill, and both Houses agreed to the conference report (pp. 10460-1, 10480-6, 10571, 10587-93, 10630-1). This bill will now be sent to the President. The Senate inserted \$500,000 to continue the Remount Service in the War Department temporarily, and the conferees agreed to \$350,000 for this purpose (p. 10483). The Senate inserted \$15,000 for EXPQ insect investigations, and the conferees agreed to \$5,000 for this item (p. 10482). The Senate increased the item for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and the conferees agreed to \$750,000 (p. 10481).

Sens. Lucas, Ill., and Myers, Pa., discussed appropriation reductions and the history of the Legislative Budget, criticizing the manner of effectuating this provision (pp. 10504-10, 10518-19).

The "Daily Digest" includes a statement showing the amounts in the various appropriation bills in their different legislative stages (p. D616).

50. CROP INSURANCE. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 1326, to limit the crop-insurance program to essentially an experimental basis (pp. 10478-9, 10580-1). This bill will now be sent to the President. The conference bill authorizes wheat insurance in 56 counties, corn and flax insurance in 50 counties each, and tobacco insurance in 35 counties; includes the Senate provision regarding reconstitution of the board of directors of FCIC, the Senate provision regarding suits against FCIC and by it, and the Senate limitation on reinsurance.

51. MARKETING AGREEMENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 452, to make various amendments to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act (pp. 10463-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

52. FORESTS. The "Daily Digest" states that H. J. Res. 205, to authorize sale of timber in the Tongass National Forest in such a way as to facilitate pulp production in Alaska, was passed (p. D612); however, the Congressional Record itself does not show this action, since it went to press before the Senate adjourned.

Passed without amendment H. R. 3395, to add certain lands to the Modoc National Forest, Calif. (p. 10467). This bill will now be sent to the President.

tion the bill (S. 1498) to provide support for wool, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 315, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HERTER. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HERTER moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Agriculture with instructions to report it back forthwith with the following amendment: Beginning in line 5, page 1, strike out the words "at the price it supported wool in 1946" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "at a price not less than 90 percent of parity."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that it is not in order now to offer a motion to recommit with that provision, for the simple reason that the same provision has just been voted down by the House.

The SPEAKER. In a parliamentary way the House has no knowledge of what happened in the Committee.

The Chair overrules the point of order.

The question is on the motion to recommit offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HERTER) there were—ayes 64, noes 128.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. TABER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 14, 46, 68, and 69.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 44, 45, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 66, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, and 101, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$40,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$15,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$4,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided further, That subject to the limitations and requirements of this paragraph this appropriation shall be available for the transportation of voluntary relief supplies shipped by relief agencies licensed for operation in Europe and in Asia including the occupied areas under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$4,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

"Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans: For an additional amount for 'Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans', \$5,000,000, to be available for the purposes specified under this head in the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 663)."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$40,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$675,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$65,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$40,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in line 2 of said amendment insert the following: "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$7,460,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$71,073,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$75,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$600,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 17, 40, 41, 42, 43, 58, and 64.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH H. BALL,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
HOMER FERGUSON,
GUY CORDON,
CARL HAYDEN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS

Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 make appropriations for the Senate.

Amendment No. 5 appropriates \$100,000 for the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6 appropriates \$40,000 for the Aviation Policy Board instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 make appropriations for the Senate.

Amendment No. 9 appropriates \$400,000 for the Office of Defense Transportation instead of \$484,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$140,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10 limits administrative expenses on the appropriation for assistance to Greece and Turkey to \$4,500,000 instead of \$5,177,900 as proposed by the Senate and \$3,800,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11 limits District of Columbia allocation of administrative expenses to \$300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$607,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13 make formal changes in language.

Amendment No. 14 limits amount for administrative expenses to \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15 excepts from limitation allocations to the International Children's Emergency Fund.

Amendment No. 16 provides for payment by the Government of transportation charges on relief supplies from voluntary organizations.

Amendment No. 17 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18 limits rates to be paid per diem experts at \$35 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19 appropriates \$500,000 for the Public Health Service as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20 appropriates \$8,026,000 for Social Security Administration as proposed by the Senate instead of \$12,026,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22 provide for payment of damage claims.

Amendment No. 23 limits rates to be paid per diem experts at \$35 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24 appropriates \$4,250,000 for Selective Service Records instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House, and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25 appropriates \$5,000,000 additional for automobiles for veteran amputees as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26 appropriates \$17,500 for Animal Husbandry as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27 appropriates \$75,000 for the Insecticide Act instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 28, 29, and 30 appropriate \$210,000 for Sugar Rationing Administration as proposed by the Senate instead of \$710,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32 make formal changes in language.

Amendment No. 33 makes a time limitation 120 days as proposed by the Senate instead of 60 days as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 34 and 35 appropriate \$39,520 as proposed by the Senate for Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Amendment No. 36 appropriates \$40,000 for air-navigation facilities instead of \$70,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount should be sufficient if present equipment in towers to be equipped is fully utilized.

Amendment No. 37 appropriates \$675,000 for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce instead of \$650,000 as proposed by the House and \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38 appropriates \$10,000 for field-office service instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39 requires certain items of terminal leave in the Coal Mines Administration to be paid by the Navy.

Amendments Nos. 40, 41, and 42, and 43 are reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 44 strikes out an appropriation of \$375,000 proposed by the House for Alaska Native Service.

Amendment No. 45 strikes out an appropriation of \$250,000 proposed by the House for purchase and transportation of Indian supplies.

Amendment No. 46 appropriates \$302,300 as proposed by the House for the Indian Service.

Amendment No. 47 appropriates \$65,000 for national parks instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$89,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48 appropriates \$40,000 for Fish and Wildlife Service instead of \$30,000 as proposed by the House and \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49 allocates \$50,000 for departmental services instead of \$28,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50 appropriates \$7,460,000 for public employment offices instead of \$9,460,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,460,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 51, 52, 53, and 54 provide for payment of damage claims as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 55, 56, and 57 make appropriations for Department of State as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 59, 60, 61, and 62 make adjustments in limitations in the Department of State as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 63 appropriates \$71,073,900 for International Relief Organization instead of \$71,024,900 as proposed by the House and \$73,361,400 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64 reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 65 provides a contract authorization of \$75,000,000 instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 66 limits rates to be paid per diem experts at \$35 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 67 and 68 appropriate \$600,000,000 for government and relief in occupied areas instead of \$550,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$625,000,000 plus a contract authorization of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 69 restores language proposed by the House to require payment of travel allowances of military personnel from the "Government and relief" appropriation.

Amendment No. 70 strikes from the bill language authorizing payment of transportation charges on voluntary relief shipments.

Amendment No. 71 to 99, inclusive, provide for payment of damage claims and judgments as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 100 explains the opinion of Congress that expenditures for food stuffs should be for those items which can be purchased with benefit to the national economy.

Amendment No. 101 changes a section number.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House have authorized the following motions with respect to the amendments reported in disagreement:

Amendment No. 17: That the House recede and concur with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by the said amendment insert: "and in addition military appropriations may be expended for such purposes, not exceeding \$15,000,000, in contemplation of reimbursement if justified."

Amendments Nos. 40, 41, 42, and 43: That the House insist on disagreement.

Amendment No. 58: That the House recede and concur with an amendment limiting the amount of the proposed transfer to \$500,000 instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64: That the House recede and concur in the said amendment with an

amendment limiting the amount available to \$15,000 per annum.

JOHN TABER,
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CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 4269 and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. CANNON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, may I ask the gentleman if we will be permitted to have some of the time on this side?

Mr. TABER. I have told the gentleman that I would yield him 30 minutes. That will be all that I will be able to yield. If I do that, I will be unable to yield any time to anyone else.

Mr. CANNON. That will be satisfactory, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this bill represents as the conference report is presented to you \$1,657,000,000. That is \$54,000,000 above what it was as it passed the House and \$23,000,000 less than it was as it passed the Senate. There are two or three amendments in disagreement which run to perhaps \$1,000,000. There are several items of contract authorizations involved, and they have been reduced more than the appropriations. In one particular item there was a reduction of \$100,000,000 and in another \$25,000,000.

I wish to say with reference to one of these items that the item for relief in occupied territory has been reported back with \$600,000,000 in cash available and no contract authorization.

At the present time the pipe lines are loaded so that they will carry through according to the estimates of the War Department in Germany until the 1st of November, and in Japan and Korea until the 1st of December.

It seems absolutely ridiculous that we supply funds to carry as long a term into the fiscal year 1949 as that and the Senate yielded upon the contract authorizations and on \$25,000,000 of the appropriation in connection with that.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time and yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, on this concluding day of the session, at the close of the fiscal program for the year, may I take advantage of the opportunity to express my appreciation of the privilege of having served under the speakership of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, Speaker MARTIN. When the

annals of this Congress are written, he will go down in history as one of the ablest and fairest presiding officers who has occupied that eminent and exalted station.

And may I also express my appreciation, and the appreciation of this side of the aisle, of the kindness and courtesy of the distinguished leader of the majority, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]. He has maintained the position of his party militantly, aggressively, sometimes with perhaps exuberant enthusiasm, but nevertheless as befits a great leader of a great party in a great Congress.

I am glad to express appreciation of the attitude of the scholarly chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Chairman EATON, of New Jersey. As I told him recently, he is one of the truly great men of his Nation and his time. He has conducted the affairs of his committee, under the circumstances perhaps the most important committee of the Congress, with disinterested impartiality, and solely with the interest of his country at heart.

And I have been glad to go along with the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in all of his justified economies. I regret I have not been able to fully agree with him at times in his attitude toward fiscal provisions for agriculture, labor, and social service, but in my opinion he is one of the outstanding men in that long line of able men who, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, have held the purse strings of the Nation.

But while all these gentlemen are personally the most amiable gentlemen in the world, collectively they have spearheaded a program ruthless and reactionary in its effect upon domestic policies and grudging and dilatory in its support of our foreign policies.

As a result this Congress has, so far, failed in every announced objective.

They have been particularly unfortunate in their fiscal program. Before the Eightieth Congress met, the veteran Republican Congressmen, whose seniority would place them in positions of leadership, ignoring the progressive element of their party, were announcing fanciful programs, touching appropriations expenditures and taxes. They were employing figures patently absurd. The new budget was then in the making, and there was available no sound basis for their extravagant utterances. That became plainly manifest when the budget was presented shortly after the Congress convened. They were nonplussed. They were confronted with a balanced budget. It was in the black for the first time since it went into the red when the Republican Party was in the saddle, both in the White House and in the Congress. They could not balance it for it was in balance, in consequence of the rigid economy which a Democratic President and Democratic Congress had practiced

since the close of the shooting war on August 10, 1945.

When the Congress declared war against Japan, Germany, and Italy back in December 1941, the House of Representatives pledged unanimously all the resources of the country to bring the wars to a successful termination. Military and naval budgets thereafter virtually were written as advocated by the high commands of the armed services. Vast sums were appropriated and when the fighting ceased on VJ-day a very considerable unobligated amount remained to the credit of the War and Navy Departments and other Federal agencies which had been given appropriations for or on account of the war. Less than 3 weeks after VJ-day the Appropriations Committee of the House launched upon an appropriation rescissory hearing which resulted in the cancellation of potential Treasury demands in the amount of \$51,700,000,000. All told, up to the end of the Seventy-ninth Congress, appropriations and authority to incur obligations had been canceled to the extent of \$64,000,000,000. We had planned to continue with this recovery program if our stewardship was continued. It must be a progressive program because of the involvement of the funds in war transactions. Upward of \$20,000,000,000 remained subject to review when our control was ended, and thus far our Republican brethren have canceled but \$3,600,000,000, and only a negligible part of that amount, if any, would have been spent had they left it alone. I am advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that such amounts as they did "recise" would have reverted to the Treasury automatically by operation of existing law.

By word and not deed, they would have the country believe that they must be looked to for the economical conduct of the Government. Let us do a bit of comparing. The Democratic Seventy-ninth Congress launched, as I have indicated, an economy drive immediately following the capitulation of Japan. That was in the fiscal year 1946. So that fiscal year was partly a war year. Expenditures in that partly war year were \$63,000,000,000. For the 1947 fiscal year, just closed, they dropped to \$42,500,000,000. For the 1948 fiscal year, which commenced the first of this month, the President last January projected total expenditures of \$37,500,000,000, all flowing from new and prior-year appropriations. Considering the untouchable components of the last named amount, the Democratic record for economy since VJ-day must be termed as praiseworthy by any fair-minded observer. Possible Treasury withdrawals have been canceled to the extent of \$64,000,000,000, expenditures, despite continued war-occasioned demands, have been reduced upwards of 40 percent, and there has been applied to public debt reduction upwards of \$22,000,000,000, and a balanced budget for the fiscal year 1948 was

presented less than 17 months following the cessation of hostilities.

That was the retrenchment record of the Democrats when the Republicans assumed control. The Democrats had well under way a retrenchment program; not a slap-dash affair; not one as a Republican Senator likened to "a man in a darkroom swinging a meat ax," but a considered and consistent program to be pursued after weighing the pros and cons and fully determining the course which would best serve the public good; not a chosen few, but the public generally—people generally in all walks of life.

The Republicans, or at least those who have been directing party strategy, proposed to slash here and there regardless. They were going to reduce taxes, whether there also could be a public debt reduction or not; they were going to run the Government, other than the postal service, with 100,000 employees, which incidentally would not begin to meet the needs of the Veterans' Administration alone. Their budget cuts would aggregate, they announced, \$6,000,000,000, which was to come out of a budget of \$32,100,000,000, of which \$25,000,000,000 were earmarked, as follows:

	Billions
National defense.....	9.493
Veterans	7.009
Interest on the public debt.....	5.000
Tax refunds.....	2.065
Special welfare.....	1.502
Total	25.069

I do not know how many people were gullible enough to take such irresponsible, proposed accomplishments seriously, however widely advertised, but by now I trust that those who did are aware of how badly they were misled. They have listened to words; they can now see the deeds.

My distinguished successor as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] on January 7, 1947, in a press release, stated:

We now have nearly 2,300,000 civilian employees; we do not need over 500,000 at the most.

Instead of denying appropriations for the compensation of 1,800,000 employees, the number declared by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the Federal pay roll for the fiscal year 1948, upon the basis of appropriations made available thus far will average around 2,000,000 employees.

As regards appropriations, instead of a reduction of \$6,000,000,000, there has been a reduction of \$2,900,000,000, and that amount is facial and not actual, as I later shall point out. The following table tells the story in a summary fashion: Most of the figures are final. It has been necessary to approximate some, because the exact amounts will not be known before the final adjournment hour.

Comparison of amounts of direct appropriations carried in appropriation bills, 80th Cong., 1st sess., compared with budget estimates for such bills

Bill	Amount of budget estimate	Amount of appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), appropriations compared with estimates
REGULAR ANNUAL BILLS, 1948			
Department of Agriculture.....	\$805, 141, 608	\$613, 046, 826	-\$192, 094, 782
District of Columbia.....	95, 793, 160	95, 504, 737	-288, 423
Independent offices.....	8, 500, 497, 759	8, 189, 122, 927	-311, 374, 832
Interior Department.....	296, 135, 420	194, 587, 859	-101, 547, 561
Department of Labor, Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies:			
Labor, Department of.....	103, 578, 700	75, 850, 901	-27, 727, 799
Federal Security Agency.....	976, 370, 339	901, 670, 630	-74, 699, 709
Related agencies.....	699, 665, 000	696, 637, 100	-3, 027, 900
Total.....	1, 779, 614, 039	1, 674, 158, 631	-105, 455, 408
Legislative branch.....	76, 153, 077	55, 254, 435	-20, 898, 642
Military.....	5, 716, 791, 500	5, 482, 529, 633	-234, 261, 867
Navy.....	3, 513, 000, 300	3, 268, 766, 100	-244, 234, 200
State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, and Judiciary:			
State.....	279, 699, 268	232, 724, 703	-46, 974, 565
Justice.....	111, 470, 000	107, 488, 230	-3, 981, 770
Commerce.....	286, 989, 000	191, 914, 834	-95, 074, 166
Judiciary.....	20, 630, 320	19, 048, 165	-1, 582, 155
Total.....	698, 788, 588	551, 175, 932	-147, 612, 656
Treasury and Post Office Departments:			
Treasury.....	2, 554, 634, 250	1, 684, 848, 400	-869, 785, 850
Post Office.....	1, 545, 089, 250	1, 531, 661, 050	-13, 428, 200
Total.....	4, 099, 123, 500	3, 216, 509, 450	-882, 614, 050
War Department—civil functions.....	382, 727, 100	440, 000, 000	+57, 272, 900
Government corporations.....	50, 137, 500	35, 040, 000	-15, 097, 500
Total, regular annual bills.....	26, 013, 903, 551	23, 815, 696, 530	-2, 198, 207, 021
SUPPLEMENTAL, DEFICIENCY, AND MISCELLANEOUS BILLS			
Urgent deficiency, 1947.....	179, 319, 100	179, 645, 668	+326, 568
Second urgent deficiency, 1947.....	61, 778, 757	72, 236, 267	+10, 457, 500
First deficiency, 1947.....	3, 106, 566, 789	2, 835, 161, 509	-271, 405, 280
Second deficiency, 1947.....	139, 528, 414	117, 438, 958	-22, 089, 456
H. J. Res. 159, to supply deficiencies.....	243, 610, 987	243, 255, 607	-355, 380
H. J. Res. 154 providing for hoof-and-mouth disease.....	9, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	—
H. R. 4031 providing emergency appropriations.....	6, 180, 000	6, 180, 000	—
Supplemental, 1948.....	1, 925, 683, 823	1, 603, 199, 094	-322, 484, 729
Second supplemental, 1948.....	220, 870, 100	100, 059, 200	-120, 810, 900
Government corporations supplemental.....	35, 500, 000	35, 500, 000	—
Total, supplemental, deficiency, and miscellaneous.....	5, 921, 857, 970	5, 201, 676, 293	-720, 181, 677
Permanent annual appropriations:			
Interest on the public debt.....	5, 000, 000, 000	5, 000, 000, 000	—
Sinking fund.....	587, 560, 000	587, 560, 000	—
All other permanent and indefinite.....	362, 269, 846	362, 269, 846	—
Total, permanent annual appropriations.....	5, 949, 829, 846	5, 949, 829, 846	—
Grand total.....	37, 885, 591, 367	34, 967, 202, 669	-2, 918, 388, 698

¹ Approximate; bill not through conference when this table was prepared.

² As passed by the House; final figures not available when this table was prepared.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the reduction is not \$6,000,000,000, but \$2,918,000,000, and that only superficially. Actually, the reductions effected may be said not to exceed at the very outside \$2,207,000,000, because the Republicans have made provision in a number of instances obviously inadequate and which will have to be supplemented at a later date. The most flagrant example is the reduction of \$800,000,000 in the amount of \$2,031,000,000 requested for tax refunds. I have had the original estimate recanvassed by the Bureau of the Budget and am advised by the Director of that Bureau that the best approximation that can be made of the amount that will be needed for expenditure is \$1,942,000,000. Clearly, it is misleading to include in the foregoing appropriation summary reduction in excess of \$89,000,000 for tax refunds. The fact of the matter is this reduction applying to tax refunds may result in an added and unnecessary expense. Tax refunds bear interest until paid, and if the appropriation for their payment is not adequate, interest

charges will pile up until a supplemental appropriation may be processed at the next session of Congress.

Looking ahead, one may well question the wisdom of certain reductions the Republicans have effected. Some Federal appropriations are in the interest of added Federal revenues in the years ahead, more than adequate to compensate for the money now spent. That would be true as regards the reduction in the force of the Bureau of Internal Revenue engaged in tax-evasion work. That work heretofore has resulted in the collection of large sums which otherwise would not have been paid.

Here is what the Washington Evening Star had to say about the matter editorially:

DOUBTFUL ECONOMY

It is a questionable sort of economy which Congress has practiced at the expense of the Internal Revenue Bureau—and of the Nation's honest taxpayers. Judging from President Truman's protest to Congress, it is economy of the type which saves a dollar today but ignores authoritative warnings that

the savings will result in losses far exceeding the amount temporarily gained.

The President's vigorous message criticizing such false thrift echoed previous warnings by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that any reduction in funds for investigating income tax returns would be costly in the end. Mr. Truman says the \$20,000,000 cut from the bureau's appropriation will mean \$400,000,000 less in the Treasury in the new fiscal year. This is because a reduction of from four to five thousand income tax employees will be necessitated. Experience has shown that this number of tax investigators annually saves the Government half a billion dollars in taxes recovered.

The extent of dishonesty among taxpayers is indicated by the fact that the bureau's force of 27,000 tax enforcement agents in recent years has recovered an average of two and a half billion dollars a year in evaded taxes and penalties. And this record has been made under a program calling for investigation of only three out of every hundred income-tax returns filed. According to bureau officials, the recoveries would be correspondingly greater if a larger percentage of returns could be checked. To do this would require more—not less—employees. All of this was stressed before the Appropriations Committees. But the urge for an immediate economy showing seems to have been too great. Chairman TAFT, of the House Appropriations Committee, has defended the cut on the ground that other than essential employees could be dismissed. Until some evidence is produced to support this view, however, the reduction will remain subject to Mr. Truman's criticism.

The same also would be true as to funds withheld from projects, public works and otherwise, of a nature that would benefit the national economy down through the years. Such matters must be taken into account when appraising the stewardship of the Republicans. They have made a sorry record, considering all the fanfare with which they opened the session.

As regards reducing appropriations, they missed their objective by a matter of about 64 percent. In canceling prior-year appropriations, they have done practically nothing. A very large unexpended balance of prior-year appropriations remains untouched. There has been no exhaustive inquiry at all into the need for continuing the availability of some \$24,000,000,000 appropriated prior to the fiscal year 1947. The appropriation program vigorously prosecuted by the Democrats was abandoned. They have some piecemeal cancellations, amounting in all to \$3,637,499,906, but, as said before, the entire amount was not available for obligation and would have been automatically covered into the general fund of the Treasury.

Never in my time has a Congress made such a complete debacle. Never have we witnessed such a gap between promise and performance. And never has the Nation seen such procrastination.

The budget was presented on January 7, 1947. It is always the aim to have the appropriation bills passed and signed by the President prior to the commencement of the fiscal year for which made, which is important in order to permit the Federal agencies to discharge their responsibilities in an orderly and businesslike fashion. There have been delays in the past when, for divers reasons, some

appropriation measures were not law when the fiscal year to which they applied began, but this year not a single one of the 12 regular annual appropriation bills became law prior to July 1. Only two bills had become law when two-thirds of the first month of the fiscal year had gone by, and the status of five bills at that late day was such that the agencies they concerned were unable to estimate where they stood. I can conceive of nothing more disruptive to orderly, efficient, economical administration. Picture a modern business establishment operating for a month or the best part of a month without a budget.

Many excuses have been advanced to account for this dilatory procedure, but I have not heard one that would hold water. There is some delay always by reason of completing the organization of a new Congress, but if we turn back to the beginning of the Seventy-ninth Congress, despite the delay attendant upon organizational formalities, every regular annual appropriation bill had passed the House and Senate before the end of June and all had been enacted and were law prior to July 1, except two, which were not signed by the President until July 3. For the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress the record is almost as good. Every regular annual appropriation bill had passed both Houses before the commencement of the new fiscal year. Four had not become law by July 1, but the agencies concerned were not handicapped, because they knew or could closely approximate the provisions of the bills as they would be finally passed and approved.

This year five of the regular annual bills did not pass the Senate until July 1, or later, and one did not pass prior to July 18. What is the answer? Speaker MARTIN in his address to the House on January 3, last, said that the Republicans had study committees at work for 2 years and more, preparing for the time when they would be charged with the responsibility of conducting the legislative branch of the Government. Such foresight and preparation should naturally have facilitated the work.

Certainly, lack of staff is not responsible for the slow-down. The Republicans believe in skeletonizing the staffs of executive agencies, but have not been averse to providing themselves with help of all kinds and qualifications. In the last Congress the Committee on Appropriations, had a committee staff of 12 persons, and in addition, a chief investigator with one stenographer. The chief investigator was an FBI man, personally selected and detailed by Mr. Hoover. When the chief investigator needed assistance, he would request the detail of a man or men from executive agencies possessed of qualifications appropriate to the task to be performed. I am advised that the regular committee staff now numbers 15, augmented by a permanent investigatory staff, numbering with clerical assistants, eight individuals, at an annual expense of \$46,800.

The arrangement of one man and a stenographer, and detailed assistants, as

and when necessary, has been abandoned. So, even with 2 years and more of preparing for the job, and a sizable staff expansion, Federal agencies have been compelled to sit back for nearly one-twelfth of the fiscal year to learn where they stood financially. Morale has been sabotaged and efficiency has suffered along with. There seemingly has been no regard for the untoward effects of the dilatory manner in which the appropriation bills have been handled. It is without precedent.

Associated with the discredited program to cut budget estimates to the tune of \$6,000,000,000 was the tax-reduction scheme, conceived and twice passed in the interest of the well-to-do. The advertised purpose was to encourage "venture capital" in the interest of wider employment. That might have an appeal were it not for the fact that production and employment are at levels unsurpassed in our entire economy, and no immediate change in that situation now appears imminent.

When the time is opportune to pry loose venture capital, if any prying be necessary; if tax reduction is the method of approach, I have no doubt appropriate legislation will be enacted suited to the accomplishment of that objective, and not drawn primarily in the interest of increasing the wealth of the better circumstanced people, as were the measures twice passed at this session and deservedly rejected by the President.

Investors and capitalists might well follow the Government's example as regards new and enlarged enterprises and take all measures necessary to embark upon them when signs point to a lessened level of prosperity. Business, like Government, should build up a backlog of undertakings to be inaugurated as and when a subsidence looms in the prevailing salutary measure of economy.

Tax reduction at this time, as advocated by the Republicans, disregards elementary principles of providence. In times of plenty common sense prompts us to lay by in anticipation of a rainy day. Successful farmers and merchants and provident people in all walks of life liquidate debts, pay off mortgages, and improve their financial status when times are prosperous. Government should be conducted in the same way. Our Government is saddled with a huge debt. In round numbers, \$5,000,000,000 of our taxes annually go to the payment of interest on that debt, which is vastly more money than it took to run the entire Government a few short years ago. Like the foresighted citizen, the Government should employ surplus income flowing from the present high level of prosperity to reduce its debt, and lessen the interest load. No one can foretell what tomorrow may bring forth. A third world war is talked of. Pyramiding the cost of another conflict upon the unpaid cost of the last one, and the one before that, would prove the ruination of our economy and bring about the impoverishment of every family in the land.

There is another reason for applying every dollar possible to debt reduction. Maturities will come in large blocks

which cannot be met from current revenues. There must be recourse to refunding, and it is reasonable to assume that new issues may not be attractive to buyers at the present low rates of interest. Marketing of refunding securities will lack the salability that obtained during the war bond sales drives. The stimulus of patriotic duty will be lacking. Instead of paying around 2 percent interest, we eventually may have to pay 5 or 6 percent, and, consequently, the interest bill in the aggregate may very greatly exceed the five billions now being paid.

As the distinguished former Speaker RAYBURN well said, "The Democratic Party is for the proper kind of tax reduction at the proper time." The bills passed by the Republicans, Mr. RAYBURN said, gave "a great many people too much and a great many more too little." How true that statement was is evidenced by the fact that under the terms of the Republican proposal a man who pays a tax of \$95 would be relieved to the extent of \$28.50, and a man who pays a tax of \$380 would be relieved to the extent of \$76. These two examples apply to net incomes before personal exemption of \$1,500 and \$3,000 respectively.

But when we go into the big income range, a \$20,000 man would be relieved to the extent of \$1,278; a \$50,000 man would be relieved to the extent of \$4,959; a \$100,000 man would be relieved to the extent of \$12,625; a \$300,000 man would be relieved to the extent of \$39,934; a \$500,000 man would be relieved to the extent of \$58,266, and the million dollar fellows would benefit to the extent of \$103,766. In other words, the man netting \$1,000,000, and he would be a man, no doubt possessing a large fortune, would have his taxes reduced by \$103,766, while the poor chap in the \$1,500 bracket would be benefited the paltry sum of \$28.50. Is it any wonder that a Democratic President, exemplifying the principles of democracy, refused to be a party to such discrimination?

Is it small wonder that Dr. Gallup found the weight of sentiment on the side of cutting debt in preference to cutting taxes? It is quite evident from whence came the urge for lowered taxes, and that is what ex-Speaker RAYBURN had in mind when he said the Democratic Party is for the proper kind of tax reduction at the proper time.

The Congress passed in the closing days of the Seventy-ninth Congress a Legislative Reorganization Act. The country was led to believe that Congress conducted its business along horse-and-buggy-day lines and that the new legislation would open the way for modern, efficient, businesslike procedures. One of the salient provisions of the legislation required that there be a legislative budget, to be determined on or prior to February 15 of each year. Pursuantly, long before the November elections of last year, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I took time by the forelock and arranged for as much advance preparation as appeared practicable of accomplishment prior to the meeting of the new Congress in order to avoid

any delay in meeting the date line named in the statute. My responsibility ceased with the transfer of party stewardship. To this date the law has not been complied with. The Republican leadership of the House and Senate could come to no agreement among themselves upon the provisions of the first legislative budget. As a consequence, the legislative budget has been written piecemeal, without a predetermined objective, the new law to the contrary notwithstanding. No objectives was ever jointly established by the two bodies, and instead of a \$6,000,000,000 reduction in appropriations, as the House proposed, or a four-and-one-half-billion-dollar reduction, which the Senate advocated as the maximum reduction, we find by adding up the actual figures, not available until the closing hours of the session, an actual cut of approximately \$2,200,000,000.

Another dereliction in complying with the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act concerns permanent annual appropriations. The law requires the Appropriations Committees of the two Houses to make a study of existing permanent appropriations with a view to limiting their number and eliminating any found to be unnecessary. Taking note of the requirement, I gave directions before the November elections for arrangements to be completed for the conduct of such a study. The Republican control has done nothing about it. It very well could be that they thus passed up an opportunity to bolster their disappointing savings, to flow from reduced appropriations.

The much touted Legislative Reorganization Act either should be complied with or amended or repealed. Thus far its effect has been to make available to Congress a superabundance of highly paid employees and to raise the pay of Members and increase exorbitantly all expenses of the two Houses of Congress.

I trust the American people are alive to the situation as it is and aware of the shortcomings of their new Congress, of the broken pledges rashly made, and will not be led astray by the covering-up claims already heralded throughout the land. I repeat, in the first session of the Eightieth Congress, we have been under the most reactionary leadership since the days of Mark Hanna and have witnessed in the failure of its announced program and in the repudiation of its campaign pledges the greatest congressional fiasco in American history.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, there is widespread interest in the amount of money that this Congress has saved. Frankly, I knew when I tackled the job that we would not attain the saving I would have liked to have attained. But I can say to you that I do not believe the Federal Government will be able to maintain an average of over 1,600,000 employees in this fiscal year. I can say to you that the direct savings upon budget estimates, that have been made by the Congress with this bill completed, in reductions in the bills, total \$2,806,000,000; that the

savings represented by recoveries and rescissions that we know are effected, that were not in the President's budget and that will improve the Treasury position, total \$1,617,000,000; and that the Appropriations Committee and the House of Representatives can say to you that as a result of the interest in economy that has been manifested by the House of Representatives this country and its Treasury is \$4,423,000,000 better off than it would have been if we had followed the estimates submitted by the President of the United States. I cannot give you the final and complete figures. I believe there are rescissions and recoveries beyond those that I have indicated that mean substantial and effective savings.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. Would the chairman of the Appropriations Committee care to tell the House at this time what the total amount of savings were in appropriation bills when they left the House committee and before they reached the Senate, and give us the total of that saving, including the rescissions?

Mr. TABER. I cannot do that at this moment because I do not have the figures complete, but I expect to do it before long. However, it would run over a billion dollars.

Mr. STEFAN. Making a total of approximately \$5,000,000,000?

Mr. TABER. \$5,500,000,000.

Now, criticism has been made that the Republicans have been slow in getting bills passed. Frankly, we were handicapped by the provisions of the reorganization bill, which instead of expediting our work, delayed and hampered it. Nevertheless, we have every regular bill except two through conference at this minute. I expect that those two will be through before the hour of 6 o'clock shall strike.

There is one more deficiency bill over in the Senate, and it is under consideration on the floor at this time. I expect that to be back and I expect the conference report on that before we get through with the day.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to tell the gentleman that I see nine national defense bills on the calendar I have before me, all of which are very vital. I want to express the hope that we are able to get through all of those bills before we adjourn today. There is one bill, for instance, that passed the House last year.

Mr. TABER. I cannot yield further. I just wish to say that if the gentleman had been really interested in that he probably would have interrupted the 30-minute speech that just preceded me.

At this time I simply want to pay tribute to the gentlemen who have served with me upon the Appropriations Committee. We have had the most searching investigation into all of the activities of Government by the highest caliber of investigators that ever worked for the Government of the United States. Our cuts have not been made with a meat ax but they have been on an intelligent and honest basis designed to improve the structure of Government and put it

upon a sound and intelligent business basis. This is the most forward-looking step in the direction of putting the Federal Government upon that basis, upon a good basis, that has been taken in 20 years. I am in hopes that next year with the cooperation of these fine men who have served with me upon the Appropriations Committee—and I have had no disappointments in my subcommittee chairmen, they have all been most efficient, I am in hopes that next year, with the cooperation of those fine men, the record of the second session of the Eightieth Congress will produce a cutting down of the expenses of the Government that will reflect full credit.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TABER. In just one moment.

I am in hopes that the work we are doing and the efforts we are making to find out the needs and the activities of the Government that can be dispensed with that we will be able to make a record in the next session that will give a little heart to the taxpayers of America.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. There is no sense in kidding ourselves. We have not received good cooperation from the Administration in our efforts to cut expenses, nor have the members of the Minority party been very active in offering motions on the floor to reduce appropriations. The responsibility will be up to us to do the job if it is going to be done.

I yield first to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

Mr. MONRONEY. The gentleman referred to the staff as provided under the Reorganization Act. May I ask the gentleman if he has used the full complement of staff provided under the Reorganization Act and if these men will be permitted to work during the recess of Congress to help prepare statistics and information so vital to effective and judicious cuts in the expenditures of Government?

Mr. TABER. I may say to the gentleman that we expect to use the full complement of what we are able to use effectively.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: Page 12, after "purposes" insert "and in addition military appropriations may be expended for such purposes, in contemplation of reimbursement from an appropriation supplemental hereto, in an amount sufficient to provide reimbursement for such expenditures as are made in excess of the amount appropriated herein."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 17, and concur therein, with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the

matter inserted by the said amendment, insert the following: "and in addition military appropriations may be expended for such purposes, not exceeding \$15,000,000, in contemplation of reimbursement if justified."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40—

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that that amendment may be passed over until after disposition of Nos. 41 and 42.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 41: Page 27, insert: "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: For an additional amount 'Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system', \$1,184,700, and in addition to the contract authorization included in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and equipment for power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$790,600."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to amendment No. 41.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion. I move that the House recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ELLSWORTH moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 41.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, my motion at this time to recede and concur in the Senate amendment does not represent a motion to uphold the Senate in disagreement with the House of Representatives. This amendment is not one of the amendments like we have sometimes had before us put in by the other body which deals with matters on which the House has not acted or which the House has turned down. The truth of the matter is that the House of Representatives has previously approved the items contained in this Senate amendment. The Senate then approved these items but they were eliminated in conference.

Therefore, I am merely asking the House to restore this item.

Mr. Speaker, this motion refers to appropriations for the Bonneville Power Administration facilities in the Northwest. Let me recite just a brief history of the appropriation this year for Bonneville facilities. The Bureau of the Budget request for those facilities in the Interior bill totalled \$20,978,000. The House, as a part of its drive for a reduction in Federal expenses, with which I fully concur and with which I have voted

all along, cut this figure from \$20,000,000 down to \$6,907,000, which represented a very big cut, a cut of 65 percent. Lines for the Oregon part of the Bonneville system included in the budget request were included in the House bill. Then the bill went to the Senate, and the Senate increased the appropriation for the Bonneville Power Administration facilities item to more than double the House figure. The Senate passed the bill including \$16,222,000 for Bonneville. I call your attention to the fact that this still represented a cut of 20 percent in the budget request. Then a conference occurred on the bill, and I understand that the Bonneville items were subject to considerable discussion. The conferees reported back to the House, which report was adopted, with a slight increase in the House figures, but only half of the amount of the Senate figures; in other words, the conferees reported a total appropriation of \$8,596,400, and this represented a cut of 57 percent from the budget figures.

What the final result of the Interior bill as passed does, it provides, as I have stated, \$8,596,400 for the Bonneville Power Administration construction of lines, but it does not provide any funds for the construction of such lines in the State of Oregon, in a vital part of the Bonneville system. So, my motion today is on the amendment put in the first supplemental appropriation bill by the Senate, which does nothing more or less, not one single thing more, than place in the bill the three items of appropriation for Bonneville lines in the State of Oregon. It involves an increase in the total appropriation for the Bonneville system of \$1,184,000; that is all that is involved in this, and if this motion prevails the appropriation for the Bonneville Power Administration in this Congress will still be 50 percent less than the Bureau of the Budget estimate.

Now, our objective has been to cut below the Bureau of the Budget estimate in our appropriation bills in this Congress, and I submit to you that a cut of 50 percent in the one series of items is a good, deep cut, and if my motion prevails—which I think is in fairness and justice not only to the State, but in fairness and justice to the Bonneville system, which covers the two States of Oregon and Washington—the cut will still be 50 percent. If my motion prevails lines will be started in the State of Oregon where they are not being constructed at present.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I hope all the Members of the House will give consideration to this amendment. It is of vital importance to the State of Oregon, a portion of which I have the honor to represent. I know many of these amendments come back here after a conference and they are sloughed over and we do not pay much attention to them, or

think, "It is all cleaned up, we will just go ahead with the committee and let them go."

This is an unusual case. Oregon has been grossly wronged. I call your attention to the fact that this motion merely asks to restore the items which the House Committee approved and this House passed as follows:

Bonneville Power Administration, \$1,184,700

	Appropriation	Contract authorization
Detroit-Eugene: Transmission facilities.....	\$144,400	\$422,600
Eugene-Reedsport: Transmission facilities.....	961,300	368,000
Reedsport-Coos Bay: Transmission facilities.....	79,000	-----
Total.....	1,184,700	790,600

We passed these items in the original bill and the bill went over to the Senate and the Senate passed them. Both the House and Senate passed them, but the conferees have stricken them out. This leaves Oregon without a single transmission line in this bill except one which goes from North Bonneville down to the Portland area. These are backbone transmission lines designed to bring the load of hydro power from Bonneville and Grand Coulee into Oregon. Bonneville is on the north boundary of Oregon, as you know, and Grand Coulee is considerably north of that. These lines bring the power down into the State of Oregon. Without these lines, there is absolutely no way to get the power which is developed at Grand Coulee and Bonneville down into my State of Oregon, into the southern and west central portions of the State. Without them the power will reach just along the northern boundary of Oregon. These lines will not compete with private lines.

I do hope you will go along with the motion offered by my colleague from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] to restore this item, which was passed by the House and passed by the Senate but stricken out by the conferees. Let us right a great injustice that has been done to my State of Oregon.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. This will not take away any construction in the States of Idaho and Washington?

Mr. ANGELL. Not at all. This is not coming in by the back door from the other body, it is an item we put in the bill ourselves after we had cut the bill to the very bone. It is an absolute disgrace, I think, to the State of Oregon to eliminate these items and give us nothing for the transmission of this power down to the great central portion of our State.

Mr. RANKIN. How did they get out of the bill?

Mr. ANGELL. The conferees got in a rumpus in the conference about what they should allow for transmission lines in the Northwest. As a compromise they cut ours all out and put the money some other place after the House committee

and the House itself and the Senate had passed the items. I say it is an outrage to our State. I want you to give it your attention and vote for this motion. I know the committee, and the conferees, will make a plausible argument to keep this item the way they compromised on it, because they have agreed on some compromise. I regret we will not have an opportunity to answer these arguments. The result of the compromise is that we in Oregon stand out in the cold on the back porch looking in with nothing. I hope that you will restore this item. As a matter of fact, if a quorum does not vote on this motion, I shall have to insist that we get a quorum to put it back in the bill. I am not going to sit idly by and see my State knocked out of this bill on an item which we in the House voted in ourselves, and which was approved by the House committee after it had cut our State to the bone and after the item was also thereafter passed by the Senate. I urge you to vote for the Ellsworth amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. NORBLAD].

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Speaker, if the request made here was for a new item, there might be cause for objection. As has been said, this item was in the original bill, and all we ask for is restoration. It just does not make sense to build these dams and then not provide for distributing the power. As I said the other day when this matter was under consideration, to fail to pass this motion of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] is like spending money to build a car and then refusing to build highways on which to operate it. I urge your favorable vote.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I shall certainly support the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon. It is the poorest excuse for economy I ever heard, to build a dam like Bonneville, that generates a vast amount of power, and then refuse to build transmission lines to supply that power to the people within the area.

This small amount invested in transmission lines will reach the towns and cities in that area in the State of Oregon and give them the benefit of the greatest development the West has ever known.

If you are going to begin now to shut off the American people from these dams at the bus bar and go back to the ancient Insull days of turning this power over to the Power Trust, you are going to have a tremendous reaction from the American people who have to pay the bill.

As I said a moment ago, nothing that has ever been done west of the Rocky Mountains means so much to the people of the great Northwest as the construction of these gigantic dams on the Columbia River, provided that power is supplied to the people within the distribution radius at reasonable rates; that is, rates based upon the cost of generation, transmission, and distribution.

Unless that is done you will have gone down into the pockets of the American people to get money to build these dams for the benefit of private interests.

This same question arose with reference to the Tennessee Valley Authority. I insisted then, and successfully insisted, that the TVA build the transmission lines. So today we have one of the greatest developments of all time in the Tennessee Valley.

The same thing can be done along the Columbia River, but you cannot do it if you merely build these tremendous dams to generate untold billions of kilowatt hours of electricity every year and then deny this power to the people of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and the surrounding States.

I shall support the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon in order that we may do for the people of Oregon what we are doing for the people of Washington and Idaho, and what we are doing for the people of California with reference to Boulder Dam, and what we are doing for the people of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and other Southern States in the TVA area.

If we will do this we will add more to the happiness, progress, and prosperity of the people now living in the State of Oregon than any other similar amount that we could possibly spend on anything else in the world, and every dollar of it will be paid back with interest.

But if you shut these people off from this power that we have led them to believe they were going to enjoy, you will be doing them one of the greatest possible injuries.

I hope the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon will be sustained.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this item of the Bonneville Power Administration carries more than would appear on the surface. This amendment not only carries money for the construction of transmission lines that were eliminated from the Interior Department regular supply bill for the fiscal year 1948, but it carries money for operation, maintenance, and administration above the amount allowed by the regular committee handling the bill. This year, the Bonneville Power Administration had some \$4,000,000 for operation, maintenance, and administration. The committee, after going through the activities of Dr. Raver, of the Bonneville Power Administration, thoroughly, have come to the conclusion, after examining the reports filed with the Federal Power Commission and the reports filed with the committee, that \$2,500,000 was ample on an annual basis for operation, maintenance, and administration of this agency for the fiscal year 1948.

If the motion of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] is adopted, all of the work of the subcommittee on the Interior appropriations will be in vain and Dr. Raver will keep on doing the

same wasteful things that are completely foreign to the efficient operation of the Bonneville Power Administration.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I believe the gentleman is referring to operation and maintenance. Operation and maintenance sums are not involved in this bill or in this motion that I have made.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. The difficulty is that it is even worse than the gentleman suspects because the item reads, "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville transmission system; for an additional amount, construction, operation, and maintenance." I am not so sure that the fight of the gentlemen in the other body who inserted this amendment is for the transmission lines as much as it is for increasing the operation, maintenance, and administration expenses for Bonneville Power Administration so that Dr. Raver can do everything that he has done in the past and for which he has been criticized by the committee.

I have resigned from the subcommittee. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] is chairman of the subcommittee. Mr. STOCKMAN, of Oregon, is now on that subcommittee. He knows full well the operations of Dr. Raver. So I give you this salutary reason against the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH]. Do not upset the study and work that has consumed 6 months' time of the regular Interior Department Subcommittee on Appropriations. Do not adopt the Ellsworth motion which will enable Bonneville Power Administration to spend all of \$1,184,700 for operation, maintenance, and administration if Dr. Raver so desires.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that unless this amendment is adopted, transmission lines in the various centers of Oregon cannot be built?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I will come to the construction item next, and tell the situation and background about that, if I may.

In the first place, Dr. Raver can take all of this \$1,184,700 and spend it for operation, maintenance, and administration. If he does not choose to do that, if he chooses to spend only a part of it for operation and maintenance, he has perverted the will of the Congress when it passed and adopted the conference report in the regular and annual Interior Department supply bill. Suppose he does not spend any part of it for operation and maintenance, then we come to the question of building lines in Mr. ELLSWORTH's district with the whole \$1,184,700. The House on the last day of the session will be approving what it has turned down twice before. On two occasions, once in a regular supply bill it was turned down, and then this same amendment in this supplemental appropriation bill was turned down when it was before the House earlier in the week. Are we going to undo our good judgment

expressed twice before under pressure of the final day of the session?

Now, let us get at the merits of the case. The merits of the case are these: The Bonneville Power Administration has \$12,000,000 unexpended balance for expenditure this year on the grid. In the regular bill we appropriated \$11,000,000 new cash and contract authorizations for BPA for the grid. That is on the loop between Bonneville, Grand Coulee Dams, and the load centers of Portland, and so forth. The loop makes up the backbone transmission lines for the development of the Northwest. I think, from the standpoint of spending Federal money, which all the taxpayers of the Nation have to invest in, we should consider the problem from the standpoint of sound development of the Northwest and not from the standpoint of the wishes of any particular Congressman.

We handled the whole Interior Department bill on the basis of just as near science as it was humanly possible for laymen to do it. If we give a line to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] because we think he is a fine fellow—and he is a grand and splendid gentleman—and give it to the gentlemen from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL, Mr. NORBLAD, and Mr. STOCKMAN] because they are fine and splendid gentlemen, we must follow the same precedent with the gentlemen who are interested in the Southwest Power Administration, where likewise we adhere to the backbone grid system. If we give this \$1,184,700 to the gentlemen from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. ANGELL, Mr. NORBLAD, and Mr. STOCKMAN], we must adopt the amendment which follows, that is, to provide for another segment of a transmission line in Idaho. That is in Senator HENRY DWORKSHAK'S State. He is a member of the Interior Department Subcommittee on Appropriations in the Senate. So when you start doing things on the basis of helping individual Congressmen and Senators, who happen to want their territory developed faster than the entire region on a sound basis—on an engineering basis—then we are getting into trouble.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. It is like raising rabbits. We will be asked to put lines to every house where there is an unpressed pair of pants, in order to heat the iron to press them on Saturday afternoon. We will not be able to develop the backbone lines as we should for the sound development of the entire country.

We do not have an amendment before us to give feeder lines in the Southwest Power Administration, or feeder lines from Davis Dam out into every power shortage community in Arizona. We do not have an amendment before us to give feeder lines in Wyoming, California, and the other Western States. If you adopt the Ellsworth motion the Congress will be unfair to some 30 Members of the House and thirty-odd Senators from Western States.

I think that is a sound reason the House should turn down these special-exception amendments.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. Is it not true as shown on page 6 of the report of the Senate numbered 689 that this item of \$1,184,700 is set forth designating the particular transmission lines, and those transmission lines were passed and authorized by the House and by the Senate so it is not a case of one Congressman trying to get something for his particular district that the committee did not allow. Every line involved in this amendment, as well as the one that goes down in the northern part of my district were allowed and were in the bill which passed the House and later passed by the Senate. Is not that true?

Mr. JONES of Ohio. In answer to that, sir, I may state that we put in these lines in the House, and when we got to the Senate, it was the considered judgment of the conferees that the backbone load transmission lines were the things to develop this year.

Mr. ANGELL. These are the backbone lines leading to the load centers in southern and western Oregon.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. They are not; they are not the backbone lines. They are segment feeder lines that were turned down in every other item of the Interior Department bill.

I ask that the amendment of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] be voted down.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ELLSWORTH) there were—ayes 40, noes 38.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were refused.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously no quorum is present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 181, nays 174, not voting 76, as follows:

[Roll No. 133]

YEAS—181

Abernethy	Camp	Engle, Calif.
Albert	Cannon	Evins
Allen, Calif.	Carroll	Fallon
Allen, La.	Carson	Feighan
Andersen,	Celler	Fernandez
H. Carl	Chenoweth	Fisher
Anderson, Calif.	Clason	Fletcher
Andrews, Ala.	Clippinger	Fogarty
Angell	Cole, Kans.	Folger
Arends	Cole, Mo.	Forand
Battle	Colmer	Garmatz
Beckworth	Combs	Gearhart
Bender	Cooley	Gordon
Bennett, Mo.	Cooper	Gore
Blatnik	Courtney	Gorski
Bloom	Davis	Gossett
Boggs, La.	Cravens	Grant, Ala.
Boykin	Crawford	Griffiths
Bradley	Crosser	Hagen
Bramblett	Curtis	Hale
Brehm	Davis, Ga.	Harris
Brooks	Deane	Hart
Brophy	D'Ewart	Havener
Brown, Ga.	Dingell	Hedrick
Bryson	Donohue	Hendricks
Buchanan	Dorn	Hill
Bulwinkle	Douglas	Hinshaw
Busbey	Eberharter	Hoeven
Byrne, N. Y.	Ellsworth	Holifield

Holmes	Madden
Hope	Mahon
Horan	Mansfield
Huber	Marcantonio
Hull	Merrow
Jackson, Calif.	Miller, Calif.
Jarman	Mills
Javits	Monroney
Johnson, Calif.	Morrison
Johnson, Tex.	Muhlenberg
Jones, Ala.	Murray, Tenn.
Jones, Wash.	Murray, Wis.
Jonkman	Nixon
Judd	Norblad
Karsten, Mo.	O'Brien
Kefauver	O'Hara
Kilday	O'Konski
King	O'Toole
Kirwan	Pace
Lane	Passman
Lanham	Patman
Larcade	Peden
LeFevre	Peterson
Lemke	Philbin
Lesinski	Phillips, Calif.
Lucas	Poage
Lusk	Preston
Lyle	Price, Fla.
McCormack	Price, Ill.
McDonough	Priest
McMillan, S. C.	Rains
Mack	Ramey

NAYS—174

Allen, Ill.	Grant, Ind.	Owens
Almond	Gross	Patterson
Andresen,	Gwinn, N. Y.	Phillips, Tenn.
August H.	Gwynne, Iowa	Pickett
Auchincloss	Hall,	Ploeser
Bakewell	Leonard W.	Potts
Banta	Halleck	Reed, N. Y.
Bates, Mass.	Hand	Rees
Beall	Hardy	Reeves
Bell	Harness, Ind.	Rich
Bishop	Harrison	Riehlman
Blackney	Herter	Robertson
Boggs, Del.	Heselton	Robson
Bolton	Hobbs	Rogers, Fla.
Bonner	Hoffman	Rogers, Mass.
Brown, Ohio	Howell	Ross
Buck	Jenison	Sadlak
Burke	Jenkins, Ohio	St. George
Burleson	Jenkins, Pa.	Sarbacher
Byrnes, Wis.	Jennings	Sasser
Canfield	Jensen	Schwabe, Mo.
Case, N. J.	Johnson, Ill.	Schwab, Okla.
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson, Ind.	Scoblick
Chadwick	Johnson, Okla.	Scott, Hardie
Chilperfield	Jones, Ohio	Scott,
Church	Kearns	Hugh D., Jr.
Clevenger	Keating	Scrivner
Coffin	Kerr	Seely-Brown
Cole, N. Y.	Knutson	Shafer
Corbett	Kunkel	Sheppard
Coudert	Landis	Short
Crow	LeCompte	Simpson, Pa.
Cunningham	Lewis	Smith, Wis.
Dague	Lodge	Springer
Davis, Wis.	Love	Stanley
Dawson, Utah	McConnell	Stefan
Devitt	McCowan	Stockman
Dirksen	McDowell	Sundstrom
Dolliver	McGarvey	Taber
Domengeaux	McGregor	Talle
Drewry	McMahon	Tibbott
Durham	McMillen, Ill.	Towe
Eaton	MacKinnon	Twyman
Elliott	Macy	Vail
Ellis	Martin, Iowa	Van Zandt
Elston	Mathews	Vorys
Engel, Mich.	Meade, Ky.	Wadsworth
Fellows	Meade, Md.	Weichel
Fenton	Meyer	West
Foote	Michener	Whitten
Fulton	Miller, Conn.	Whittington
Gamble	Miller, Md.	Wigglesworth
Gary	Miller, Nebr.	Wilson, Ind.
Gavin	Mitchell	Willson, Tex.
Gillette	Morris	Wolcott
Gillie	Morton	Wolverton
Goff	Mundt	Woodruff
Goodwin	Nodar	Worley
Graham	Norrell	Youngblood

NOT VOTING—76

Andrews, N. Y.	Clark	Gathings
Arnold	Clements	Gifford
Barden	Cotton	Granger
Barrett	Davis, Tenn.	Gregory
Bates, Ky.	Dawson, Ill.	Hall,
Bennett, Mich.	Delaney	Edwin Arthur
Bland	Dondero	Harless, Ariz.
Buckley	Doughton	Hartley
Buffett	Elsaesser	Hays
Butler	Flannagan	Hébert
Chapman	Fuller	Heffernan
Chelf	Gallagher	Hess

Jackson, Wash.	Ludlow	Sanborn
Jones, N. C.	Lynch	Simpson, Ill.
Kean	Maloney	Smith, Ohio
Kearney	Manasco	Smith, Va.
Kee	Mason	Somers
Keefe	Morgan	Taylor
Kelley	Murdock	Thomas, N. J.
Kennedy	Norton	Thomason
Keogh	Pfeifer	Tollefson
Kersten, Wis.	Plumley	Trimble
Kilburn	Poulson	Vinson
Klein	Powell	Vursell
Latham	Rabin	Walter
Lea	Rayfiel	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Kean with Mr. Jones of North Carolina.
 Mr. Hartley with Mr. Chapman.
 Mr. Smith of Ohio with Mr. Trimble.
 Mr. Brehm with Mr. Hays.
 Mr. Thomas of New Jersey with Mr. Vinson.
 Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall with Mr. Chelf.
 Mr. Tollefson with Mr. Walter.
 Mr. Maloney with Mr. Clark.
 Mr. Butler with Mr. Hébert.
 Mr. Hess with Mr. Gregory.
 Mr. Simpson of Illinois with Mr. Clements.
 Mr. Elsaesser with Mr. Manasco.
 Mr. Gifford with Mr. Smith of Virginia.
 Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Murdock.
 Mr. Mason with Mr. Morgan.
 Mr. Vursell with Mr. Gathings.
 Mr. Andrews of New York with Mr. Harless of Arizona.
 Mr. Cotton with Mr. Jackson of Washington.
 Mr. Kearney with Mr. Granger.
 Mr. Kilburn with Mr. Flannagan.
 Mr. Latham with Mr. Bates of Kentucky.
 Mr. Fuller with Mr. Barden.

MESSRS. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, DAGUE, and HUGH D. SCOTT, JR., changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

MESSRS. SIKES, FLETCHER, COLE of Missouri, PASSMAN, RICHARDS, ABERNETHY, and MURRAY of Wisconsin changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: Page 27, after line 13, insert:

"In addition to the contract authorization contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, and the additional contract authorization contained herein, the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and equipment for the Idaho Panhandle power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$489,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GOFF moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 42.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. GOFF].

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Speaker, by the action of this House you have concurred in No. 41, which is for one of these smaller outside transmission lines and this entirely contrary to the policy adopted by the committee. It seems to

me there is, therefore, no reason why you should not be consistent and give a transmission line to the rest of us out there who did not submit amendments earlier. I therefore offer this motion. It is just as worthy as the one that was considered before it. My amendment is against the committee report. In fairness you should recede and concur right on down the line if that is the policy adopted. The people of my district out in Idaho have a right to expect no less at your hands.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. GOFF].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 74, noes 71.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I want to know, Mr. Speaker, if it is in order for the Democratic Members of Congress to offer amendments to this conference report to restore their transmission line cuts?

The SPEAKER. That is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. I will answer that.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, Senate amendment No. 40 should be agreed to since the House has agreed to Senate amendments Nos. 41 and 42.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 2, line 27, after line 3, insert "Bonneville Power Administration."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: On page 27, after line 20, insert:

"BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
 "COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

"Boulder Canyon project: For payment to the Boulder City School District as reimbursement for instruction during the 1947-48 school year in the schools operated by said district, of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of \$50 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, \$33,000, payable from the Colorado River Dam fund."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion:

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RUSSELL moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 43.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. RUSSELL] 3 minutes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, this concerns the schools in Boulder City, Nev. For the past 9 years the Government has been allowing from the Colorado River Dam fund a total of \$33,300 as part of the tuition for those children of Federal employees who live in that district. This money includes only a part of the cost for their tuition. At the present time it is costing Boulder City, Nev., a total of \$251 for each student. Under this act the Government would continue a tuition of only \$50 a semester.

It must be recalled that the land in Boulder City is controlled and owned by the Federal Government, and the only taxes that can be derived are from personal property or improvements that have been made on the land that is leased.

I should like to point out in my limited time that the maintenance of the schools comes out of the cost of the leases on the land occupied by those who work on the dam. The maintenance of the schools is also tied into the power rate by the acquisition of power from Boulder Dam. The money paid to Boulder City Union School District is considered and has been in the past a part of the cost of operation and maintenance of the project, and is recovered back by the United States out of the power rates and charges paid by the Boulder Dam power contractors.

May I also point out, bringing up the power end of it, that I have a telegram from Mr. S. B. Morris, general manager of the Department of Water Power of the City of Los Angeles, who states in part:

On our behalf we urge most strongly that there be restored to the bill language authorizing payment from the Colorado Dam fund of tuition to Boulder City school district.

He emphasized the intolerable conditions which will result from the action taken by the House if this is not given.

As you probably know, the schools throughout the districts have made their budgets for the next year. The schools of Boulder City have also made their budget and they relied upon this \$33,300 to carry them through the next year. I urge upon the House that if it is going to be the policy of the committee that in the future no funds be used for that school, this be not now but in the future. I urge now you consider the critical situation of the Boulder City schools. They are going into a new school year in the fall without sufficient funds, and they are relying on this \$33,300 which comes out of the maintenance fund and not out of the Treasury. They need that money to continue school for the children of Federal employees in a reservation where the Federal Government owns every square foot of land.

I further point out that the State of Nevada and Clark County are more than meeting their share of the cost of the schools. Of an estimated budget of \$190,800 for the Boulder City schools the State, county, and local sources will provide \$149,740 and there is a balance of \$14,860 from the previous year, in other words this additional \$33,300 has to be had, and was counted on to balance the school budget.

The distinguished Senator from Nevada, Senator PAT McCARRAN, included this amendment in the bill in the other body without opposition, for the funds are merely an authorization of the \$33,300 from the Colorado River Dam fund.

This is no new measure, it is a procedure that has been carried out since 1939. Why now jeopardize the Boulder City schools?

The Government has an obligation it has met, and justly met, for 8 years. The money provides tuition, only in part, for children of Federal employees living on nontaxable lands and in Government controlled and owned houses.

Money for this \$33,300 would come from the Colorado River Dam fund, and into that fund goes money from land leases as well as from power rates and charges paid by the Boulder Dam power contractors for that purpose. The power contractors have urged this amendment be adopted.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California. [Mr. McDONOUGH].

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada. I call attention to the fact that this incurs no additional money as far as payment out of the Treasury is concerned, because the money is returned to the United States by the sale of power.

Let me read a statement by the superintendent of schools of Boulder City. He states:

The money paid to the Boulder City Union School District is considered part of the cost of operation and maintenance of the project, and is recovered back by the United States out of the power rates and charges paid by the Boulder Dam power contractors.

He further states:

These power contractors have in the past announced themselves in favor of the charges made against the power rates for the purpose of providing instructions for the children of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation.

I urge the adoption of the motion.

[Mr. HINSHAW addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill. If you adopt the motion of the gentleman from Nevada to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, you will be perverting the studied action of the House earlier this week and you will be turning down the considered judgment of the subcommittee that had charge of the regular appropriation bill.

In the first place, the Boulder Canyon project, unlike any other project in the 17 Western States for reclamation, provides for the payment of \$300,000 a year to the State of Nevada and \$300,000 to the State of Arizona. Is it unfair to ask that out of the \$300,000 that they get from the power revenues from this great Boulder Canyon project that the State of Nevada pay this \$30,000 for the edu-

cation of these children in Boulder City which is in Nevada? That is item No. 1.

The next thing, there was an authorization bill making such legislation on this appropriation bill unnecessary. That authorization bill in the Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, last year passed the House and Senate and was vetoed by the President of the United States. After the President vetoed that legislation the committee thought it was justified in taking the legislation out of the appropriation in the regular supply bill. In justice and in fairness, I think the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the regular supply bill should be upheld and that we should not on the last day of the session foolishly, without any hearings, put in a legislative item that has been turned down by the regular committee after full hearings. I believe we should not legislate on an appropriation bill after the same legislation was vetoed by the President.

I ask that the motion be voted down.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. RUSSELL] that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RUSSELL) there were—ayes 21, noes 84.

So the motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 33, after line 3 insert:

"FOREIGN SERVICE

"Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: There is hereby transferred the sum of \$500,000 from the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Department of State, 1948', and the sum of \$100,000 from the appropriation 'Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service, 1948', in all \$600,000, to the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service, 1948'."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

"FOREIGN SERVICE

"Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: There is hereby transferred the sum of \$400,000 from the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Department of State, 1948', and the sum of \$100,000 from the appropriation 'Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service, 1948', in all \$500,000, to the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service, 1948'."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 64: Page 34, after line 16, insert:

"United States participation in United Nations: The appropriation 'United States participation in United Nations,' contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available for the furnishing of living quarters for the use of the Representative of the United States at the seat of the United Nations and this shall be accomplished by utilizing the authority contained in the second proviso of the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service' in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, with respect to the furnishing of living quarters for the use of the foreign service; and for making allotments to the United States Mission to the United Nations to defray the unusual expenses incident to the maintenance of an official residence for the United States Representative to the United Nations in the same manner that such allotments are authorized to Foreign Service Posts by section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724)."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of the said amendment, after the word "available", insert "in an amount not exceeding \$15,000 per annum."

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, a motion to reconsider the various votes by which action was taken on the conference report was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 479. An act relating to the income-tax liability of members of the armed forces dying in the service;

H. R. 2181. An act relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans;

H. R. 3690. An act to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act; and

H. J. Res. 232. Joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the United States in the South Pacific Commission and authorizing an appropriation therefor.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested.

S. 1082. An act to credit certain service performed by employees of the postal service who are transferred from one position to another within the service for purposes of determining eligibility for promotion;

S. 1393. An act to increase the permitted rate of allowance and compensation for training on the job under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended;

S. 1431. An act for the relief of Mrs. Edna Mary Jakimowicz;

S. 1720. An act to amend the National Housing Act, as amended;

S. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution establishing a joint committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods; and

S. Con. Res. 29. Concurrent resolution establishing the Joint Committee on Government Information Programs.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1070. An act to provide for the cancellation of the capital stock of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the refund of moneys received for such stock, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1326) entitled "An act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act," and agrees to a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. AIKEN, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. STEWART to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 104. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Housing.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing concurrent resolution, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BRICKER, Mr. CAIN, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. SPARKMAN, and Mr. MAYBANK to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

REFERENCE OF A BILL

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, the bill (H. R. 4339) to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, to require all members of the Communist Party to register under such act, to provide that all printed matter distributed by such members shall be clearly labeled, and for other purposes, has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and rightly so. The bill deals with a subject over which the Committee on the Judiciary has unquestioned jurisdiction. However, the Committee on Un-American Activities is considering legislation of the same nature in connection with other aspects of communism. Inasmuch as that committee has held some hearings and contemplates further hearings during the recess, and pursuant to the directions of the Committee on the Judiciary, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the bill H. R. 4339 and that that bill be re-referred to the Committee on Un-American Activities, but that this shall establish no precedent for future reference of legislation amending the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER]?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I dislike very much to object to any unanimous-consent request propounded by the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, I hold him in high regard. However, the bill that is involved does vio-

lence to the Constitution and to every democratic precept. I therefore must resist the progress of this bill, step by step, and consequently I am constrained to object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUDLOW (at the request of Mr. SPRINGER) was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table, House Concurrent Resolution 104, a concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Housing, with a Senate amendment, and disagree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert: "That there is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Housing (hereafter referred to as the committee), and to be composed of seven Members of the Senate who are members of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and seven Members of the House of Representatives who are members of the House of Representatives Committee on Banking and Currency, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. A vacancy in the membership of the committee shall not affect the powers of the remaining members to execute the functions of the committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection. The committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

"SEC. 2. The committee, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, shall conduct a thorough study and investigation of the entire field of housing, including but not limited to—

"(1) the extent of the need for housing in the United States as a whole and in all areas thereof;

"(2) the extent, if any, to which shortages in building materials are contributing to the shortage of housing;

"(3) the reasons for the existing high costs of building materials and housing and the action which may be taken to reduce such costs;

"(4) all factors of whatever kind or nature which contribute to the existing high costs of housing and which prevent the speedy construction of adequate housing to satisfy the needs of the Nation; and the action which may be taken to eliminate such factors;

"(5) the extent to which archaic building codes contribute to the existing shortage and excessive cost of housing;

"(6) the administration and operation of existing Federal laws relating to slum clearance, insurance of mortgages on housing, home loans, guaranties of veterans' housing loans, construction permits, veterans' preference in the renting and purchase of housing, rent control, and all other matters relating to housing;

"(7) the availability of private capital and of Government loans to finance the construction of housing;

"(8) the organization and operations of Government agencies concerned with housing; and

"(9) such other problems and subjects in the field of housing as the committee deems appropriate.

"SEC. 3. The committee shall report to the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than March 15, 1948, the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to necessary legislation and such other recommendations as it may deem advisable, and shall make its final report not later than January 2, 1949.

"SEC. 4. The committee shall have the power to employ and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, consultants, and employees as it deems necessary for the performance of its duties, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation prescribed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for comparable duties. The committee is further authorized, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of all agencies in the executive branch of the Government and may request the governments of the several States, representatives of business, industry, finance, and labor, and such other persons, agencies, organizations, and instrumentalities as it deems appropriate to attend its hearings and to give and present information, advice, and recommendations.

"SEC. 5. The committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings; to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned period of the Eightieth Congress; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents; to administer oaths; to take such testimony; to have such printing and binding done; and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services in reporting such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per 100 words. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman or vice chairman of the committee and shall be served by any person designated by them.

"SEC. 6. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers signed by the chairman. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the amount of one-half of disbursements so made."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was not agreed to.

NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1720) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 603 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by (1) striking out "\$2,800,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$4,000,000,000" and (2) striking out "\$3,800,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$4,200,000,000."

SEC. 2. Title VI of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 610. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this title, the Administrator is

H. R. 4452. A bill for the relief of Douglas L. Craig; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4453. A bill for the relief of Ellis C. Wagner and Barbara P. Wagner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POTTS:

H. R. 4454. A bill for the relief of Margaret A. Callahan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 4455. A bill to authorize the conveyance by the Secretary of the Interior to the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co., of certain lands lying in the bed of Roaches Run, Arlington County, Va., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 4456. A bill for relief of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Hann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4457. A bill for relief of the estate of Kenneth N. Peel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4458. A bill for relief of Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Deane; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Senate

(Senate proceedings continued from page 10526.)

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BALL submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 14, 46, 68, and 69.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 44, 45, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 66, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, and 101; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$40,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided further, That subject to the limitations and requirements of this paragraph this appropriation shall be available for the transportation of voluntary relief supplies shipped by relief agencies licensed for operation in Europe and in Asia including the occupied areas under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION"

"Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans: For an additional amount for 'Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans', \$5,000,000, to be available for the purposes specified under this head in the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 663)."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$40,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$675,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$65,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$40,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in line 2 of said amendment insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,460,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$71,073,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$75,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$600,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 17, 40, 41, 42, 43, 58, and 64.

JOSEPH H. BALL,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
HOMER FERGUSON,
GUY CORDON,
CARL HAYDEN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN TADDER,
RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 26, 1947.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 40, 41, and 42 to the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "and in addition military appropriations may be expended for such purposes, not exceeding \$15,000,000, in contemplation of reimbursement if justified."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"FOREIGN SERVICE"

"Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: There is hereby transferred the sum of \$400,000 from the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Department of State, 1948', and the sum of \$100,000 from the appropriation 'Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service, 1948', in all \$500,000, to the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service, 1948'."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment after "available" insert "in an amount not exceeding \$15,000 per annum."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43 to said bill.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to amendments of the Senate numbered 17, 58, and 64.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BALL. I move that the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 43.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, that completes action on the bill.

The main item in the bill was the appropriation for government and relief in occupied areas.

The conferees of the Senate and the House in agreeing on a cash appropriation of \$300,000,000 for government and relief in the occupied areas did so with the understanding that further relief may be necessary in the fiscal year 1949 but that the 1949 appropriation bill for this item will be handled earlier than this year. If it appears that the appropriation bill for this item for 1949 will not reach the President by April 1, 1948, the Congress will consider a request for additional funds in connection with a deficiency bill. If we are going to continue this program after July 1, 1948, we are not going to let the pipe line dry up.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 794. An act to authorize the sale of a small tract of land on the Cherokee Indian Reservation, N. C.;

S. 892. An act for the payment of claims of one Fidelity Trust Co., of Baltimore, Md., and others, covered by findings of fact made by the United States Court of Claims, dated June 5, 1944, and contained in Senate Document No. 229, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session;

S. 1350. An act to authorize relief of accountable officers of the Government, and for other purposes;

S. 1361. An act to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 so as to permit loans, capital grants, or annual contributions for low-rent-housing and slum-clearance projects where construction costs exceed present cost limitations upon condition that local housing agencies pay the difference between cost limitations and the actual construction costs;

S. 1463. An act to amend section 12 of the Immigration Act of 1917;

S. 1480. An act authorizing the conveyance to the State of Delaware of a portion of Pea Patch Island;

S. 1494. An act to amend section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of June 27, 1944;

S. 1505. An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Boise, Idaho, to the Boise Chamber of Commerce;

S. 1582. An act relating to the sale of Paxon Field, Duval County, Fla.;

S. 1590. An act to amend the District of Columbia rent-control law so as to provide that schools and universities may recover possession of housing accommodations in certain cases;

S. 1633. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the National Convention of the American Legion to be held in

New York, N. Y., August 28 to 31, 1947, and the National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, September 4 to 9, 1947; S. J. Res. 112. Joint resolution to establish a Commission to formulate plans for the erection, in Grant Park, Chicago, Ill., of a Marine Corps memorial;

S. J. Res. 138. Joint resolution to provide for returns of Italian property in the United States, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 148. Joint resolution to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit.

STIMULATION OF PRODUCTION FROM DOMESTIC MINES BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1602) to stimulate exploration, development, and production from domestic mines by private enterprise, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] and myself I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio on behalf of himself and the Senator from Alabama will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add the following new section:

SEC. 7. (a) Section 6 of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 (d) of this act, any war contractor who—

"(1) entered into a war contract to deliver, or to arrange to deliver, within specified periods of time, quantities of any strategic or critical mineral or metal (including manganese and graphite) to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or any of its subsidiaries; and

"(2) had his contract terminated or canceled because of his failure to deliver or to have delivered, within the specified periods of time, the quantities of such mineral or metal which he had contracted to deliver or to have delivered—

shall be deemed to have had his contract terminated or canceled for the convenience of the Government and shall be entitled to receive fair compensation for the termination or cancellation of such contract."

(b) Section 17 (a) of the Contract Settlement Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "For the purposes of this subsection, a published, posted, or oral offer by any contracting agency to purchase any strategic or critical mineral or metal (including manganese and graphite) shall be deemed to be a request to proceed from such contracting agency; and any person who obtained from the War Production Board, or any of its predecessors or successor agencies, any priorities for articles or materials to be used by him in connection with the production of such strategic or critical mineral or metal shall be deemed to have arranged to furnish such strategic or critical mineral or metal to such contracting agency."

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, this amendment deals with the same strategic minerals that are involved in House bill 1602. House bill 1602 involves a premium-price program which will cost the Government, according to the figures in the bill, \$35,000,000 annually for the next 2 years. I am advised by the Recon-

struction Finance Corporation that the cost for those 2 years will be much higher. No doubt other strategic minerals will be added to the list within the next year or two. I myself can think of one or two minerals which are just as important in the cause of national defense, just as useful in war, as the ones which are listed in the bill. So the estimated cost to the Government can no doubt be considered in terms of hundreds of millions of dollars in the few years ahead.

I agree that there should be a stock piling of strategic minerals. I agree that we should be ready for any national emergency; and yet I insist that before the Congress begins a new program of subsidies on strategic minerals or a premium-price program, we should give consideration to the program which was conducted during the war.

This bill was introduced in the early days of this Congress. It came to the Senate just a few days ago. It was reported from the committee without hearing. The committee submitted to the Senate only the recommendations of the House committee, which had held hearings. No opportunity was given to present an amendment, which I think is entirely unfair, not only to those who are going to mine the strategic minerals in the days ahead, but to those who mined them and furnished them during the war.

This amendment would substantially accomplish a fair consideration of those who put their money into mining operations in connection with strategic materials, the same materials considered in the bill, during the days of the war, patriotically tramping over the hills and looking for ores out of which they could obtain the metals so sorely needed in the war effort.

Many of them were not able to comply completely with the terms of their contracts. I know of one instance of 5,000 tons being required under the contract. The contract was insisted upon by the War Production Board, because, as was said by the contract authorities, "If you do not ask for 5,000 tons a year we cannot get you sufficient priorities on your materials in order to complete your plant and do the prospecting which is necessary to get the minerals out of the ores." They first mine the ore out of the ground and then extract the minerals from the ore. As the result of their failure to comply with the contract and furnish the complete tonnage, sometimes, because of the availability of such ores at other sources, in other countries, as the lanes of the oceans open and shipment is made across the Atlantic more cheaply, and in greater quantities than from the mines in this country, and many contracts are canceled.

At this time we are met by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with the argument that they cannot consider a claim in these cases because the contracts were cancelled by the Government, or by the contracting authority, the War Production Board, or some other authority, with the result that those who spent their money when the Nation sorely needed these materials, and patriotically

rendered a service to their Government, because they did not completely comply with all of the terms of their contracts, even though there was substantial compliance, and their contracts were canceled for that reason, have no recourse today.

The amendment would give them the right to file their claims with the RFC and have them considered as if the contracts had terminated for the convenience of the Government, like any other contracts terminated by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. There might have been an arbitrary action on the part of the contracting department of the Government. It might have been without due consideration of the rights of the contracting parties. All we ask is that those parties have an equal consideration with the others; and that before we embark upon a program of premium prices, before we enter into a new subsidy program for the procurement of strategic materials, let us do justice to those who have expended their money to help end the war. Considering the tremendous cost of the program upon which we are asked to enter, the amount which would be paid to these contracting parties who had their contracts canceled is an inconsequential amount. It is only a small fraction of the amount provided for in the bill which is now before the Senate.

The matter has been discussed with me by many persons. I was glad to discuss the amendment with my colleagues in the Senate and with the Members of the House of Representatives. They have said to me, "It is meritorious. We think it should be enacted into law. But if it is made a part of this bill, if it is submitted as a part of the bill, it will kill the bill."

Mr. President, this bill has been before the Congress for many months. It came before the Senate within the last week. There was no opportunity to present the amendment before the committee, and I ask that it be given consideration by the Senate. Before we enter into a new program, let us clean up the debts of the country; let us fulfill our obligations to patriotic citizens who have expended their money and, in the meantime, have no recourse whatsoever.

If this bill will not carry the amendment, in the words of everyone who have contacted me over the telephone, in the mining States, there must be something wrong with the bill itself. The hour is not too late for the House to concur. I have been advised by Members of the House that they are willing to accept an amendment such as this. That cannot be verified, of course, until a vote is taken; but it should receive consideration here and likewise in the House.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRICKER. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is it not true that this matter did receive consideration before the Banking and Currency Committee and, as a matter of fact, an official of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation gave testimony to our committee regarding the operation of this amendment?

Mr. BRICKER. Not this amendment.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I will correct that. Regarding the subject matter of this amendment.

Mr. BRICKER. The subject matter was discussed with representatives of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, but this bill did not come to the Banking and Currency Committee, even though it involves expenditures by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. SPARKMAN. My reference was to the amendment and not to the bill. We did discuss the subject-matter with the officials of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and it was in the light of that testimony that the amendment was prepared and presented to the particular bill which is now before the Senate?

Mr. BRICKER. The Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. As a matter of fact, this amendment does not provide for giving to anyone any particular sum of money; it simply gives to those marginal operators the right to come forward and present their claims, just as the other producers had the right to do?

Mr. BRICKER. That is entirely correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is it not true that we were told by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that, under the law as it stands now, they could not even consider those claims, and the purpose of this amendment is to give the claimants the right to a hearing?

Mr. BRICKER. The right to a hearing in order that their claims may be considered.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRICKER. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. This amendment involves the adjustment of payments due to cancellation of contracts for any reason during the war. Is that correct?

Mr. BRICKER. That is correct.

Mr. MALONE. I might remind the Senator that a bill of this kind was passed following World War I and the payments ran very high. In other words, payments due to canceled contracts, and for other reasons that could be alleged, are an entirely different matter from that which is under discussion, and could exceed the amount available for the purpose of this bill. It is an entirely separate subject, I submit, Mr. President. It has no relation to the objective of this legislation. There have been bills introduced at different times following World War II, but it is a separate subject upon which hearings should be carefully held, because, if the wording should be a little out of order, it could open the Government to claims of many times the amount that anyone is entitled to receive. Therefore there is no time at this late date, I submit, Mr. President, to give careful consideration to this matter.

Mr. BRICKER. The matter involved in the amendment is identical with the matter involved in the bill. It arose out of the same kind of program that is here proposed, to inaugurate a premium-price or subsidy program in the furnishing and stock piling of strategic minerals. The only difference is that we are furnishing them in peacetime. In wartime we were

desperately in need of them. There is no distinction whatsoever in the arrangement that the Government had—

Mr. MALONE. The contracts which were canceled for any reason during or following the war are the same as contracts to construct munition plants or anything else of the kind, arising during the war, and have nothing whatever to do with the proposal contained in this bill to obtain further mineral supplies. Past losses are concerned wholly with the money expended in operation, in the purchase of machinery, and in doing work which has not resulted in the production of a sufficient amount of ore of a quality to pay out on the venture and yield a return on the capital invested. The principle of Federal reimbursement of such funds has been recognized in legislation prior to this time but is not involved in the proposed legislation now before this body.

The two subjects are not compatible and should not be considered in the same legislation.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, the only distinction between the Senator's example and the ones that are to be considered in connection with this amendment is that the ones he has mentioned are to be compensated. The RFC has full authority to take into consideration their losses, and to reimburse them for their losses. The people involved in this amendment have no recourse to any department of the Government at all.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRICKER. I am glad to yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I should like to call attention to a portion of the amendment, and ask for an explanation of it. Perhaps the Senator has already given an explanation, but I do not understand that he has.

In the first part of the amendment it is provided that—

(h) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 (d) of this act, any war contractor who—

(1) entered into a war contract to deliver, or to arrange to deliver, within specified periods of time, quantities of any strategic or critical mineral or metal (including manganese and graphite) to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or any of its subsidiaries; and

(2) had his contract terminated or canceled because of his failure to deliver or to have delivered, within the specified periods of time, the quantities of such mineral or metal which he had contracted to deliver or to have delivered—

shall be deemed to have had his contract terminated or canceled for the convenience of the Government and shall be entitled to receive fair compensation for the termination or cancellation of such contract.

Mr. President, as I read that language, in the event that a contractor of his own fault had his contract terminated—if he himself failed or defaulted in his contract, if there was no fault on the part of the Government, but if the fault was on the part of the contractor—under this bill, as I read it, he would be entitled to what is called fair compensation for the cancellation or termination of his contract.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1948

JULY 26, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4269]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 14, 46, 68, and 69.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 44, 45, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 66, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, and 101, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$40,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$15,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$4,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: : *Provided further, That subject to the limitations and requirements of this paragraph this appropriation shall be available for the transportation of voluntary relief supplies shipped by relief agencies licensed for operation in Europe and in Asia including the occupied areas under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$4,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans: For an additional amount for "Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans," \$5,000,000, to be available for the purposes specified under this head in the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 663).

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$75,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$40,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$675,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$10,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$65,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$40,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed in line 2 of said amendment insert the following: \$50,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$7,460,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$71,073,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$75,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$600,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 17, 40, 41, 42, 43, 58, and 64.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH H. BALL,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
HOMER FERGUSON,
GUY CORDON,
CARL HAYDEN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4269) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments namely:

TITLE I—DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS

Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 make appropriations for the Senate.

Amendment No. 5 appropriates \$100,000 for the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6 appropriates \$40,000 for the Aviation Policy Board instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 make appropriations for the Senate.

Amendment No. 9 appropriates \$400,000 for the Office of Defense Transportation instead of \$484,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$140,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10 limits administrative expenses on the appropriation for assistance to Greece and Turkey to \$4,500,000 instead of \$5,177,900 as proposed by the Senate and \$3,800,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11 limits District of Columbia allocation of administrative expenses to \$300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$607,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13 make formal changes in language.

Amendment No. 14 limits amount for administrative expenses to \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15 excepts from limitation allocations to the International Children's Emergency Fund.

Amendment No. 16 provides for payment by the Government of transportation charges on relief supplies from voluntary organizations.

Amendment No. 17 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18 limits rates to be paid per diem experts at \$35 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19 appropriates \$500,000 for the Public Health Service as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20 appropriates \$8,026,000 for Social Security Administration as proposed by the Senate instead of \$12,026,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22 provide for payment of damage claims.

Amendment No. 23 limits rates to be paid per diem experts at \$35 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24 appropriates \$4,250,000 for Selective Service Records instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House, and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25 appropriates \$5,000,000 additional for automobiles for veteran amputees as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26 appropriates \$17,500 for Animal Husbandry as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27 appropriates \$75,000 for the Insecticide Act instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 28, 29, and 30 appropriate \$210,000 for Sugar Rationing Administration as proposed by the Senate instead of \$710,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32 make formal changes in language.

Amendment No. 33 makes a time limitation 120 days as proposed by the Senate instead of 60 days as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 34 and 35 appropriate \$39,520 as proposed by the Senate for Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Amendment No. 36 appropriates \$40,000 for air-navigation facilities instead of \$70,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount should be sufficient if present equipment in towers to be equipped is fully utilized.

Amendment No. 37 appropriates \$675,000 for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce instead of \$650,000 as proposed by the House and \$700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38 appropriates \$10,000 for field office service instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39 requires certain items of terminal leave in the Coal Mines Administration to be paid by the Navy.

Amendments Nos. 40, 41, and 42, and 43 are reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 44 strikes out an appropriation of \$375,000 proposed by the House for Alaska Native Service.

Amendment No. 45 strikes out an appropriation of \$250,000 proposed by the House for purchase and transportation of Indian supplies.

Amendment No. 46 appropriates \$302,300 as proposed by the House for the Indian Service.

Amendment No. 47 appropriates \$65,000 for national parks instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$89,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48 appropriates \$40,000 for Fish and Wildlife Service instead of \$30,000 as proposed by the House and \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49 allocates \$50,000 for departmental services instead of \$98,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50 appropriates \$7,460,000 for public employment offices instead of \$9,460,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,460,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 51, 52, 53, and 54 provide for payment of damage claims as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 55, 56, and 57 make appropriations for Department of State as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 59, 60, 61, and 62 make adjustments in limitations in the Department of State as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 63 appropriates \$71,073,900 for International Relief Organization instead of \$71,024,900 as proposed by the House and \$73,361,400 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64 reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 65 provides a contract authorization of \$75,000,000 instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 66 limits rates to be paid per diem experts at \$35 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 67 and 68 appropriate \$600,000,000 for government and relief in occupied areas instead of \$550,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$625,000,000 plus a contract authorization of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 69 restores language proposed by the House to require payment of travel allowances of military personnel from the "Government and relief" appropriation.

Amendment No. 70 strikes from the bill language authorizing payment of transportation charges on voluntary relief shipments.

Amendment No. 71 to 99, inclusive, provide for payment of damage claims and judgments as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 100 explains the opinion of Congress that expenditures for food stuffs should be for those items which can be purchased with benefit to the national economy.

Amendment No. 101 changes a section number.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House have authorized the following motions with respect to the amendments reported in disagreement:

Amendment No. 17. That the House recede and concur with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by the said amendment insert:

and in addition military appropriations may be expended for such purposes, not exceeding \$15,000,000, in contemplation of reimbursement if justified

Amendments Nos. 40, 41, 42, and 43. That the House insist on disagreement.

Amendment No. 58. That the House recede and concur with an amendment limiting the amount of the proposed transfer to \$500,000 instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64. That the House recede and concur in the said amendment with an amendment limiting the amount available to \$15,000 per annum.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
KARL STEFAN,
FRANCIS CASE,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

[PUBLIC LAW 271—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 361—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 4269]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

For an amount necessary to increase basic salaries in the Senate Press Gallery, beginning July 1, 1947, as follows: Superintendent from \$3,820 to \$4,320; one assistant superintendent from \$3,200 to \$3,600; one assistant superintendent from \$2,100 to \$2,400; two messengers for service to press correspondents from \$1,620 each to \$1,920 each; in all, \$2,485; and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948 hereby is amended accordingly.

For an amount necessary to increase the basic salary of one clerk from \$3,300 to \$3,480 beginning July 1, 1947, \$250; and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948 hereby is amended accordingly.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND THE MINORITY

For an amount necessary to increase basic salaries, beginning July 1, 1947, as follows: Clerks, one to the secretary for the majority and one to the secretary for the minority, from \$2,640 each to \$2,820 each; in all, \$500; and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1948 hereby is amended accordingly.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Contingent expenses, Senate: For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations created by section 401 of the Labor Management Relations Act 1947 (Public Law 101, Eightieth Congress), \$100,000.

TEMPORARY CONGRESSIONAL AVIATION POLICY BOARD

For salaries and expenses of the Temporary Congressional Aviation Policy Board created by the Act to establish a National Aviation Council, and for other purposes, to be available until March 1, 1948, and to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers

approved by the Chairman, \$40,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall be made in accordance with the laws applicable to inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate.

Senate restaurants: For repairs, improvements, furnishings, and equipment for the Senate Restaurant, Capitol Building, including personal and other services, \$84,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Bruce J. Mansfield, Margaret Mansfield Dorsey, and Jaquelin Mansfield Schmidt, son and daughters of Joseph Jefferson Mansfield, late a Representative from the State of Texas, \$12,500.

- SALARIES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES OF MEMBERS

For compensation, mileage, and expense allowances due and unpaid to Members of the House of Representatives, Seventy-ninth and prior Congresses, \$83,879.22.

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

For an additional amount for preparation of the Digest of the Rules, \$1,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and for the second session, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$200; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress, additional, \$500; second session, Seventy-ninth Congress, second additional, \$750; first session, Eightieth Congress, additional, \$900; in all, \$2,350, to remain available until expended.

For payment to John C. Gall for services rendered as counsel appointed by the special subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, pursuant to H. Res. 386, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$7,500.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Paragraph (e) section 202 of the "Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946", Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, is amended to read as follows: The professional staff members of the standing committees shall receive basic annual compensation, to be fixed by the chairman, ranging from \$5,000 to \$8,000 and the clerical staff shall receive basic annual compensation up to \$8,000.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost for an additional office building for the use of the United States Senate", approved July 11, 1947, \$15,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress", fiscal year 1946, \$1,900.

Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs, Library of Congress", fiscal year 1947, \$9,000.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Plans and specifications for a courthouse for the United States Court of Appeals and District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Act of May 29, 1947 (Public Law 80), and the Commissioner of Public Buildings hereafter shall exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties conferred on the Architect of the Capitol by sections 1 and 5 of such Act, \$370,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Defense Transportation, including salary of the Director at not to exceed \$12,000, and the Deputy Director at \$10,000, traveling expenses (not to exceed \$50,000), including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); printing and binding (not to exceed \$10,000); not to exceed \$1,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; \$400,000: *Provided*, That the payment of subsistence to witnesses shall be subject to certification by the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation or his designee, as to the necessity therefor: *Provided further*, That in operating any commercial railroad or truck line the Office of Defense Transportation shall pay whatever license or inspection fees and highway use compensation taxes such lines would have been obligated to pay had they continued in operation under the control of the owners thereof.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For expenses necessary, for completing the liquidation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, to be accomplished by said agency or such other agency as the President may designate pursuant to the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$400 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail: *Provided*, That the Office of Scientific Research and Development or the agency designated to accomplish

the liquidation thereof may exercise, in connection with said liquidation, the authority with respect to the disposal of property contained in the appropriation of the Office of Scientific Research and Development for the fiscal year 1947, \$90,000.

ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY

Assistance to Greece and Turkey: To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of May 22, 1947 (Public Law 75), \$400,000,000, which shall be available for personal services without regard to section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended by section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, and including not to exceed \$4,500,000 for administrative expenses, of which not to exceed \$300,000 shall be available for expenditure in the District of Columbia.

DEFENSE AID, LIQUIDATION LEND-LEASE PROGRAM

For the liquidation by the Treasury Department in the fiscal year 1948 of activities under the Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, \$500,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing amount shall be available for expenditure in connection with shipment of commodities contracted for prior to January 1, 1947 (but not heretofore shipped), for the account of only Australia, Belgium, Guatemala, China, France, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Peru, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

RELIEF ASSISTANCE TO WAR-DEVASTATED COUNTRIES

Relief assistance to war-devastated countries: To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution providing for relief assistance to countries devastated by war, approved May 31, 1947 (Public Law 84), \$332,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for the administrative expenses of the Department of State incident to the foregoing, to be allocated to and consolidated with such appropriations of the Department of State as the Secretary of State may determine: *Provided further*, That (except from funds allocated therefrom by the President as contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations under the provisions of said Public Law 84) no relief assistance shall be provided under this appropriation to the people of any country unless the government of such country has given assurance satisfactory to the President that (a) the supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this appropriation, as well as similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, will be distributed among the people of such country without discrimination as to race, creed, or political belief; (b) representatives of the Government of the United States and of the press and radio of the United States will be permitted to observe freely and to report fully regarding the distribution and utilization of such supplies; (c) full and continuous publicity will be given within such country as to the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts and progress of the United States relief program carried on therein pursuant to this

appropriation; (d) if food, medical supplies, fertilizer, or seed is transferred or otherwise made available to such country pursuant to this appropriation, no articles of the same character will be exported or removed from such country while need therefor for relief purposes continues; (e) such country has taken or is taking, insofar as possible, the economic measures necessary to reduce its relief needs and to provide for its own future reconstruction; (f) upon request of the President, it will furnish promptly information concerning the production, use, distribution, importation, and exportation of any supplies which affect the relief needs of the people of such country; (g) representatives of the Government of the United States will be permitted to supervise the distribution among the people of such country of the supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this appropriation; (h) provision will be made for a control system so that all classes of people within such country will receive their fair share of essential supplies; and (i) all supplies transferred pursuant to this appropriation or acquired through the use of credits established pursuant to law and any articles processed from such supplies, or the containers of such supplies or articles, will, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and permanently as the nature of such supplies, articles, or containers will permit in such manner as to indicate to the ultimate consumer in such country that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States of America for relief assistance; or if such supplies, articles, or containers are incapable of being so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, that all practicable steps will be taken to inform the ultimate consumers thereof that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States of America for relief assistance: *Provided further*, That subject to the limitations and requirements of this paragraph this appropriation shall be available for the transportation of voluntary relief supplies shipped by relief agencies licensed for operation in Europe and in Asia including the occupied areas under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

SURPLUS PROPERTY, CARE AND HANDLING OVERSEAS

Surplus property, care and handling overseas: To enable the President, through the War and Navy Departments and the United States Commercial Company during the fiscal years 1947 and 1948, to carry out the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and paragraph 8 of Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945, with respect to care and handling of surplus property outside continental United States, \$35,348,000, of which \$32,000,000 shall be available to the War Department and \$3,348,000 to the Navy Department for reimbursement of appropriations, funds, or accounts of said agencies from which expenditures have been or may be made for the foregoing purposes and in addition military appropriations may be expended for such purposes, not exceeding \$15,000,000, in contemplation of reimbursement if justified: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for reimbursement for pay and allowances or subsistence of military or naval personnel.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Liquidation of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration program: To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of July 8, 1947 (Public Law 164), not to exceed \$1,900,000 of the unobligated and unallocated balances as of June 30, 1947, of the appropriation "United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration" provided under the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, shall be available during the fiscal year 1948 for administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of activities under said appropriation.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service as provided in the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101), including printing and binding, penalty mail costs; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem; expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; not to exceed \$3,000 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with labor and industrial relations, when incurred on the written authority of the Director, \$1,320,000: *Provided*, That in making apportionments pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration, be apportioned for obligation prior to February 15, 1948: *Provided further*, That all property used or held in connection with the functions of the United States Conciliation Service is hereby transferred to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, effective August 22, 1947.

Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101), including printing and binding, contract stenographic reporting services, and rent in the District of Columbia, \$90,000: *Provided*, That in making apportionments pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration, be apportioned for obligation prior to February 15, 1948.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Certification services: For an additional amount for "Certification services", \$100,000.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$181,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For an additional amount for the activities of the National Institute of Health, \$500,000, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1948, to be expended for research activities related to cardiovascular diseases.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for unemployment-compensation administration: For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration", \$8,026,000.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Civilian war benefits: For payments of benefits, to enable the Federal Security Administrator to continue the civilian war benefits program as provided for under this head in title II of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1947, \$100,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as follows: "The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of roads and highways of States or their subdivisions substantially damaged by the Army, or the Navy, or both, by any other agency of the Government, and so forth", as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 88 and House Document Numbered 353, Eightieth Congress, \$435,440.42.

HOUSING EXPEDITER

OFFICE OF RENT CONTROL

Salaries and expenses, Office of Rent Control: For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of law and Executive Orders 9809 and 9841 relative to rent control, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not to exceed \$35 per diem for individuals; printing and binding; test rentals for enforcement purposes, authorization in each case to have prior approval of the Housing Expediter, or the Deputy Expediter, Rent Control, or the Regional Rent Administrator in the region in which the transaction is contemplated; hire of passenger motor vehicles; attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with rent control; and not to exceed \$175,000 for deposit in the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; \$18,074,000: *Provided*, That any employee of the Office of Rent Control is authorized and empowered, when designated for the purpose by the head of the Office, to administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in connection with the performance of the functions or activities of said Office.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 726), creating an Indian Claims Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; and penalty mail costs as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$150,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The appropriations made in the National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1948, under the titles "Salaries", "Miscellaneous expenses", "Penalty mail costs", and "Printing and binding" are hereby consolidated under the title "Salaries and expenses", which such total amount may be apportioned, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration, for obligation during the period prior to February 1, 1948, and there is hereby appropriated an additional amount of \$1,000,000 which shall be held in reserve and shall be available for apportionment for obligation prior to February 1, 1948, only if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration: *Provided*, that such sums shall be available for expenses necessary (including salaries of five Board members and a general counsel) in accordance with the provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101), to perform the functions vested in the National Labor Relations Board by said Act, and other law.

OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Office of Selective Service Records as authorized by the Act of March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26), including not to exceed \$100,000 for printing and binding; personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$32,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; and a health-service program for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), \$4,250,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans: For an additional amount for "Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans", \$5,000,000, to be available for the purposes specified under this head in the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 663).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Animal husbandry: For an additional amount for "Animal husbandry", \$17,900.

The appropriation, "Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth and Other Contagious Diseases of Animals", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby amended to read as follows:

For expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8, Eightieth Congress), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law 8, \$100,000, together with such sums (which may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation) from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department as the Secretary may deem necessary, to be available, only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the country: *Provided*, That, except for payments made pursuant to said Public Law 8, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraisement of any such animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United States Government for any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

MARKETING SERVICES

Insecticide Act: For an additional amount for "Marketing services, Insecticide Act", \$75,000, to be merged with the appropriation under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, such total funds to be available for carrying out the purposes of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121-134), and the Act of June 25, 1947 (Public Law 104), of which not to exceed \$4,000 may be used for construction of buildings, and the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia under "Marketing services" is hereby increased by \$22,500.

SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to perform the functions and duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 (Public Law 30), including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and binding;

not to exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of commodities and ration currency for enforcement purposes; and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$210,000, together with the sum appropriated for the Sugar Rationing Administration in the Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948 (Public Law 161), which is transferred to and made a part hereof: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$20,000 may be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Materials distribution and liquidation of Office of Temporary Controls: For expenses necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Act of July 15, 1947 (Public Law 188), section 6 (a) of the Act of June 7, 1939, as amended by the Act of July 23, 1946 (Public Law 520), and those provisions of the Act of March 29, 1947 (Public Law 24), which relate to controls over the production, distribution, and use of rubber, and for the liquidation of the Civilian Production Administration, the Office of Price Administration, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and all other functions of the former Office of Temporary Controls, including personal services in the District of Columbia and temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$950,000, of which \$500,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce" of which amount \$187,000 shall be available only for carrying out the provisions of Public Law 24 (Eightieth Congress); and of the \$950,000 herein provided, not to exceed \$8,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce" and not to exceed \$1,500 may be transferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail costs, Department of Commerce".

Section 203 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end of the first sentence thereof, inserting a comma, and adding the following new material: "*Provided, however*, That a protest setting forth objections to any provisions of such regulation, order, or price schedule with respect to which responsibility was transferred to the Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9841 may not be filed more than one hundred and twenty days after issuance of such regulation, order, or price schedule or sixty days after the enactment of this amendment, whichever is the later."

Section 204 (c) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out the first sentence and substituting the following: "Within sixty days after the date of enactment of this amendment, or within sixty days after arraignment in any criminal proceedings and within sixty days after commencement of any civil proceedings brought pursuant to section 205 of this Act or section 37 of the Criminal Code, involving alleged violation of any provision of any regulation or order issued under section 2 or alleged violation of any price schedule effective in accordance with the provisions of section 206 with respect to which responsibility was transferred to the Department of Commerce by Executive Order 9841, the defendant may apply

to the court in which the proceeding is pending for leave to file in the Emergency Court of Appeals a complaint against the Administrator setting forth objections to the validity of any provision which the defendant is alleged to have violated or conspired to violate."

The last paragraph of section 205 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by inserting at the end of the first sentence thereof the following new sentence: "The Administrator shall not be required to make any determination under this section unless the manufacturer makes application to the Administrator for such determination within sixty days after the date of this enactment, or within sixty days after institution of the enforcement action in which such manufacturer is involved, whichever is the later."

Nothing herein shall be construed as in any way affecting the right of the United States or any officer thereof to dismiss any protest under section 203 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or defend against any complaint under section 204 (e) of such Act on the ground of laches.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$39,520.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for "Establishment of air-navigation facilities", \$40,000, of which not to exceed \$1,750 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", for necessary administrative costs.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Export control: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 701), and as further amended by the Act of May 23, 1946 (Public Law 389), and the Act of July 15, 1947 (Public Law 188), including personal services in the District of Columbia, of which not to exceed \$14,000 shall be available for printing and binding, and not to exceed \$13,500 may be transferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail costs, Department of Commerce", \$675,000.

Field office service: For an additional amount for "Field office service", \$10,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WAR AGENCY LIQUIDATION

War Agency Liquidation: For an additional amount, for "War agency liquidation", including liquidation of War Relocation Authority program provided for in Executive Order 9102 and the President's message to Congress of June 12, 1944 (House Document 656); the Coal Mines Administration established pursuant to Executive Orders 9728 and 9758; and the functions authorized by the appropriation "Emergency fund, Territories and island possessions (national defense), Department of the Interior", contained in the Act of December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 856); and reimbursement to the

Navy Department for pay and allowances and travel expenses (except terminal leave which expenses shall be borne by the Navy Department) of officers and enlisted personnel detailed to the Coal Mines Administration; \$175,000, which amount shall be merged with and constitute one fund with the appropriation to which added, said fund to be available for all the purposes of this and said other appropriation: *Provided*, That funds derived from the operation of coal mines by the Coal Mines Administration for and at the risk of the Federal Government are hereby made available for settlement and other liquidating costs of such operations: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$12,600 of this appropriation is hereby made available for expenses incurred on and after June 30, 1947, in liquidating operations of those coal mines which have been operated for the account and at the risk of the Federal Government, which sum may be expended without regard to the provisions of any law regulating expenditures of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service that did not apply to the expenditure of funds in the operation of such mines under Executive Orders 9728 and 9758.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: For an additional amount "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system", \$1,184,700, and in addition to the contract authorization included in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and equipment for power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$790,600.

In addition to the contract authorization contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1948, and the additional contract authorization contained herein, the Administrator is authorized to contract in the fiscal year 1948 for materials and equipment for the Idaho Panhandle power transmission facilities in an amount not in excess of \$489,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies", \$400,000.

The funds appropriated under title II of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, to meet increased pay costs under the appropriation title "Education of Indians, 1947", may also be used for payment of tuition for Indian children enrolled in public schools.

Conservation of health: For an additional amount for "Conservation of health", \$302,300.

MISCELLANEOUS INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds): For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds)", \$10,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe interested.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National parks: For an additional amount for "National parks", \$65,000.

National monument, historical, and military areas: For an additional amount for "National monument, historical, and military areas", including \$18,000 for parking areas, sidewalks, and stairway at Mount Rushmore National Memorial, \$45,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For an additional amount for "Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations", \$40,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor", \$75,000.

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for "Contingent expenses", \$15,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding", \$15,000.

Penalty mail costs: For an additional amount for "Penalty mail costs", \$3,000.

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to carry out the provisions of section 5 (a) of the Act of March 31, 1947 (Public Law 26, Eightieth Congress), and to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights under Public Law 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended, and the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$500,000.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$500,000, and the limitation on departmental salaries is hereby increased by \$50,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous expenses", \$40,000.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

General administration: For an additional amount for "General administration", \$201,000.

Grants to States for public employment offices: For an additional amount for "Grants to States for public employment offices", \$7,460,000.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION

The appropriation "Traveling expenses, Department of Labor, 1948", is hereby reduced by \$360,000 and such amount shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss, or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide the Navy with a system of laws for the settlement of claims uniform with that of the Army", approved December 28, 1945 (31 U. S. C. 223d), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 82 and House Document Numbered 350, Eightieth Congress, \$59,494.56.

Damage claims: For payment of claims for death or personal injury, under the provisions of Public Law 224, approved November 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 582), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 87 and House Document Numbered 349, Eightieth Congress, \$1,321,019.10.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

FUEL AND TRANSPORTATION, NAVY

Fuel and transportation, Navy: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1944, for "Fuel and transportation, Navy", \$730,000.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

"Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office", fiscal year 1944, \$63,507.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Department of State: The limitation of \$20,000 contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, for the employment of aliens and temporary employment of persons in the United States, without regard to civil service and classification laws, is hereby increased to \$40,000.

North Atlantic fisheries: The appropriation "North Atlantic fisheries", contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available, on and after July 1, 1947, for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; temporary employment of persons without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; and attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activity for which this appropriation was made.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: There is hereby transferred the sum of \$400,000 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Department of State, 1948", and the sum of \$100,000 from the appropriation "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service, 1948", in all, \$500,000, to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service, 1948".

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

International activities: The limitation of \$75,000 contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, for entertainment and representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 724), is hereby made available for both entertainment and representation allowances.

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs: The amount made available under this head for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby increased in the amount of \$116,000, said amount to be for the payment of rent as required in section 306 of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948.

Inter-American Educational Foundation, Incorporated: The amount made available under this head for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1948 is hereby increased in the amount of \$16,000, said amount to be for the payment of rent as required in section 306 of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948.

International Refugee Organization: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1947 (Public Law 146), providing for membership and participation by the United States in the International Refugee Organization, including attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the Organization; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); and the hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$71,073,900.

United States participation in United Nations: The appropriation "United States participation in United Nations," contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, is hereby made available in an amount not exceeding \$15,000 per annum for the furnishing of living quarters for the use of the Representative of the United States at the seat of the United Nations and this shall be accomplished by utilizing the authority contained in the second proviso of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service," in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948, with respect to the furnishing of living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service; and for making allotments to the United States Mission to the United Nations to defray the unusual expenses incident to the maintenance of an official residence for the United States Representative to the United Nations in the same manner that such allotments are authorized to Foreign Service Posts by section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Refunds under Renegotiation Act: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make refunds required by section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive profits, with interest

thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may be determined by the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, such interest to be computed to the date of certification of the amount to the Treasury Department for payment: *Provided*, That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representatives shall certify the amount of any refunds to be made in pursuance hereof to the Secretary of the Treasury who shall make payment upon such certificate in lieu of any voucher which might otherwise be required, \$7,500,000.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign funds control liquidation: For expenses necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C. (App.) 5 (b) (Supp., 1941)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related functions, authorized by law, administered by the Treasury Department, including personal services, printing and binding, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve Bank for printing and other expenditures, \$275,000.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries and expenses, Office of Contract Settlement: For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic reporting services, to carry out the provisions of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, \$75,000.

BUREAU OF FEDERAL SUPPLY

Strategic and critical materials: For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); and printing and binding; \$100,000,000, to be available until expended, and in addition thereto, contracts may be entered into for the purposes of said Act in an amount not in excess of \$75,000,000: *Provided*, That any funds received as proceeds from sale or other disposition of materials on account of the rotation of stocks under said Act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purposes, of this appropriation.

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and

determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 223b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 351, Eightieth Congress, \$15,405.48.

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for personal injury and damage to privately owned property, adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries", approved January 2, 1942, as amended April 22, 1943 (31 U. S. C. 224d), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 354, Eightieth Congress, \$29,944.

Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances, military posts: Title II of the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby amended by deleting the figures "\$17,567,069" following the words "Construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances, military posts" under the head "Military activities", and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$7,692,956".

United States Spruce Production Corporation: The limitation on administrative expenses until January 1, 1947, contained under this head in title II of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1947, is hereby increased from "\$10,000" to "\$14,720".

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of certain foreign areas, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates not in excess of \$35 per day and travel expenses for individuals; translation rights, photographic work, educational exhibits, and dissemination of information; expenses incident to the operation of schools for American children; printing and binding; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; such minimum supplies for the civilian populations of such areas as may be essential to prevent starvation, disease, or unrest, prejudicial to the objectives sought to be accomplished; \$600,000,000: *Provided*, That when military personnel of the War Department are employed primarily for the purposes of this appropriation, the mileage and other travel allowances to which they may be entitled shall be paid herefrom: *Provided further*, That the general provisions of the Military Appropriation Act, 1948, shall apply to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, 3709, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil-service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 78 and House Document Numbered 357, Eightieth Congress, as follows:

Federal Security Agency, \$272.88;
National Housing Agency, \$222.27;
Department of the Interior, \$543.14;
Treasury Department, \$4.83;
In all, \$1,043.12.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of final judgments which have been rendered under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damage caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 787), and which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 86 and House Document Numbered 352 under the United States Maritime Commission, \$71,963.45, and under the Navy Department, \$55,951.16; in all, \$127,914.61, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of final judgments rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which were certified to the Eightieth Congress in House Document Numbered 360 under the following agencies:

Department of Agriculture, \$6,218.33;
Treasury Department, \$500;
War Department, \$6,965.99;

In all, \$13,684.32; together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(c) For the payment of judgments numbered Civil 146, 3299, 3350, and 3396 rendered by United States district courts, and certified to the Eightieth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 84 and House Document Numbered 359 under the Treasury Department, \$48,300.61.

(d) For the payment of final judgments rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 931), and which were certified to the Eightieth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 80 and House Document Numbered 361 under the Navy Department, \$2,899.49, and under the War Department, \$3,022.24; in all, \$5,921.73, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(e) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Eightieth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 85 and House Document Numbered 362 under the following agencies, namely:

United States Maritime Commission, \$92,027.10;

Federal Works Agency, \$44,973.85;

Department of Justice, \$110,916.19;

Navy Department, \$26,893.02;

Treasury Department, \$146,057.25;

War Department, \$116,392.33;

Panama Canal, \$122,591.34;

In all, \$659,851.08; together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest as and when specified in the judgments.

(b) For the payment of judgments numbered 46,066, 46,084, and 46,287 rendered by the Court of Claims in the total amount of \$203,332.18, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest, and certified to the Eightieth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 81 and House Document Numbered 358, to be paid from funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

(c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired, except such as has become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. For the payment of claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1944 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 79 and House Document Numbered 356, Eightieth Congress, there is appropriated the sum of \$55,452,508.21, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office, to be disbursed and accounted for as a single fund; \$4.80, payable from District of Columbia revenues; and \$8,528.06, payable from postal revenues; in all, \$55,461,041.07.

SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act granting travel pay and other allowances to certain soldiers of the War with

Spain and the Philippine Insurrection who were discharged in the Philippine Islands", approved December 5, 1945 (10 U. S. C. 866f), and which have been certified to the Eightieth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), under the War Department in Senate Document Numbered 83 and House Document Numbered 355, \$7,945.90.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not, contrary to the provisions of this section, engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 302. In making expenditures for foodstuffs from funds appropriated in this Act for relief abroad, it is the sense of the Congress that preference be given to the purchase, within the United States, of products, which can be purchased with benefit to the national economy, and that such purchases should include articles that are in surplus where possible and practicable.

SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as "The Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948".

Approved July 30, 1947.

